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WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN SEVEN STATES

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

The line of march of the main Continental Army during the long eight years of hardship and battle of the Revolutionary War marks out the road our ancestors travelled to reach the haven of national independence, and Washington's Headquarters are the mile-stones by which we trace that road upon the page of history.

It would be a matter of justifiable pride if we, of to-day, could properly mark every one of the hundred or more locations from which the Commander-in-chief issued the orders that so managed the troops under him as to steadily beat back the armed forces striving to maintain their grip upon the country and to throttle them into final impotence. All of our Revolutionary sentiment clusters around these spots. From William Keith's farm house from whence issued the orders for the desperate dash on Trenton; from the camp at Schuylkill Falls from whence came the manly thanks to the defeated troops of Brandywine; from the sober announcement, in the fields before Yorktown, of the surrender of Cornwallis, to the farewell orders to the armies from Rocky Hill, every spot is a landmark in the struggle for righteous control of our destinies and freedom for our native land. It is regrettable that so many of the buildings used as Headquarters have disappeared through neglect and inattention of early days, but some day, perhaps, we may atone for this neglect by marking every spot with a proper memorial. A giant flag-staff of classic design, bearing upon its base a history of the Headquarters, would seem an appropriate form of marker wherever space permits, and the duty of keeping the flag flying therefrom would be a not unpatriotic
From Faria's Old Roads out of Philadelphia

THE PETER WENTZ HOUSE (1758) NEAR CENTER POINT

Photo—Handy, Washington
and inspiring task for our Boy Scout organization under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

But seven states can claim the distinction of having had Headquarters of the Continental Army within their borders. These are: Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. New Jersey possesses the greatest number of these headquarters locations, with New York and Pennsylvania next. The movements of the main Continental Army were, of course, the backbone movements of the entire struggle and, while the northern and southern campaigns were of inestimable value in deciding the issue, it is to the main army under Washington that we must look for a clear understanding of the military history of the Revolution. It is curious to follow the geographic shifting of the scene of action and to note how the tide of war rose from the extreme eastern boundary of the colonies to sweep like a flood down the entire coast length and inland until it beat upon the Appalachian barrier. After Boston the fighting swept westward to New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. To and fro across these three states it moiled and roiled for five of the eight years of the war; then its wave swept onward to Virginia, the geographical centre of the colonies, faltered, broke upon the ramparts of
Yorktown, ebbed back to New York, and within that harbor its eddies subsided to the calms of peace.

Throughout the eight years of war the path of the struggle may best be followed by the date lines of the series of general orders issued by Washington, the locations of whose Headquarters may be established by these orders and the accounts and vouchers of his expenses as Commander-in-chief. Except where the state authorities directed that certain quarters be placed at his disposal, or where Tory property was commandeered, the Commander-in-chief paid for the use of every house he occupied as headquarters throughout the entire war.

The first Headquarters of the conflict was in the Wadsworth house at Cambridge, built by Harvard College in 1726, for the use of its presidents, generally known as the "President's House," and at that time occupied by President Samuel Langdon. Near the middle of July the house of John Vassall, then a fugitive loyalist, was prepared for Washington's occupancy. The 21st Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Colonel John Glover, and known as the Marblehead regiment, had been quartered in the house and after its removal it took eight days' cleaning to render it habitable. The house is now known as the Craige-Longfellow house from its owners, Dr. Andrew Craige and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, six of whose children were born under its roof. Jared Sparks and Edward Everett were among those who occupied this house at various times. The Headquarters remained here until Washington left Cambridge.

After the evacuation of Boston the British fleet and troop-ships lay in the lower harbor, out of range of cannon shot, for ten days. When they finally sailed, their destination could only be conjectural. It was assumed to be New York City, and Washington left Cambridge April 4, 1776, for that place. On his arrival Headquarters were established in a house on Pearl Street. After the Commander-in-chief returned from Philadelphia, whither he had been summoned by Congress, Headquarters were established, June 7th, in the Motier house which stood at what is now the corner of Varick and Charlton Streets. After the retreat from Long Island and the decision to abandon New York, Washington's quarters were at Robert Murray's house, near 32d Street and 4th Avenue. September 15th he was at Mott's Tavern, Harlem Plains. The British forced a landing on Manhattan at Kip's Bay, at what is now about the foot of 34th Street on this date, and the inexplicable panic of the American troops on this occasion has furnished us a record of one of the rare instances of rage over-balancing Washington's usual calm judgment. After the battle of Harlem Heights, Headquarters were established at the Roger Morris house, now better known as the Jumel mansion; it had been erected by Colonel Roger Morris who married a daughter of Frederick Phillipse, owner of Phillipse Manor, which covered the larger part of Westchester, Dutchess and Putnam Counties, New York.

For over a month the American and British troops faced each other until a flanking movement by the latter forced the Continentals to fall back to White Plains. Headquarters were at Valentine's Hill October 21st and 22d, and on the 23d at the Miller house at White Plains. After the battle at the Plains, October 28th, and the unexpected move of the British ten days later, the
THE COLONEL THEUNIS DEY HOUSE AT PREAKNESS, N. J.  WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS FROM JULY 1 TO 28, 1780
THE WALLACE HOUSE NEAR SOMERVILLE

From The Passaic Valley (Vol. I)
Commander-in-chief made a rapid tour of inspection of the defenses of the Hudson as far up as West Point and then shifted the army to the west side of the river. Headquarters were at Hackensack, New Jersey, November 15th, at the house of Peter Zabriskie. The British stormed and captured Fort Washington, November 16th, and four days later crossed the Hudson and advanced in force upon Fort Lee. Weakened by the loss of the men surrendered at Fort Washington and the criminal delay of Maj. Gen. Charles Lee in reinforcing him, Washington withdrew the troops from the fort to prevent a repetition of the Fort Washington disaster, and the retreat through the Jerseys began. The general orders for November 10, 1776, to January 12, 1777, which cover this movement and the Trenton-Princeton campaign, have been missing since before the year 1780, so that the Headquarters locations for this interesting period and until the army reached Morristown after the battle of Princeton have been established from other sources. It should be remembered that not every place where the Commander-in-chief passed the day or night was, in fact, Headquarters; properly speaking, only those places from which general orders were issued should be considered as the Headquarters of the Continental Army. Of these hundred and eighteen or so locations, eight are best known, and of these eight seven were winter quarters, the exception being Fredericksburg, now in Putnam County, New York. The seven are: Cambridge, Massachusetts; Morristown and Middlebrook, New Jersey; Valley Forge, Pennsylvania; New Windsor, West Point (Moore’s House), and Newburg, New York.

The retreat through the Jerseys began November 21, 1776, and on December 8th Washington crossed the Delaware at Trenton and removed all the water craft to the west bank. Lack of means for crossing held the British, and the Headquarters, until the second advance into Jersey, after the Trenton victory, were at Thomas Barclay’s “Summer Seat” at Morrisville, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, opposite Trenton; at William Keith’s farmhouse on the Brownburg road near the upper fords of the Delaware; at Newtown, in the house of John Harris, and at Trenton, December 30th, in the house of the loyalist, Major John Barnes, on Green Street. After the dash through the British lines and the victory at Princeton, the army reached Morristown, January 6, 1777, and went into winter quarters. Headquarters were at Jacob Arnold’s tavern, which was a frame building and is not now standing. Here they remained until May 28th when the Commander-in-chief moved to Middlebrook, which is now the same as Bound Brook, and there remained through the month of June. A period of uncertainty followed; the British plans were obscure and their object difficult to judge. Preparations for an expedition were made in New York, and the Continental Army moved slowly back and forth as the spy reports seemed to show that the Hudson Highlands or Philadelphia was in view. The fleet that sailed from New York finally entered Chesapeake Bay and the Continentals hurried into a position between the head of that bay and Philadelphia. Washington’s Headquarters during these weeks of uncertainty were at Quibble-town, Middlebrook, Morristown, Pomp-ton Plains, Van Aulen’s, Smith’s Clove, New York, and Galloway’s in the Clove,
which is within easy reach of the Highlands; then, as the news came that the expedition had really sailed from Sandy Hook, the army started on its rapid march to protect Philadelphia. The Headquarters on this march were again at Ramapo, New Jersey, Pompton, Morristown, Coryell's Ferry, Colonel Henry Hill's at Roxboro, Pennsylvania, at Cross Roads (Neshaminy Camp), Stanton, Darby, Wilmington, Delaware, Newport, and Birmingham. The battle of the Brandywine was fought September 11th, and the army retreated by way of Germantown and Chester and skirmished again with the advancing British at Yellow Springs, Pennsylvania, September 16th. From there on the locations of the Headquarters show Washington's efforts to protect Philadelphia by clever maneuvering; the general orders are dated from Reading Furnace, Potts Grove, Pennypacker's Mills, Skippack, and Peter Wentz's in Worcester township. On October 4th Washington again risked an action at Germantown in the defense of Philadelphia. The next day Headquarters were at Perkiomen; next at Towamencin, in the house of Frederick Wampole, which is no longer standing; October 16th they were again at Peter Wentz's; October 20th, at James Morris' in Whitpain township, which house is now known as "Dawesfield" from Abraham Dawes, father of Mrs. Morris, who built it in 1736. November 2d, at Whitemarsh, Headquarters were in the house of George Emlen; both "Dawesfield" and Emlen's are still standing, but have been considerably altered in appearance by repairs and additions. At Emlen's, Headquarters remained for over a month, and on December 11th the army started on its march to winter quarters to the spot that has become synonymous with suffering in our Revolutionary annals—Valley Forge.

In Washington's letters very few comments upon his quarters are to be found, and even at Valley Forge, where every possible hardship of body and worry of mind was experienced, his feeling was for the suffering troops under his command, and no word of complaint for his own physical inconveniences. From his canvas tent on a freezing hillside came the well-known letter of protest at the criticisms leveled at his management of the army, and the restrained bitterness of its phrases furnish us with a picture of the inroads the suffering of the troops had made upon the Commander-in-chief's iron self-control. He himself did not move under a roof at Valley Forge until the log huts were finished and his troops were able to abandon their tents. Two days before Christmas he wrote to the President of Congress:

Unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place . . . . . this army must inevitably be reduced to one or other of these three things: starve, dissolve or disperse in order to obtain subsistence in the best manner they can. Rest assured, Sir, this is not an exaggerated picture, and that I have abundant reason to suppose what I say . . . . . . three or four days of bad weather would prove our destruction. What then is to become of the army this winter? And if we are so often without provisions now, what is to become of us in the spring, when our force will be collected, with the aid perhaps of militia to take advantage of an early campaign, before the enemy can be reinforced? These are considerations of great magnitude, meriting the closest attention; and they will, when my own reputation is so intimately connected with the event and to be affected by it, justify my saying, that the present commissaries are by no means equal to the execution of the office; . . . . . though I have been tender heretofore of giving my opinion, or lodging complaints, as the change in that department took place contrary to my judgment and the consequences thereof were predicted; yet,
MORRIS HOUSE—WASHINGTON'S FAMOUS HEADQUARTERS AT HARLEM HEIGHTS
From Headley, History of Orange County, N.Y.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT NEWBURGH, N.Y.
finding that the inactivity of the army, whether for want of provisions, clothes, or other essentials, is charged to my account, not only by the common vulgar but by those in power, it is time to speak plain in exculpation of myself. . . . . .

the inability of an army, under the circumstances of this, to perform the common duties of soldiers, (besides a number of men confined to hospitals for want of shoes, and others in farm houses on the same account) we have, by a field return this day made, no less than two thousand, eight hundred and ninety-eight men now in camp unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked . . . . . our numbers fit for duty, from the hardships and exposures they have undergone, particularly on account of blankets (numbers having been obliged, and still are, to sit up all night by fires, instead of taking comfortable rest in a natural and common way), have decreased near two thousand men.

We find gentlemen, without knowing whether the army was really going into winter-quarters or not (for I am sure no resolution of mine would warrant the Remonstrance), reprobating the measure as much as if they thought the soldiers were made of stocks or stones, and equally insensible of frost and snow; and moreover, as if they conceived it easily practicable for an inferior army, under the disadvantages I have described ours to be which are by no means exaggerated, to confine a superior one, in all respects well appointed and provided for a winter's campaign, within the city of Philadelphia, and to cover from depredation and waste the states of Pennsylvania and Jersey. But what makes this matter still more extraordinary in my eye is, that these very gentlemen,—who were well apprized of the nakedness of the troops from ocular demonstration, who thought their own soldiers worse clad than others, and who advised me near a month ago to postpone the execution of a plan I was about to adopt, in consequence of a resolve for seizing clothes, under strong assurances that an ample supply would be collected in ten days agreeably to a decree of the State (not one article of which, by the by, is yet come to hand),—should think a winter's campaign, and the covering of these States from the invasion of an enemy, so easy and practicable a business. I can assure these gentlemen, that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fireside, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and sleep under frost and snow, without clothes or blankets. However, although they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel superabundantly for them, and, from my soul, I pity those miseries, which it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent. . . . . . I am obliged to conceal the true state of the army from public view, and thereby expose myself to destruction and calumny.
By almost superhuman exertions the army was kept together until spring brought relief in both weather and supplies. The British evacuated Philadelphia early in the morning of June 18, 1778, and commenced their march across Jersey to New York City. The news reached Washington about 10 A.M., and in half an hour three brigades of Continentals were in pursuit; three more brigades followed in the afternoon and the rest of the army early the next morning. The movement was rapid and six Headquarters were established and broken up in the ten days that ensued before the Continentals overtook and forced the British from the field at Monmouth Court House. After nightfall the defeated enemy slipped away and the next day the Continentals turned northward to afford protection to the Hudson Highlands. Moving by easy stages they took three weeks to reach White Plains, New York, the best position from which to block any move by land from New York City. The Headquarters on the way were at Freehold, New Jersey; Englishtown, Spotswood, Brunswick Landing, Paramus, Haverstraw, New York; the Delavan House on the east side of the Hudson, and White Plains. Here from the Headquarters at Reuben Wright’s Mills, Washington wrote to Thomas Nelson in Virginia: “It is not a little pleasing, nor less wonderful to contemplate, that after two years’ manoeuvring and undergoing the strangest vicissitudes, that perhaps ever attended any one contest since the creation, both armies are brought back to the very point they set out from, and that which was the offending party in the beginning is now reduced to the spade and pickaxe for defense.” Yet, with truth, he could have pushed the parallel further and likened the retreat of the British across the Jerseys to the retreat
74 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

of the Continentals before them, through that same region in 1776. A month later, September 23, 1778, Headquarters were moved to Fredericksburg where Reed Ferriss' house first, and later John Kane's, were successively occupied. Toward the end of November the British made a display of activity, organized an expedition and sailed up the Hudson with a show of force. They proceeded only as far as King's Ferry, however, and, without attempting anything, returned to New York. The Headquarters were at Raritan, New Jersey, December 12th, and December 13th at the John Wallace house at Middlebrook for the winter. Here they remained until June 4th, when the rumored intent of the British against the Highlands opened the campaign of 1779. June 6th the Headquarters were at Slott's or Slote's, Orange County, New York; at Smith's Clove for the next seventeen days, and at New Windsor, New York, June 23d. Here, at the house of William Ellison, which is no longer standing, they remained until July 20th, when they were established at Moore's house near West Point, there to remain for the next four months, or until November 27th. Moore's house is another of the Headquarters now no longer in existence. It had been built by John Moore in 1749, and stood about a mile to the north of West Point on ground that is now within the lines of the United States Government reservation. During the time that Washington was at New Windsor the plan against Stony Point was brilliantly executed by Wayne and the Light Infantry, and Headquarters were located at the Point for one day, July 17th. It is from Moore's house also that we have the rare description, from Washington's own pen, of a dinner at Headquarters. August 16, 1779, he wrote to Surgeon-General John Cochran, inviting Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with him, describing and apologizing in advance for the meal they would be served. He wrote:

I have asked Mrs. Cochran & Mrs. Livingston to dine with me tomorrow; but am I not in honor bound to apprise them of their fare? As I hate deception, even where the imagination only is concerned; I will. It is needless to premise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies. Of this they had ocular proof yesterday. To say how it is usually covered, is rather more essential; and this shall be the purport of my letter. Since our arrival at this happy spot, we have had a ham (sometimes a shoulder) of Bacon, to grace the head of the Table; a piece of roast Beef adorns the foot; and a dish of beans, or greens (almost imperceptible) decorates the center. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure (which I presume will be the case tomorrow), we have two Beef-steak pyes, or dishes of crabs, in addition, one on each side the center dish, dividing the space & reducing the distance between dish & dish to about 6 feet, which would without them be near 12 feet apart. Of late he has had the surprising sagacity to discover, that apples will make pyes; and its a question, if, in the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples, instead of having both of Beef-steaks. If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and will submit to partake of it on plates, once Tin but now Iron—(not become so by the labor of scouring), I shall be happy to see them.

On December 3d the Headquarters were moved to Morristown, New Jersey, and there remained until the opening of the campaign of 1780, which started with the British raid on Springfield June 7th. From this date until the army again went into winter quarters little of military value was accomplished, though the troops were almost continuously manœuvring through East Jersey and the Hudson valley in New York. Twenty-two Headquarters were established during this summer and fall during which Washington visited and discussed plans.
From Mills' Historic Houses of New Jersey

THE FORD MANSION AT MORRISTOWN

Photo—Handy, Washington
of coöperation with Comte de Rochambeau, commanding the newly arrived French expeditionary forces, and the despicable treason of Benedict Arnold failed of its purpose. Of these twenty-two Headquarters, that in Colonel Theunis Dey's house at Preakness, New Jersey, from July 1st to July 28th, was of the longest duration. From Preakness, which is now the city of Paterson, the Headquarters moved successively to Paramus; Kakeat, New York, Peekskill, Verplanck's, and Stony Point, where the Hudson was recrossed at King's Ferry; Clarkstown, Orangetown, or Tappan, where the Headquarters were in the De Wint house; Teaneck, at the Liberty Pole Tavern, now Engiewood; Kendekammack, September 4th; Steenrapie, September 5th, where Washington quartered in the Hopper house until the 19th; the next day again at Orange-town; October 7th again at Paramus, New Jersey, and at Totawa, in Passaic County, from October 9th to November 28th, when the Headquarters were moved to New Windsor, New York. Here they remained until June 24, 1781, in the house of William Ellison, which is no longer standing. At Ellison's occurred the breach between Washington and Hamilton, which resulted in the latter's resignation as aide-de-camp. It was youthful egoism and petulance smarting under a fancied injustice, and Hamilton's own description of the occurrence to his father-in-law, Philip Schuyler, is not entirely to his credit.

In May, 1781, Washington held a second conference with Rochambeau at Weathersfield, Connecticut, and in June the Continentals moved to effect a junction with the French for an attempt upon New York City. The Headquarters were at Peekskill, Tarrytown, Valentine's Hill, and near Dobb's Ferry. The junction of the two armies was effected July 6th at Phillipsburg, twelve miles from Kingsbridge; the Headquarters remained "near Dobb's Ferry" until the news of De Grasse's fleet settled the plan of the campaign and the march to Virginia was begun August 19th. The allied armies crossed the Hudson at King's Ferry August 20th, and between then and October 1st, when the Commander-in-chief's quarters were established before Yorktown, but seven Headquarters were created. These were at Haverstraw, New York, August 23d; Ramapo, New Jersey, August 25th; Two Bridges and Chatham, August 26th and 27th; Head of Elk, Maryland; Williamsburg, Virginia; Secretary's Quarter, September 28th, and in the field before Yorktown October 1st. Cornwallis surrendered October 19th and the next Headquarters from which military orders were issued as such were in Philadelphia, where from December 6, 1781, to March 22, 1782, Washington occupied the house of Benjamin Chew, 110 South 3d Street, which is not now standing. On March 31st the Commander-in-chief arrived at Newburgh, New York, and established Headquarters in the Jonathan Hasbrouck house. This house is still standing and is, perhaps by virtue of its location as well as the length of time it was occupied by the Commander-in-chief, the best known, next to Valley Forge, of all of Washington's Headquarters.

It was here that Washington so sternly rebuked Colonel Nicola for the suggestion that the army be used to set up a military monarchy, and here that the most dangerous of all insubordinate movements of the Revolution, set on foot by the anonymous Newburgh Addresses, was dissipated and brought to
naught by the diplomatic tact of the Commander-in-chief. On August 31, 1782, the army moved down to Verplanck's Point for the last of the many attempts against the city of New York. In cooperation with the French several parades and reviews of the troops were held but the situation of affairs and the political aspect of the war did not warrant the losses sure to be incurred in an assault upon the city. October 22d the French Allies commenced their march to Boston, there to embark for the West Indies; the Continentals went into winter quarters at New Windsor and Washington returned to the Headquarters at Newburgh. The last orders were issued from here August 17, 1783, and Washington set out for Princeton the next day to appear before Congress in answer to its summons. August 24th he established the last Headquarters of the Revolution at Rocky Hill, New Jersey, four miles north of Princeton, in the house of Mrs. Margaret Berrien, the widow of Judge Berrien. It was at Rocky Hill that he received the letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, his old housekeeper during the greater part of the war. It is a letter worthy of a patriotic woman who had struggled to make the Headquarters of the Continental Army as comfortable for the Commander-in-chief as the meagre circumstances of those hard years would admit. On October 10, 1783, she wrote to Washington:

> When I had the honor of seeing your Excellency at Princeton, you desired that I should make out an account for my services in your family to be laid before the Financier. I came into your Excellency's service as housekeeper in the month of June, 1776, with a zealous heart to do the best in my power. Although my abilities had not the strength of my inclinations, your goodness was pleased to approve and bear with me until December, 1781, when age made it necessary for me to retire. Your bounty and goodness at that time bestowed upon me the sum of £179. 6. 8. which makes it impossible for me to render an account; my services were never equal to what your benevolence had thus rated them.

From the Berrien house at Rocky Hill Washington issued his Farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States on Sunday, November 2, 1783, in which house as Commander-in-chief, he addressed:

> . . . himself once more, and that for the last time, to the armies of the United States (however widely dispersed the individuals who compose them may be), and to bid them an affectionate, a long farewell. But before the Commander-in-chief takes final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past . . . . . and he will conclude the address by expressing the obligations he feels himself under for the spirited and able assistance he has experienced from them, in the performance of an arduous office . . . . . . the unparalleled perseverance of the armies of the United States, through almost every possible suffering and discouragement for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle . . . . . . Let it be known and remembered that the reputation of the federal armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence; and let a consciousness of their achievements and fame still incite the men, who composed them, to honorable actions . . . . . . and, while he congratulates them on the glorious occasion, which renders their services in the field no longer necessary, he wishes to express the strong obligations he feels himself under for the assistance he has received from every class and in every instance. He presents his thanks in the most serious and affectionate manner to the general officers, as well for their counsel on many interesting occasions, as for their ardent in promoting the success of the plans he had adopted; to the commandants of regiments and corps, and to the other officers, for their great zeal and attention in carrying his orders promptly into execution; to the staff, for their alacrity and exactness in performing the duties of their several departments; and to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, for their extraordinary patience and suffering, as well as their invincible fortitude in action. To the various branches of the army, the General takes this last and solemn opportunity of professing his inviolable attachment and friendship . . . . . . And being now to conclude these
last public orders, to take his ultimate leave in
a short time of the military character, and to
bid a final adieu to the armies he has so long
had the honor to command, he can only again
offer in their behalf his recommendations to
their grateful country, and his prayers to the
God of armies. . . . .

No general orders were issued after
these of November 2d. A few "garri-
sion" orders at West Point were sent out
and the necessary directions given for
moving the remnant of the army down
to and into New York City as the
British withdrew. The last Head-
quarters of the Revolutionary War, at
Rocky Hill, were broken up Novem-
ber 12 or 13, 1783 (the exact date of
the event is uncertain), and Washing-
ton reached West Point November 14th.
Here he remained until, with about a
thousand troops, he marched into New
York on the 25th of November, 1783.

BOOK REVIEW

Turnpikes of New England. By Fred J.
Wood. The Marshall Jones Company,

Major Fred J. Wood needs no introduc-
tion to the readers of the Daughters of the
American Revolution Magazine, as his series
of articles, appearing in 1919, "Historic
Turnpike Roads and Toll Gates," aroused
general interest. That interest will be intens-
ified by the publication of his book. The
volume, which is of some 600 pages, is prof-
usely illustrated, and the author traces the
history of the old toll roads from their be-
ginnings. Mr. Wood has spent ten years on
this work, and his conclusions are the result
of personal investigation, for all previous
written material on the subject is negligible.

Mr. Wood is a graduate of the Massachu-
setts Institute of Technology, '88, and an
engineer by profession. He has been iden-
tified with numerous construction projects,
and from 1910 to 1917 served as special engi-
neer for Stone & Webster. In the latter
year he was made major of engineers and
for two years directed construction work for
the Government in connection with the war.

In tracing the evolution of the turnpike in
other states outside of New England, ac-
counts are given of roads in Maryland and
Pennsylvania, and the Old Cumberland or
National Road, and the Maysville Pike. A
little-known fact in connection with the Old
National Road is brought out; namely, that
the portion east of Cumberland, Md., was
built by private venture, most of it under
compulsion by the banks of Maryland which
otherwise could not secure the renewal of
their charters.

Attention is paid to "the vehicles that
used the turnpikes," detailed descriptions
being given of the old-time vehicles, in-
cluding the "one-horse chaise" and the
"Conestoga wagon." The development of
wheeled vehicles from earliest times is
traced and of the tools and appliances which
were available for road construction a cen-
tury and more ago. The wholesale manu-
facture of shovels, picks, etc., was then
unknown and each had to be made to order,
usually by a local blacksmith. The begin-
ning of stages is noted and the increase of
that business until 1825 is followed, the ac-
count including a table of rates of fare
charged at that time from Boston to vari-
ous places.

Besides the map of Massachusetts turn-
pikes, there are turnpike maps of New
Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut,
all prepared especially for this work. It is
noted also that the map of New Hampshire
and Vermont is the only one published which
correctly shows the boundary between the
two states. The northerly line of Vermont
is the 45th parallel of latitude to its inter-
section with the Connecticut River, forming
a triangle two miles long, with New Hamp-
shire on the north and south of it, but all
maps show this triangle as New Hampshire
territory, with the state boundary on Hall
Stream, which farther north is the boundary
between New Hampshire and Canada.

To those who are instrumental in having
the famous old trails of the country marked
and restored, Major Wood's book will be
an invaluable source of information and also
a guide in preserving old landmarks and
identifying historic turnpikes. In this con-
nection it may be well to point out that the term
"turnpike" has lately been used too promis-
cuously, and thus in many localities will be
found a road incorrectly designated as such.
COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT
GENERAL

The Twenty-ninth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in Washington, D. C., April 19th to 24th. Every effort will be made that the Congress shall be one of interest and profit to all those attending the sessions. We sincerely hope that every chapter in the Society may be represented.

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

Have you as a member of this great Patriotic Society done your duty to the Society this past year?

The great interest of the coming Continental Congress in April will naturally centre on the election of all the National Officers and seven Vice Presidents General, who will serve three years. The present National Officers, with the exception of the Historian General, have served three years, and under the present Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society are not eligible for re-election.

Once more I wish to call the attention of the members of chapters to the changes made, as to representation at the Continental Congress, in the Constitution and By-Laws adopted at the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress in 1919, a copy of which has been sent to every chapter in the Society.

Delegates must have belonged to the chapter at least one year before they may represent the chapter at Congress. Therefore, be careful in electing your delegates to Congress to see to it that this rule is observed.

Read carefully the instructions sent out with the credential blanks and follow them to the letter, thus saving not only yourselves much trouble, but also the National Officers and State Regents.

Remember that the Constitution and By-Laws adopted at the Congress in 1919 and which went into effect at the close of the Congress became the supreme law of the Society, taking precedence over and superseding all other laws and rulings.

State and Chapter By-Laws not conforming to the National Constitution and By-Laws adopted at the Twenty-eighth Congress became null and void at the close of that Congress and must be revised.

All State Chairmen should have their reports ready to send to the National Chairmen by March 1st, in order that they may have ample time to condense the reports ready to present to Congress.

State Regents and Chairmen of the National Committees can only make satisfactory reports to Congress when the Chapter Regents and State Chairmen do their duty by sending full reports to them at the time specified.

With this issue of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine—our Magazine—755 subscriptions expire. I earnestly hope that every one of these former subscribers will send in renewals. Knowing the worth of the Magazine, I feel at liberty to make such an appeal.

In spite of the increased cost of publication, the subscription price of $1 a year has not been raised, for it is the desire of the Society to keep the Magazine well within the reach of every member.

The Magazine is to be continued on the same high plane as during the past year. It should have every Daughter’s support.
PATRIOTIC WOMEN AND THE THRIFT CAMPAIGN

OUR million women of the United States started the new year by determining to be shown. They are going to know to what extent the high cost of living is due to misdirected efforts of consumers and whether it is within the power of American women to relieve it. So determined are they that their information shall come straight from the source, that they are going to see for themselves.

They are going to show themselves by following a definite and logical plan, a constructive plan, broad enough and firm enough to provide a safe foundation on which the renaissance of wise expenditure may be safely based. The development of this plan will require three months of concentrated effort, but its completion, economists believe, will serve to revolutionize the individual and family financial methods of the nation.

The plan is divided into three phases. During January the four million women, who number amongst them the leaders in progressive feminine thought in America, undertook a thorough inspection of the pipe line carrying the individual and family income. This inspection assumed the form of a careful record of money or income expended with a frank facing and recording of unnecessary and avoidable expenditures.

February will be devoted to plugging the leaks and stopping the waste discovered by the January survey. The knowledge of how, where, when, and for what each cent of income was expended in January, it is believed will give opportunity in the next month for a basic revision of spending in American households, followed by a marked decrease in the production of luxuries, and a consequent increase in the production of necessities followed by a reduction in prices.

March will be devoted to determination of the disposition of the increased flow of capital through the pipe line of the individual and family treasury induced by the checking of leaks and waste through the previous periods. The problems of such disposition naturally will have to be worked out by each individual woman and housewife, but every effort will be made to keep in view the guiding principles of safe and profitable investment, especially with regard to the Government Savings Securities now at the disposition of the public.

These securities, ranging as they do from the Thrift Stamp at 25 cents to the War Savings Stamps with a maturity value of $5 and Treasury Savings Certificates of $100 and $1000 denominations are applicable to investment of the savings of any income, are safe, profitable and redeemable.
when necessary at the purchase price plus accrued interest.

The leaders and members of ten great women's organizations throughout the country are behind this movement for the curtailment of the high cost of living and the elimination of extravagance and waste as dominant features of American life. The plan, as adopted, was worked out recently at a meeting of the national thrift chairmen of these organizations, some of their national officers and officials of the Savings Division of the U. S. Treasury Department.

The organizations and their thrift representatives are:

Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Mrs. Raymond B. Morgan; Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Emma L. Crowell; General Federation of Women's Clubs, Miss Georgie Bacon; National Catholic War Council,
Mrs. C. P. Morss; National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, Mrs. H. E. Parkhurst, representing Mrs. Schoff; National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Adolph Kahn; National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Miss Alice Englehardt and Miss Lena Phillips; National League for Women's Service, Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer; Woman's Department, National Civic Federation, Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer; Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. Robert L. Dickinson.

Each of these organizations has appointed a thrift chairman for every state. Through her, the officers of the local clubs and organizations affiliated with each association are reached. These in turn have taken steps within their local organizations to insure the carrying out of the plan by their members. The reports of the individual members on the wisdom with which
they discover money is spent, the possibility of reducing expenditures and prices and the determination of the investment of surpluses will follow the same channels.

These reports, collated and effectively combined, will be used for the benefit and instruction not only for the membership of the organizations involved but for the women of the nation as a whole. The results obtained will not be expressed in terms of dollars or cents. No woman will be asked or required to report either the amount she spends, the sum she finds she could and should avoid spending, or the amount invested in safe and sound government securities. She will be asked, however, to report the percentage of excess spending to the total expended, the percentage she has found it possible to save and the percentage of the savings which has gone into government securities.

These four million American clubwomen have taken up this great work as a patriotic duty, corelated and complementary to the great work which they accomplished throughout the duration of the war. They have answered the call for mobilization for peace, recognizing to the full the duties imposed on the nation for the rehabilitation of the world, the reconstruction of industry on a peace-time basis, and the preservation of the lessons of thrift, economy and industry, enforced by war, as permanent national habits.

Ninety per cent. of the buying of America is done by the women of America. On them lies the burden of reducing abnormal conditions to normal. Theirs it is to carry out the program which President Wilson has declared is the only program which will nullify economic confusion and industrial unrest—the program of production and saving.

It is up to the women of America to show America, and they have gone about it in the only logical and intelligent way—by showing themselves.

—BUY W. S. S.—

SHIPPING ADDRESS FOR POLISH RELIEF

The address for shipment of boxes of clothing for the destitute of Poland is as follows:

Polish National Committee,
526 First Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Clothing should be sent in strong boxes or bales, and express prepaid.
THE NAVY OVER SEAS
By Julia G. Whelpley

WO and a half stripes—Navy's all Greek to me! White ducks a soft snap, all right—pretty soft snap all the rest of it, I'm thinking!” White ducks on a crowded transport in midsummer on a hot Atlantic are a soft snap—no one could reasonably disagree with the returning army hero’s opinion on that point—but “all the rest of it!”?

With our eyes focused on our millions in France the Navy's comparative obscurity was natural during the war—and yet our millions had the sea to cross and did cross it, wonder of wonders! Now, as we settle down and review the facts, the Navy's part looms larger and larger, and the big army in France becomes more and more an accessory to the glory of the Navy's achievement. The war was won by Naval efficiency—naval efficiency tried to its nth power by new and incredible methods and men.

The furious orgy of sinkings which the U-boats were enjoying in the spring of 1917 brought the Allies as close to defeat as von Kluck's march on Paris in 1914 had done. Actual starvation was but a few weeks off for them. The turning of the U-boats' success to failure was as much a mystery to us at the time as the turning of von Kluck's army at the Marne still is. We know now that the arrival of the American Navy settled the fate of the U-boat—and left no mystery about the second German defeat at the Marne.

The Navy slipped into the war quietly and with a big enough patriotism to subordinate its own traditions and aspirations to the trying rôle of assisting and supplementing the British. Staggering figures of lost tonnage were confided to Admiral Sims upon his arrival in England. His genius saw at once what our Navy's part must be if we were to square ourselves with humanity. He had had his own dreams, surely, of swinging a beautiful battle squadron into glorious action—the job that confronted him was as far as anything could be from that logical culmination of his life's work. But he fell determinedly to work to convince those, who, far away, were still full of laudable other schemes, of the need, not of their dreadnaughts and battle cruisers, but of all the small fry they could muster, the yachts, tugs, trawlers, smacks, and, above all, destroyers.

The British knew well the needs of the situation but were unable to meet them. With every possible craft afloat pressed into service, they still could not cover the enemy's field of activity. And of destroyers, the proved best weapons against submarines, there was a crying need—a frantic, death-struggle of a need. Three-fourths of the
world's pre-war tonnage was gone, the rest going at approximately the boasted rate of a million a month; shipyards were choked with repair work, Germany was building submarines at the rate of six a month, and the one hope of the Allies, the convoy system, held up for lack of destroyers!

And these destroyers our Navy "produced"—a few at a time at first, but enough to make a beginning with convoys in June (1917) and an assured success by October. This was truly a rapid justification of policy and Admiral Sims's decision of placing our ships unreservedly under British command. We had come into a far-developed game and to her glory be it recorded and remembered, our Navy accepted at once the leadership of an older player. This with no sense of inferiority, but with full sense of the value of Unity of Command, so tardily arrived at on land.

The organizing of the convoy system was a big and difficult task enough, but the actual working of it called for a constant supply of heroism. From Queenstown, and later from Brest and Gibraltar, the little destroyers took their turns in packs at going to the rendezvous "somewhere" in "old Ocean's gray and melancholy waste"—and counted themselves fortunate when it happened to be just that. Destroyers' crews were picked on their stomachs as well as on their courage and ability and endurance, but the "best laid" stomachs "gang aft agley" on this craft. Discomfort reigned on them. Every condition calculated to hinder the performance of their all-important duty of eternal vigilance existed for their crews. They went cold and wet in a reek of oil, getting their food and rest in snatches, forever balancing on decks that double sawed in jerks at angles sometimes of 50°! When the twenty or thirty ships, so preciously laden, they were to herd to shore had accumulated, their extraordinary busi-
ness began. Rolling and tossing, they advanced and backed at great speed in front, on the flanks, behind, like so many antennae, while the whole immense formation zigzagged all the time that daylight lasted, and in the case of the largest transports, all night as well. There’s mal de mer in even the mathematical aspect of it. They alone, the little destroyers, were permitted to fire on the enemy, and they alone had all the rescue work to do. Near shore the yachts and tugs and trawlers escorted divisions of the convoy to their various ports.

The strain on men and boats was terrific—but their endurance was rapidly filling France with men, and England with food.

From Murmansk on the White Sea, where we had one ship, right around Europe to the Eastern Mediterranean, our Navy was soon at work convoying and patrolling from newly and quickly established bases. Even with success reasonably assured by the autumn of 1917, every means of reassurance was multiplied to the end. We sent dreadnoughts to the North Sea to watch and wait tirelessly with Great Britain’s “Grand Fleet,” as they did for a year; reinforced the British base at Queenstown with a large fleet which included destroyers, submarines, sub-chasers, and three dreadnoughts, and secured the Allies their food supply; from a beginning of six yachts which arrived in the practically dead harbor of Brest on July 4, 1917, we built up there the largest naval base in Europe, and delivered there successfully the major part of our two and a quarter million
MASCOT OF U."S. MELVILLE, ADMIRAL SIMS' FLAGSHIP

U. S. SUBMARINES AT BEREHAVEN
contribution to the Allied armies; while to the Azores and the Mediterranean no less than eighty-two American ships were sent for duty.

A gallant and picturesque service was that of the little sub-chasers. Equipped with the latest detecting and destroying devices, these one hundred and ten footers were dispatched in squadrons, veritable mosquito fleets, to carry out a new offensive against the U-boats. One squadron went all the way to Corfu to operate from a base exclusively its own. Here, where maritime history began, came its last word to display itself—to approving ghosts of the old Phoenecians surely, as well as to approving British and Italian commanders.

These chasers formed part of the barrage guarding the Adriatic in the Straits of Olranto, and for a certain period every day, the most important part of it. During that time no vessel of the barrage was allowed to steam, and in this dramatic silence the little chasers put their ears to the deep. Six German submarines were destroyed while they operated on this barrage, and one at least of these by the little boats themselves. In the bombardment of Durazzo they covered themselves with glory, as their position was between the Allies' ships and the Austrian forts, literally between two fires. They came through this unscathed, with the sinking of three submarines and a plucky defense of the larger vessels to their credit, and, according to the British Force Commander, they “thoroughly enjoyed themselves.” As they, too, were terribly uncomfortable, habitatious action must have been a thoroughly enjoyable relief.

The other sub-chaser squadrons, the mine sweepers, and air squadrons have all added stories of absorbing interest to the records. And there were the five great battle-cruiser guns manned by men of the sea, whose assistance was besought, as best matched foemen, or
women, against Big Bertha. She fled before their arrival, but they had a distinguished career on the Western Front which lasted up to the very minute before the Armistice was signed, when their last shell fell.

The Armistice deprived the Navy of one exceptionally deserved reward—the satisfaction of having its unique and most dangerous achievement given a full chance for success. Men were moving in colossal gestures before the end of the war, so a mine barrage across the North Sea from Scotland to Norway, two hundred and thirty miles, ceased to be a wild dream and became a stupendous fact. That its story goes little beyond the building of it eliminates the danger of losing sight of the magnitude of its being in its doing. The bottling up or the destruction of every German submarine in the sea (it is said to have accounted for twenty-three) could not have repaid the heroism that made it. Ten old coasting steamers were fitted out with every device to make mine planting a slick, fast operation, and as soon as enough of the new type of mine which had made the whole plan possible had been perilously transported to Northern Scotland, the record and history making expeditions of the planters began. British destroyers formed the screening escort, with often battle or light cruiser squadrons assisting. Tense must have been the nerves of all the brave men on these ships until the eight hundred tons of high explosives carried by each expedition were safely planted. Exact navigation was imperative in order to avoid the dangers of previously laid fields, yet they had fog to contend with a great deal of the time. Fifteen excursions were made by the American mine planters and eighty per cent. of the seventy thousand mines used were laid by them. The record plant, both navies participating, was forty-seven miles in three hours and thirty-
six minutes, an unprecedented feat. Perfect harmony and cooperation existed between the British and Americans engaged in this daring project, to which may be attributed its astounding record of not one mishap!

Losses, in fact, were miraculously few in all branches of the service. The figures are a tribute to the Navy's efficiency and devotion—and they number those who were "faithful unto death." Many of these must remain but numbered dead, but there are records, reticent and unadorned as is the way of the sea, which typify and vivify the bare lists.

One such is that of the Seneca, a converted coast survey ship, nineteen of whose crew volunteered and were left to man a torpedoed British collier while the rest of their convoy went on its way, with Spartan fidelity to orders. The surviving officer's report too modestly records the last hours of these heroes—their quiet orderly performance of unaccustomed duties and splendid determination in supreme danger. How much the cook's single-mindedness contributed to their fine morale we are left to conclude: we are only told that he rummaged and soon produced an excellent hot meal of "lamb, potatoes, carrots, bread and butter and coffee" for all hands. If there were any among them faint-hearted in spite of this reinforcement, his crowning touch in seeing no reason to omit a single ceremony in serving the Commanding Officer on the bridge—he appeared in full regalia of white coat and cap—must surely have revived their courage. But these details were destined to be but stars in a halo—shown to us lest we forget. That night eleven of these brave fellows, the cook one of them, went down in an angry sea with their hopeless charge, while the destroyer, brought at last from Brest by the S.O.S. of the reluctantly deserting mother-convoy, worked valiantly at the rescue.

At best but the husks of such facts, of all the facts, can be communicated—we can only hope that the heart of them, the great volume of unimaginable human experience, is somehow a living force forever!

**MAGAZINE INDEX IN PRESS**

Index to volume liii (January to December, 1919) D. A. R. MAGAZINE is now in the hands of the printers. Those desiring a copy will please forward request for same to "Business Office," Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., and it will be mailed just as soon as the completed copies are ready for distribution.
JUST husband and wife have the same citizenship? As the law now stands, when an American man marries an alien woman she becomes automatically an American citizen. If that same woman had arrived here single and twenty-one years of age and over, she would have been required to conform to the laws of the United States, which requires actual residence for a given time; declaration of intention, education in the principles of our Government, and finally, after her name has been posted at the Court House for not less than three months, an appearance before the Court with two responsible witnesses who have known the applicant for the required time, when she is examined by the Judge as to whether she will make a good citizen. If the decision is favorable, the alien becomes a full-fledged American citizen and receives the citizenship papers.

More than once have women in the employ of Germany as spies acquired American citizenship by marriage with an American citizen. What is there in marriage that takes the place of this careful training and trying out of the alien applicant for American citizenship? In years gone by our sons used to go to Vienna, Liepsic and Heidelberg for graduate work and “Kultur,” and some of them brought back German wives, which accounts for many an un-American home in the United States. It is admitted that the American man is the best husband in the world, but no one can claim that when in love he is choosing a wife because she believes in democracy. However, he rarely interferes with the wife’s management of the home, or during the childhood of the children, holding that to be her particular province. Naturally this transplanted German-American citizen does her best to realize in her husband’s native land the home of her beloved Fatherland. Likewise, the children are soothed by German lullabys, nurtured on a German diet, and generally brought up with German ideas of kulture. When the war of 1914 began these supposed American citizens sent back at the Kaiser’s command all their jewels and other valuable trinkets in gold, silver and precious stones, and there appeared in return in our midst the Kaiser’s iron ring worn by American husbands and American sons. And when there were German victories there were triumphant celebrations in many homes, even after the United States went into the war in 1917.

All this shows that marriage does not make an American out of an alien. Under the naturalization laws the woman would have been required, if single, to “renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty and particularly to the Government of Germany of which I (she) am a subject.” Under the naturalization laws she would
have been required not only to renounce her allegiance to her native country but also to declare under oath that it was "her intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside here."

Without doubt the United States has, under the present law, acquired some good citizens by marriage, but there is always an element of danger in taking for granted anything as important and radical as a change of allegiance and citizenship. If it were not so, why should we have such rigid and drastic naturalization laws? Why not assume that if a man comes to the United States to reside that he intends to renounce all former political allegiance?

On the other hand, the United States has lost many valuable women citizens on their marriage to aliens. The law says "That any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband." As the law now stands, while the marriage relation exists, she cannot regain her American citizenship, and during this war women who were and always have been good American citizens were left without the legal protection of America because technically they were not Americans. There have been several cases where Congress has passed special resolutions to remove these disabilities. In 1898 Nellie Grant Sartoris, who married an Englishman, was restored to citizenship by a special act. When she regains her own legal identity through death or divorce from her spouse, she is still assumed to be a foreigner unless she returns to the United States to reside or registers, within one year after regaining her freedom, with a United States consul.

The foreign-born woman who has had the blessing of American citizenship conferred upon her by marriage may, when that relation ends, make formal renunciation of her American citizenship before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens if she resides in the United States. In both cases, when the marriage relation is sundered, the woman is recognized as a person with a probable choice of country and the ability to make that choice known.

When the American woman becomes automatically by marriage an alien, her property, political and civil rights in the United States suffer the same restrictions and limitations as other aliens. Many a good American fortune has gone to enrich an alien husband and foreign government. The question may well be asked if we are not losing good American citizens under the present law and forcing the American woman to give up either husband or country to the detriment of the country.

In Germany the law refuses to permit a marriage between a native woman and an alien unless the man assumes the citizenship of his wife. An American who went over to that country in 1913 for his sweetheart found himself confronted with this law and gallantly elected to give up country for love. Later he was forced into the German army.

In Canada and Australia women have the right to retain their own citizenship. This World War and the sacrifices so willingly made by both men and women have put citizenship on a new footing. Shall we have an international marriage law and a ceremony to carry it out, or in case of different citizenship of the spoused, shall each elect formally and legally as to what citizenship each shall retain or acquire? And following this procedure, what shall be the citizenship of the children resulting from the marriage?
HEN the crowns of Scotland and England were united in the person of James I, history tells us that the only part of his policy upon which we can look back with satisfaction was his scheme for "planting colonies." The most successful of these was the picked colony, men especially chosen for their superior qualifications, which he brought over from Scotland and planted in the province of Ulster in the north of Ireland. This was known as the "Great Plantation," and so well fulfilled the expectations of the monarch that in three generations the north of Ireland, which had been a barren waste at their coming, is said to have "blossomed like the rose." Not only were they expert in agriculture; they excelled in weaving, producing a cloth celebrated for its superior quality. Although materially successful and prosperous, the Scotch were not happy in Ireland. They were looked upon as usurpers by their Roman Catholic neighbors, while the severe measures used by the Established Church of Great Britain in dealing with dissenters made their lives truly perilous. During twenty-seven years it is estimated that eighteen thousand men and women perished for the sake of their religious belief. During the latter part of the Seventeenth Century emigration commenced from the north of Ireland to America, and after 1700 continued in greatly increasing numbers until 1750, after which the tide of emigration from the north of Ireland was steadily decreased.

In the year 1680 Colonel William Stevens, who had settled upon the Eastern Shore, wrote to Ireland asking for a minister. In response to his appeal the Presbytery of Laggan commissioned Francis Makemie to go to Maryland. His ordination had been one of the last official acts of that Presbytery before it was ordered dissolved. He was received at the plantation of Colonel Stevens, and here the first Presbyterian church in America was organized, and the first church, a log one, built in 1683, taking the name of Colonel Stevens' plantation, Rehoboth (there is room), a name appealing strongly to these persecuted people from the north of Ireland.

Francis Makemie had grown up in the Province of Ulster while the trials of the Scotch-Irish were at their height. His own pastor, Thomas Drummond, had been driven from his church, and many of the ministers of his faith had been forbidden to preach or to baptize. There were troublous times at Glasgow while he was a student at the University in that city, soldiers being placed to prevent the Presbyterians from holding services either in their churches, or in their homes. Makemie was a man of pleasing
personality and of the highest culture. He was but twenty-five years of age when he came to the shores of the New World. He was a preacher of great power, and his literary work was quite extensive, although said to be somewhat of a controversial nature. He prepared a “Catechism,” which was the first book published on the Eastern Shore. He also published a pamphlet, which was distributed through Great Britain to encourage emigration to the Colonies. “Like the Apostle Paul, he decided not to be a burden to any, and kept a sloop plying up and down the shores of the bay, laden with pork, wheat, tobacco, and other commodities,” thus making a living for himself, while he ministered to the infant church of his widely extended parish.

In addition to the Rehoboth Church, he organized the churches of Snow Hill, of Pitts Creek, the Manokin Church at Princess Anne, Md., and the Wicomico Church at Salisbury, Md. These were all one field in Makemie’s day. The first log church built at Rehoboth was replaced in 1706 by a substantial brick church which is in use at the present day.

Makemie was a progressive man. He had an eye to the beauty of the scenery of his adopted country; he recognized the desirability of the climate, the advantages of trade by water, and he was quite a “boomer” as to real estate. He married Naomi Anderson, a daughter of one of his parishioners, a wealthy merchant, from whom she inherited slaves and much property. Makemie, himself, acquired a considerable grant of land in Virginia, on the Matchatank Creek, much of which he distributed among worthy settlers. In that early time, only those settlers who owned land were entitled to vote, and it was out of gratitude to Francis Makemie that his name has been handed down through so many families of the Eastern Shore, even among those not of the Presbyterian faith. Although he lived in Virginia, he founded no church there, because of the bitter opposition of the Established Church. It was only in Maryland that the sadly harassed worshippers from other lands received a true welcome. He did, however, receive permission to hold services in his own house, and also at Accomac Court House. He went up and down the coast preaching the gospel from South Carolina as far north as Boston. He made commercial and evangelistic journeys as far as the Barbadoes. One of his chief literary works was “Truths in a True Light, or a Pastoral Letter to the Reformed Protestants in Barbadoes.” He made at least one trip to the mother country, bringing back with him two ministers, one of whom, the Rev. Hugh Conn, found his way up the Potomac River and organized in 1716 Captain John’s Church at Potomac, Md., upon which site a tablet was recently erected by the Janet Montgomery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Rev. Hugh Conn also organized the Presbyterian Church at Bladensburg, of which he remained pastor until 1752.

Makemie was not the first Presbyterian clergyman to come to the shores of America. There were others before him, but he was the organizer of American Presbyterianism, uniting the scattered churches of Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Long Island to form the General Presbytery of America. It met in Philadelphia in 1706 with Francis Mackemie as its first Moderator.

In 1707 he was imprisoned for preaching without a license and baptizing in New York. He was tried before Lord Cornbury, making an eloquent appeal
during his trial for "Religious Liberty." He was acquitted, although forced to pay the costs of the trial, which amounted to about four hundred dollars. While confined in prison he was still active, for he wrote "a tract which later was published to promote the cause of American independence." The opposition to Lord Cornbury became so bitter after this trial that he was finally removed from office, and three years later was confined in the same prison where Mackemie had been placed. This unhappy experience was among the closing scenes of the preacher's life. He died in 1708 after twenty-five years of pioneer service as a man of God, holding aloft the Banner of Cross amid the trials and perils of a new land. He remembered in his will the Rehoboth Church, his "first and favorite child," and his books, or a part of them, he bequeathed to the first Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. A monument to the memory of Francis Makemie, erected by the Presbyterians of America, stands in the old cemetery of his homestead at Holden's Creek, Virginia, where his wife, daughters and other relatives are at rest.

To thee, plain hero of a rugged race,
We bring the meed of praise too long delayed!
Thy fearless word and faithful work have made
For God's Republic firmer resting place
In this New World; for thou hast preached the grace
And power of Christ in many a forest glade,
Teaching the truth that leaves men unafraid
Of frowning tyranny or death's dark face.
Oh, who can tell how much we owe to thee,
Makemie, and to labors such as thine,
For all that makes America the shrine
Of faith untrammelled and of conscience free?
Stand here, gray stone, and consecrate the sod
Where sleeps this brave Scotch-Irish man of God!

RED CHERRY, A NAVAL HERO

Anthony Jeremiah, of Nantucket, a full-blooded Indian, was with Capt. Paul Jones in the Ranger, Bon Homme Richard and Alfred, and took part in all the fights.

In the engagement with the Serapis, he was stationed at No. 2 starboard, 1st division gun. Owing to the great number of casualties, twenty-two men were stationed at this gun during the fight.

Of this number Jeremiah was the only one who escaped unscathed, and was in the boarding party that compelled the Serapis to surrender.

Jerry was a Nantucket Indian and was known to use either a hatchet or a tomahawk as a weapon when boarding. Jeremiah was usually called Red Jerry, and was known to the crew as Red Cherry.
The most significant of all the Flag Day celebrations held in Boston in 1919 was the one given to the “New Citizens” by the following Boston chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution: Boston Tea Party, Bunker Hill, Colonel Thomas Gardner, Franklin, General Benjamin Lincoln, John Adams, John Hancock, Margaret Corbin, Mary Draper, Minute Men, Old Belfry, Old Blake House, Old North, Old South, Paul Revere and Warren and Prescott, on Friday evening, June 13, in Faneuil Hall.

The meeting was most ably presided over by the Chairman, Mrs. Emily F. Hurd, Regent of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, and the program consisted of music, folk dancing, and addresses, one pleasing feature being five-minute speeches by representatives of the various nationalities present.

The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Edward A. Horton, Chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate, after which our own State Regent, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, extended a welcome in her usual gracious manner.

As the National Chairman of International Relations, Mrs. Charles H. Bond, was unable to be present, our State Chairman, Dr. Clara E. Gary, extended her greetings, and I desire to say that it was through Doctor Gary that this movement was first started, and she has been such an indefatigable worker and valued counsellor that we feel it is through her that our meetings have been such a success.

The state was represented by his Excellency, Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, and in the absence of the Mayor, Hon. Daniel W. Lane, from the Boston City Council, brought greetings from our city. He stated that it was doubly a pleasure for him to be present, as his mother was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. All the patriotic societies sent representatives; delegations from the various foreign groups were present and also detachments from the Army and Navy.

Governor Coolidge said that he knew of no more fitting place than Faneuil Hall in which to greet the new citizens and inspire them with the standard of loyalty, patriotism, devotion, and fidelity that have made this land of ours what it is. Before them they could see the flag of our nation, the flag of our state, and the walls decorated with faces, figures, and events, which bring to mind the great historical achievements of America. He told the new citizens that the American flag was of peculiar significance. It represented a form of government never before established upon earth—giving to each and every one of us the sovereignty of a king and placing a crown upon every American citizen. It is with this idea that America has been able to grow and expand across the continent, and not stopping there, to cross the Pacific to the islands of the Southern Sea. Thus she increased not only in territory, but in opportunity, until we now have great institutions of learning, great industries, and commercial interests. If all else were to be destroyed and America alone were saved, it would be the foundation for the formation of a new earth and the carrying on of civilization; but if America were lost, there would be no place where humanity could be born again. So it is altogether fitting we should come here and pledge allegiance to our country’s flag, and rededicate ourselves again to its service, to revere it, protect it, and cherish it.

Mr. Ralph P. Boas, Assistant Director of School Extension, of Springfield, Mass., and Brigadier Mary Sheppard, of the Salvation Army, late of France, each gave able addresses on the subject nearest to their hearts.

Mr. Boas spoke especially of the barriers that must be torn down between the new citizens and the old—the barriers of language, the barrier of economic problems, and the feeling of patronage towards them.

Mrs. Sheppard thrilled her hearers with her experiences in France, and she had nothing but words of commendation for the conduct of the American boys “over there,” commenting especially on the very few cases of drunkenness that she saw; in fact, she saw but five American soldiers under the influence of liquor, and also she declared there had never been an
instance of any soldier treating any one of the Salvation Army girls in any way unbecoming a gentleman.

Five-minute speeches were made by Mrs. Julius Andrews for the Hebrews, Prof. Cesar Dussault for the French, Rev. Henry Sartorio for the Italians, and Mrs. Stephen Vaitses for the Greeks, all representative speakers of their races.

Mention should be made of the musical program, which was furnished by the Oxford Male Quartette, one of whose members is the husband of our Chairman of the Music Committee, Mrs. Nettie S. Bartlett. Miss Rose Cassassa, who sang for us, is one of our Italian teachers in the Boston public schools. The folk dancing was very delightful, one group of young girls from a settlement house giving the Highland Fling, and another group giving a Chinese dance, both in native costume.

The last speaker of the evening was Dr. Charles H. Bangs, Vice President of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, who brought the cordial greetings of his organization to us.

The ceremonies closed with the Salute to the Flag, led by the Chairman, Mrs. Hurd, and the singing of "America."

Too much praise cannot be given to Mrs. Hurd and all the ladies on the committees representing the different Boston chapters for the splendid work and enormous amount of time which they all gave to make the affair a success.

SAMUEL CHESTER REID THE DESIGNER OF OUR PRESENT-DAY FLAG

By Mary E. L. Hall

First United States flag was made by Betsey Ross in 1776, and had 13 white stars in a circle on a blue ground, and 13 stripes alternate red and white, representing the 13 original states. The Bradley flag of 1795 to 1818 had 15 stars and 15 stripes. In 1816 the admission of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Louisiana, and Indiana made it necessary to further change the flag.

In 1817, Captain Samuel Chester Reid, U. S. N., living then in Washington, was asked to make a design for our flag which would represent the increase of the States without destroying its distinctive character. Captain Reid recommended reducing the stripes to thirteen, to represent the original States, and the stars to be increased from time to time to correspond with the number of all the States, and arranged to form one great star whose brilliancy should represent their union, and thus symbolize in the flag the origin and progress of the country, and its motto "E Pluribus Unum."

Congress passed on April 4, 1818, an act providing, after the 4th of July, following, that the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union have twenty stars white on blue field, arranged to form a star.

"That on the admission of every new State with the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th of July next, succeeding such admission." This bill was brought forward by Representative Peter H. Wendover, of New York, and followed the suggestion of Captain Reid. Early in 1859 a committee of Congress was appointed to consider the propriety of presenting to Captain Samuel Chester Reid the thanks of Congress as the designer of the flag.

This committee on February 5, 1859, reported their conclusion that Captain Reid was the undoubted author of the suggestion embodied in the law of 1818, and in their report was a brief history of the changes which had already taken place in the flag. The resolution of thanks to Captain Reid was accordingly passed. The first flag to be made of the new design was hoisted over the hall of the House of Representatives on April 13, 1818.

Captain Reid had it made at his own expense for the purpose, and he refused to send a bill for it. He had recommended that the act re-establishing the flag should designate the manner by arranging the stars on the field, but Congress did not do so, and it was generally considered that it made a mistake in not providing for this. It has resulted in the adoption of a great variety of designs. The large star proved impracticable as the individual stars would have had to be made very small and the present arrangement has been found the only practical and symmetrical one. Now the Army and Navy order and regulate the making of flags for any purpose. The stars which adorn the Union of the flag are arranged in horizontal but not in vertical lines.
Those who attended the 1919 State Conference at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, will remember October 22d and 23d as red-letter days. Quaint, old Stockbridge itself, with its unmatched location in the Berkshire hills, was no small attraction.

The headquarters were at the Red Lion Inn, which is filled with old colonial furniture and priceless old china and glass; while the meetings were held in the old First Congregational Church, which dates back to pre-Revolutionary days.

On the evening preceding the conference a meeting of regents and delegates was held in the Red Lion Inn. The speakers and their subjects were as follows: Miss Emma L. Crowell, Recording Secretary General of the National Society, who spoke on "Thrift"; Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Treasurer General of the National Society, who spoke on "Our Society"; Mrs. Mattie M. Jenkins, of Whitman, Mass., State Chaplain, who spoke on "Literary Stockbridge"; and the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, who spoke informally on some of her experiences in France.

The social hour which followed was a means of renewing old friendships and making new ones.

The formal opening of the conference was on Wednesday at ten. The old church was beautifully decorated with flowers and palms, and as the President General, National Officers and State Regents entered, the audience rose, while the guests were escorted down the aisle by the ushers. Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, the State Regent of Massachusetts, presided. The program of the conference follows: Wednesday, October 22d, morning session: 10 to 12.30 o'clock: Organ Recital by Miss Laura Seeley; Invocation by Rev. G. G. Merrill, rector of St. Paul's Church; Song, "The Star Spangled Banner," soloist, Mrs. Russell Magna, accompanist, Miss Laura Seeley; Salutation of the Flag: Welcome by Miss Jennie H. Seymour, Regent of Asumunnoog Chapter of Lee, the hostess' Chapter: Response by Mrs. Arthur Dunton Perry, Regent of Old South Chapter; Roll-call of Chapters: Report of Credential Committee, Mrs. James C. Peabody, of Boston, Chairman; Busi-

ness, Amendment of Massachusetts State Rules, Mrs. Charles H. Crowell, Chairman.

The important business of amending the State rules was most efficiently and expeditiously carried out, with many taking part in the discussion. Every article was carefully criticized to bring all in conformity with the Constitution of the National Society.

At the conclusion of the business, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey gave an intensely interesting address, telling of her recent trip through France and what the D. A. R. assistance meant to Tilloloy and to the French orphans.

The afternoon session was from 2 to 5.30 o'clock. Mrs. George M. Minor, former Vice President General from Connecticut, and Chairman of the Magazine Committee, spoke to a crowded audience, which thrilled to her appeal for a stronger and abler Americanism. Greetings were expressed by the State Regents from New York, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island; responded to by Mrs. Ellison, the State Regent.

Hon. Allen T. Treadway, native of Stockbridge and member of Congress from the First District of Massachusetts, gave an address which added much to the visitors' interest in literary Stockbridge, as well as to the happenings in the halls of Congress.

About two hundred delegates and guests attended the reception and banquet in the Red Lion Inn Wednesday evening. The arrangements were in charge of Miss Jennie G. Moseley, of Boston, Chairman. The bright after-dinner speeches of the guests were a fitting ending to a day crowded full of good things.

On Thursday the guests and delegates were invited to visit historic Stockbridge. This outing was arranged by Mrs. Nellie Rice Fiske, Chairman of that Committee. Never before was Massachusetts so honored in having a President General with so many National officers and State Regents present at the same conference, and the regents and delegates felt that they had received much to take back to their home chapters, to inspire them to greater effort.

Frances Meserve,
State Historian.
Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter (Milford, Conn.). The war over and our boys coming home, we will glance backward over the past two years to see what our Chapter has done to help "win the war."

Our first real work was to organize the Milford Chapter of the American Red Cross, which was done at our February, 1917, meeting. Ten officers of this chapter were members of our D. A. R. Chapter. We gave the use of our Chapter House to the Red Cross for executive offices and work rooms. It was headquarters for all their drives for members and money, also for all the Liberty Loan drives. We furnished them with an electric gauze cutter, two knitting machines, two bandage rollers, six electric fans, two sewing machines, and spent $5000 for yarn which enabled them to do much more knitting than they could otherwise have done. Twelve hundred garments were knitted by members of our Chapter.

We furnished 36 sweaters, 25 mufflers, 25 helmets, 25 pairs mittens, and 50 pairs socks for the Aviation School at Mineola, Long Island; 12 sweaters, 24 pairs socks, for the Naval Training Station at New London, Conn., and 8 knitted garments for the Battleship Connecticut. Sent 50 sweaters to Company F, 7th Infantry, Gettysburg, Penn.; 300 sweaters and 300 Xmas stockings to Company F, 7th Infantry, Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C.; 200 Xmas stockings, a Victrola and records to Camp Upton, Long Island; flowers every week to Gun Hill Hospital, New York.

We have twelve war mothers in our Chapter, one member (Elsie Livingston Hepburn) doing canteen work in France, another member (Mrs. Fredus Case) on the speakers' bureau. We invested fifteen dollars in smileage books, gave $100 to Knights of Columbus; $450 to Y. M. C. A.; $2500 to United War Work; $50 to American Relief; $10,000 to American Red Cross.

Of the First Liberty Loan our Chapter bought a $100 bond and the members invested $3000; Second Loan, Chapter $100, members $4300; Third Loan, members, $12,500; Fourth Loan, members, $53,800; Fifth Loan, members, $15,850.

For D. A. R. Liberty Loan our Chapter gave $117 and for restoration of Tilloloy $50.

We have supported two French orphans for the past two years and hope to continue doing so as long as they need help.

Besides our war work, this last year we have given a $50 scholarship to the Berry School and $30 toward Margaret E. Henry memorial; $25 to Ellsworth Homestead; $100 for engraved memorial to Mary Hepburn Smith in Ellsworth Home Memorial Book.

We have 48 subscribers for Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, besides a five-year subscription for our Chapter.

While I realize this report does not cover nearly all the work done by individual members of our Chapter, I think we may feel a just pride in what we have been able to do for our country and hope we may do our share of reconstruction work.

Jennie E. Merwin, Historian.

James McElwee Chapter (Sigourney, Iowa). We open our meetings with prayer, salute to the Flag and the singing of "America."

With a varied program of historic and up-to-date happenings our meetings are interesting and well attended, with a steady increase of new members. We have never been idle. We studied the wants of our many boys "overseas" and at Camp Dodge (Des Moines) and supplied every need possible in the way of edibles, sweaters, scarfs, socks, "mothers' letters," etc.

At the "home-coming" celebration (of three days' duration) nothing was left undone to welcome the boys home and honor their presence. Our town did herself proud in her elaborate decorations. The boys were met at the station and escorted to headquarters, where they were assigned free lodging and board.

In the fine parade of civic, historic, and military floats our D. A. R. float attracted great
attention. A photograph of the float is shown above.

Our Chapter has purchased Liberty Bonds, adopted a French orphan, contributed to furnishing Iowa Room at Memorial Continental Hall, aided a mountain school and other varied charities.

We always serve light refreshments at our meetings, as we believe it promotes sociability.

Rebecca T. Brent, Historian.

Seth Warner Chapter (Vergennes, Vt.). On November 11, 1919, the first anniversary of the signing of the Armistice, the members of our Chapter unveiled a bronze tablet bearing the names of 115 young men who answered their country's call for service during the World War.

The tablet is placed to the right of the front door of the Bixby Free Library.

Owing to inclement weather, most of the exercises attending the unveiling were held inside the library. The guests of honor were members of the G.A.R., with the city aldermen as their escort, and the boys of the American Legion.

Mrs. Ella Warner Fisher read a poem, written for the occasion, entitled "Our Sons." Lieut. Gov. Mason S. Stowe gave a fine address, telling of the events preceding the World War and the interest the United States had in the cause of the Allies, and his words of praise in honor of the American army were most gratifying.

After the exercises inside the library, the unveiling of the Honor Roll took place just in front of the building, our Regent, Mrs. A. W. Morton, making a charming presentation speech. The address of acceptance was given by Mayor W. S. Bristol.

The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. W. A. Dalrymple, the presiding officer and chairman of the committee. A banquet in honor of our guests was given by the city, at the Stevens' House, in the evening, followed by a dance in the Opera House, thus making the first Armistice anniversary a very enjoyable day.

Grace Middlebrook, Historian.

Old 96th District Chapter (Edgefield, S. C.). This Chapter has just finished two years of very successful work under Mrs. Mamie N. Tillman, Regent. Mrs. Tillman held the office just before and during the stirring two years of the World War, and, having great vision, took this opportunity to carry out some notable undertakings. All war activities were engaged in with enthusiasm, some of them being original and unprecedented.

Before the war had begun, however, the Chapter became one of the founders in the building of the South Carolina D. A. R. Mountain school at Tomassee by the pledge of $100.
A marker was placed about twelve miles above Edgefield at the Crossing of the Keowee Trail, containing the dates 1717-1917. Many residents of Edgefield, Johnston, Ridge Spring and the surrounding country came to see the marker unveiled by four children: Elizabeth Lott and Alexander McDonald, of Edgefield; Marion Strother and Marion Turner, of Ridge Spring and Johnston.

When the unveiling had taken place, the guests went to Stevens' Creek Church, one of the oldest in the county, and held a patriotic meeting, at which Hon. Walter McDonald, of Augusta, made the principal address, other speakers being Hon. N. G. Evans and A. S. Tompkins. Miss Collett and Mrs. Woodson read original papers. When this service had been enjoyed, the dinner was served on tables out under the trees. Residents of this historic community appreciated and enjoyed the occasion with the Daughters.

When the war began, lunches were served to several increments of soldiers, as they reported at Edgefield to go to camp.

The amount asked for Tilloloy was sent and an interesting event in this connection was the securing of the Tilloloy slides from the National Lecture Committee, D. A. R. and their exhibition in the Edgefield Opera House.

A French orphan has been supported, and re-adopted, and her picture and a sketch were published in the Edgefield County papers. A copy was sent to the mother in France, who wrote a letter of appreciation to the Chapter for this interest in her little daughter.

A Committee on War Saving Stamps and Liberty Bonds worked throughout the time of need and met with hearty response from all members. An entertainment was arranged and given in the Opera House, in which students of Edgefield County were the performers, and a luncheon was served to them before the entertainment. This was to encourage the cause of education and also to raise funds for a Memorial Tablet.

Year books were made by one of the members and interesting programmes carried out at each meeting, when the Chapter was most hospitably entertained.

A service flag containing 700 stars was purchased and a very elaborate occasion arranged for. Speakers were provided from Camp Hancock, and the band secured. People from all over the county by hundreds came to do honor to their men, and mourn for those who would never return. This flag cost about $100 and contained these words—"Edgefield, S. C.,
D. A. R.," and "For God and My Country." It has been raised on all public days since that time, hanging on a specially provided frame.

At the close of the war when all the casualties had come in, a Memorial Tablet was purchased and placed on the outer wall of the Court House. It bears the names of the soldiers who gave their lives for their Country's cause. Many attended the unveiling. The American flag draping the tablet was removed by six little boys and girls, the nearest relatives of the deceased. Afterwards the company repaired to Academy Grove, a historic spot, where great occasions in this vicinity have been celebrated from time immemorial. Here a stand and seats had been arranged and hundreds came to celebrate the home-coming of the soldiers and sailors of our county, and a dinner was served. The citizens of Edgefield aided the D. A. R. very generously on this occasion. The speakers were Dr. R. G. Lee, pastor of the Baptist Church at Edgefield, and Major Henry C. Tillman, of Greenwood, S. C., a son of Senator B. R. Tillman, and distinguished in war service.

Mrs. J. L. Mims,
Historian.

Mary Baker Allen Chapter (Cornwall, Vt.). On the afternoon of September 24, 1919, in response to an invitation from the Mary Baker Allen Chapter, D.A.R., the ladies-in attendance at the State Committee, Middlebury, came to a reception at the Chapter House. Those receiving were: Mrs. W. H. Bingham, Regent; Mrs. A. W. Foote, Vice Regent; Mrs. C. H. Lane, Ex-regent; Mrs. Mary Constantine and Miss Harriett Porter, of New York; Mrs. K. H. Taylor and Mrs. J. W. Atwood, with Miss Katharine Griswold and Mrs. L. L. Withuall as Introductory Committee. The house was tastefully decorated with late summer flowers and scarlet berries. Committees were on duty to usher in guests, to escort them about the building, to attend to their registration, etc. At a long table refreshments were served, Mrs. C. F. Benedict and Mrs. F. E. Foote pouring coffee and Miss Beulah Sanford serving ice-cream, while many assistants passed cake and wafers. All guests expressed admiration for our beautiful Chapter House, the only building erected for this purpose in the state. There were about two hundred present, while a violent storm, although of brief duration, kept a number from coming.

Katharine Griswold,
Historian.

Irondequoit Chapter (Rochester, N. Y.). The annual meeting was held May 1st and called to order by our Regent. Two American soldiers, fresh from the trenches, gave vivid portrayals of army life.

Flag Day exercises were held at the
Chapter House on June 14th. Newell B. Woodworth, Past President General, S.A.R., and Captain Betz, of the School of Aerial Photography, were the speakers. Mrs. Doane and Mrs. Vance directed the singing and members of the official board acted as hostesses. At the Peace Day celebration in Rochester, November 11th, the Daughters took prominent part in the parade.

At the regular chapter meeting, November 13th, the work of Mrs. Mosher and her committee, who had conducted the War Camp Community Service, was warmly praised. More than 2000 meals had been served to 1200 men. Mrs. Congdon, Chairman of the Hospital Committee, was also commended for her excellent work.

At a social meeting, November 20th, Mrs. H. F. Burton, official speaker for Food Conservation, gave an urgent appeal, resulting in a resolution by the Chapter to aid the work in every possible way. The regular monthly meeting, December 4th, was a tribute to the memory of deceased Daughters.

December 19th, Mr. Ralph Paine, with motion pictures of our fleet in action, lectured at the Gordon Theater under the direction of the D. A. R. The lecture was one of unusual interest. The Daughters were fortunate in securing Mr. Marcossen on January 5th for a lecture about the European war.

Washington’s and Lincoln’s birthdays were celebrated with meetings of unusual interest.

The year 1918-1919 has been full of endeavor for the Daughters, with an all-American, all-humanitarian ideal before them.

Harriet C. Menzies,
Corresponding Secretary.

Cheyenne Chapter (Cheyenne, Wyoming). During the administration of our former Regent, Mrs. Maurice Groshon, much was accomplished that was never a matter of history. She was untiring in her efforts to raise money for the benefit of the men in the service.

A patriotic vaudeville was given with the assistance of the First Cavalry Band, then stationed at Ft. D. A. Russell. Over two hundred dollars was realized. Part of this was given to the band and the remainder was used in the purchase of yarn with which many warm garments were knitted for the men on the battleship Wyoming.

A “White Elephant Rummage Sale” was conducted by the Chapter, assisted by many friends, and $856.66 was added to our treasury by this affair. Perhaps the little Shetland pony contributed by the young son of one of our members was the most interesting gift. From this sale $300 was donated to the local Red Cross, and later $100 was given; $150 was used in the purchase of knitting yarn.

Through the efforts of our Regent and fostered by the State Chapters of Cheyenne, Sheridan and Casper, money was raised for the purchase of a $2400 ambulance for use in France among the wounded soldiers. More money was given than was needed for one ambulance, so a second similar ambulance was purchased. These were both given by the people of Wyoming, as every section of the State was represented by contributors to the D. A. R. fund.

While 1919 has not been fraught with horrors of war and the activities of Cheyenne Chapter have not been prompted by the needs or suffering of our brave soldiers across the sea, yet as a society, we have not been idly resting upon our oars. The lessons of economy and conservation taught by the war are still influencing our members, and our programs for the past two years have been not so elaborate and the hostesses have entertained more simply than in former years. Ten meetings have been held. In September the members were favored with an address by Captain Harry B. Henderson, who returned in May, 1919, after nearly two years’ service in France. In October, Miss Edith Clark gave an informal talk on her Y. W. C. A. work overseas.

A State flag was presented to the State at a joint meeting of the legislature in February. The flag was designed by Miss Verna Keyes, who received the prize offered by the four chapters of this State, for the most appropriate design. Miss Keyes gave a pleasing explanation of the significance of the buffalo in silhouette in the field of blue with the great seal of Wyoming for the central point. Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, past State regent, made a most fitting presentation speech, and the response from Governor Robert Carey was equally interesting. Our Regent, Mrs. Claude Draper, was given the speaker’s chair, and presided with the dignity and grace expected of a representative of the oldest suffrage State in the Union.

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During the past year a French orphan, Audree Roquier, was adopted by our Chapter, and besides the money sent for her care the Chapter planned to send a Christmas box. Quaint letters have come to the Chapter from a member of Audree’s family acknowledging gifts and expressing gratitude for the little girl who is too young to voice her appreciation.

A fancy dress party was the principal diversion during the summer and added a sum to the treasury as well as giving an evening of pleasure to members and their friends.

Ten dollars was the contribution made to the Salvation Army drive.

The matter of subscribing for the Daughters
of the American Revolution Magazine, our official publication, was discussed at the November, 1919, meeting, with the result that nearly all members present who were not taking the magazine gave their names as subscribers.

Effie R. Dodds,
Historian.

Sarah Caswell Angel Chapter (Ann Arbor, Mich.). The following report notes the activities of the chapter for the past eighteen months.

Nearly all the receipts of the chapter up to Armistice Day were expended on the soldiers and sailors, for the National Societies, Liberty Loan, and also for causes aided by the chapter before the war.

Twenty-four copies of the Constitution of the United States have been distributed, 36 new members were voted into the chapter, making the total membership up to November, 1919, 205.

The chapter supports six French orphans. Chapter members have contributed $29,732 to the Liberty Loan, $1437 to War Savings and Thrift Stamps, $847 to Red Cross, and $2695 to patriotic societies. At Easter time 90 sheets were made into pillow cases, and 180 pillow cases were given for devotional use. $403.28 was given for the re-chickenization of France.

Now that the strenuous days of war have passed, the one important subject, and one emphasized by the Regent, is Americanization. We must take seriously the wise counsel of the great teacher, Theodore Roosevelt. A real patriot is the man or woman who can be brave, true, patient, and strong, even if there is no call to sacrifice life for country.

(Mrs. L. Edward) Nellie D. Buckley,
Historian.

Charles Carroll Chapter (Delphi, Ind.). Under the regency of Mrs. Catherine S. Bradford—our "war regent"—another year of useful service and social pleasure has been scored. Nine regular meetings have been held and well attended, even by members in adjoining villages some miles distant. The custom was inaugurated by the first regent of holding a union patriotic meeting on the Sunday evening preceding July Fourth and the custom has been continued with good results. At the first meeting in September a pension of $40 was voted for Charles Bigel, a French war orphan, and Mrs. Geo. R. Ives was chosen for his godmother. The chief feature of the December meeting was a Christmas tree hung with useful gifts for him, which were afterwards sent with some clothes to the boy in France.

The chapter has actively supported the work of the County Demonstrator, and in November held a Home Economics meeting at the Court House and invited guests. The anniversary meeting in January, held at the home of Mrs. Myron Ives, was honored by the presence of the State Regent, Mrs. Frank Felter, and was a delightful occasion. Several meetings were held at the homes of out-of-town members, thus affording enjoyable outings.

The membership list now includes thirty-nine names. Among these is that of Mrs. Hadassah Bradford of 90 summers, who is also a Daughter of 1812. The Chapters are also proud to claim Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, who comes eleven miles to attend the meetings and is always ready to bear her share of responsibility.

Donations of money have been given as follows, viz.: Five dollars to the Martha Berry School, two dollars for redecorating Continental Hall, five dollars for the national Liberty Bond, and a subscription for the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine to be given to the Public Library.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Mindwell C. C. Wilson; Vice-regent, Miss Luella Bonnell; Secretary, Mrs. Wm. T. Brackenridge; Treasurer, Mrs. Myron Ives; Registrar, Mrs. John H. Cartwright; and Registrar, Mrs. Harry Casley.

These names give promise of another year of successful endeavor.

Mrs. Newberry J. Howe,
Historian.

Great Meadows Chapter (Unionsport, Pa.), was organized at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. J. C. Work, February 4, 1919, with 13 charter members. Our officers comprise: Mrs. J. C. Work, Regent; Mrs. A. D. Boyd, Vice Regent; Mrs. W. E. Crow, Recording Secretary; Mrs. F. R. Crow, Treasurer; Miss Ann Dawson, Registrar, and Mrs. Josephine Hustead Snider, Historian.

The chapter is named for George Washington's second battle, fought in Fayette County, July 3, 1754, and the only battle in which he was forced to surrender. He lost 12 men killed and 17 wounded. The site of this battle is well known, and the remains of the fort, called Fort Necessity, still are visible. Our chapter has taken steps to have a sign erected on the Cumberland Road (National Pike) showing the location of this battlefield. George Washington's first battle was also fought in this county, and in that battle he defeated Jumonville and his forces, May 27, 1754. A marker will be erected at Jumonville's grave, which is a few miles distant from Great Meadows.

Washington's Birthday was observed as Guest Day at the home of the Misses Boughner, and our local historian, Mr. James Hadden, gave a very interesting talk on
Washington West of the Mountains," Mr. Hadden also exhibited to us a life-sized bust of George Washington, carved from a wild cherry tree which grew on the battlefield of Great Meadows, and under which, no doubt, George Washington had rested.

A very instructive program for the year has been arranged and printed. It embraces the local history of Fayette County and also the lives of noted men who have been associated with the county's history. Monthly meetings are held and 2 papers are read on the above subjects at each meeting.

Applications for membership are being received at every meeting. Seventy-five per cent. of the members are subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, and we hope soon to have 100 per cent.

We entertained 200 guests at a charity card party given in the Laurel Club rooms on Flag Day, June 14.

(MRS.) JOSEPHINE HUSTEAD SNIDER, Historian.

Lawrence Chapter (New Castle, Pa.), has a membership of 74. The chapter presented our retiring Regent, Mrs. Francis E. Sowersby, with an Ex-Regent's pin. Mrs. Sowersby laid the foundation for our war work, and under the careful guidance of our newly elected Regent, Mrs. James T. Ray, it was faithfully adhered to. We organized Unit No. 1, Lawrence County Red Cross, with Mrs. J. F. Haney, Chairman. The membership included many faithful workers. The full amount of work finished was 62 Turkish towels, 9 hand towels, 22 wash cloths, 4 tray cloths, 1028 hospital shirts, 51 chemises, 54 nurses' aprons and 80 bedside bags. The chapter cooperates with the Navy League financially and by knitting. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Clarence H. Fischer the yarn committee expended several hundred dollars for yarn; 16 sweaters and 39 pairs socks were finished, and yarn was donated to the Red Cross.

A public entertainment was given, addressed by Sergeant Edgar G. Hamilton, of the La Fayette Flying Corps; $211 was cleared, $50 of which was given to the Red Cross. One dollar per capita was contributed for the National Society Liberty Bond. Many individual bonds were bought of all issues. We contributed to Belgium, donated liberally toward the restoration of Tilloloy, and subscribed to the French orphan fund. Mrs. W. A. Stone was Chairman of the W. S. S. Committee, $8300 worth being sold. We have adopted a French orphan and received a letter of gratitude. The chapter takes special interest in educational work; $50 being given yearly to the Martha Berry School. A prize of $10 in gold is given yearly to a student in high school writing the best essay. This year the subject was "Patriotism of the American Revolution." Mrs. Rebecca E. Royce presented the Children's Room of the New Castle Public Library with a group of flags of the Allies. Our Regent, Mrs. James T. Ray, and Historian, Mrs. Charles K. Kuhn, attended the Continental Congress, of which each gave a report.

The chapter had wonderful results from our melting pot, $1000 being cleared; Miss Jennie L. Morgan was chairman. Contributions from this fund were made to various war relief causes; to Lawrence County Chapter American Red Cross, $506; to New Castle Branch of American Red Cross for hospital supplies, $100 to South Side War Relief Society for support of their ambulance, $100; to Ellwood City Branch American Red Cross, $50; to Wampum Auxiliary, American Red Cross, $25; to Diet kitchen at Camp Colt, Pa., $10.

In October, 1918, the chapter gave an entertainment to the mothers of draftees leaving for camps. The program consisted of short talks by the mothers and patriotic songs. We assisted in the reception given by the Federation of Women's Clubs for returned soldiers. Washington's Birthday was celebrated at the home of our Regent, our honor guest being Capt. Joseph Chambers, of the 110th Infantry, 28th or Iron Division. Flag Day was observed at the home of Mrs. S. W. Perry. The guests of honor were Miss Harriet Eckles, of New Wilmington, and Miss Edith Meats, of Taunton, Mass., both having served as Red Cross nurses with the A. E. F.

Mr. Charles Greer presented us with a fine copy of the original oil painting of Serg. William Warrington, of General Washington's Body Guard. (It will be recalled that a full sketch and reproduction was printed in the May issue of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.) The gavel used in our chapter was presented to us by the late Dr. William Grey Miller. It is made of wood grown in the Philippine Islands and selected by himself when in service during the Spanish-American War.

Our Chaplain, Mrs. Eliza A. W. McBride, is solicitor for the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, and reports many subscriptions. We give a yearly subscription to the New Castle Public Library.

(MRS. CHARLES K.) JULIA FRENCH KUHN, Historian.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter (Kalamazoo, Mich.), has been very active in all patriotic work. For the army there were sent 391 knitted garments and 350 trench candles; yarn
and wool were purchased to the value of $647.46; 150 scrap books and 60 property bags were sent to the Base Hospital at Camp Custer; 350 glasses of jelly were donated and also 269 pounds of candy; $125.25 were expended for miscellaneous calls; among the most helpful of the chapter's gifts were 48 Testaments. The chapter maintained a hospitality room at an expense of $1420, where some 1700 soldiers and sailors registered and found rest, comfort and relaxation. Over 1300 of our men in service were entertained in the homes of the Daughters and many letters of appreciation have been received. Over 700 men were given entertainment at the clubs and hotels of the city, making a total of over 2000 to whom hospitality was given by the chapter.

With the other chapters of Michigan, much was done for Michigan's adopted boat, the John Paul Jones, a destroyer. One hundred and thirty-five knitted garments, 20 complete comfort kits and 20 scrap books were sent. For the U. S. Antigone 22 knitted garments were sent, and 6 individual sailors were supplied. Twenty-five pounds of candy were also sent to the men on these ships. For the aviation service at Selfridge and Kelly Fields, 28 knitted garments were furnished. Kid gloves were collected for the Red Cross to make the kid vests, and some money was given to the chocolate fund.

One Daughter, Miss Grace Garrison, was sent to the National Service School. Her fee for the first term was paid by Mrs. Stone, the Regent. Because of her excellent record in the school, the second term's fee was paid by the Michigan State Board of the D. A. R. The third term she became an officer.

During the holidays 36 dozen carnations, 126 pounds of candy, 108 oranges and ½ barrel of apples were sent to those confined in the Base Hospital at Camp Custer. These men also received 26 knitted garments, 50 property bags, 102 scrap books and 33 picture puzzles to help while away and make comfortable the weary hours of convalescence. Two weeks of personal service were given by a Daughter at the Debarkation Hospital at Jersey City, and $250 used for flowers at this hospital.

Gifts and work for the Red Cross were as follows: Cash, $1200; hospital garments, 693; surgical supplies; 50 pounds cotton; knitted garments, 577; washcloths, 150; comfort pillows, 120; number of hours' work, 6497; 3 of the Daughters were chairmen of departments, 5 were on the Red Cross board, 31 were supervisors, 8 were in the home service department, 13 were on the canteen committee and 5 in the Motor Corps. The Red Cross membership was 107, or 100 per cent. To the permanent blind war relief fund $10 was contributed. For France the individual Daughters adopted 38 war orphans and the chapter; $100 was given for rebuilding of Tilloloy, $25 for poultry farms, $20 for A. F. F. W., $5 for A. C. D. F., $30 for French memorial, $75 for French blind relief; $1066 was contributed for Polish, Belgian, Armenian and Serbian relief. In Liberty Loan work the chapter took $150 in bonds and the Daughters took $102,750 and sold $37,000 worth.

One Daughter, Miss Edith Haskell, gave personal service in France in physical reconstruction work. Dr. Alice Barker Elsworth, Miss Rosamond Praeger, Miss Francis Haskell and Miss Charlotte Garrison gave personal service in camps in this country; 16 of the Daughters were war mothers, giving 26 sons to the service, 2 of whom made the supreme sacrifice. The Regent presented the High School Cadet Company a large silk flag, and the chapter has a service flag with three stars.

In addition to the preceding, the Daughters have aided in all the patriotic activities of the community. For the Food Drive, one Daughter was chairman and another secretary. The chapter furnished secretaries for the Navy League, for the Detroit Y. W. C. A. and Comforts Forwarding Committee. One Daughter conducted classes in First Aid, another was a canteen worker in Columbia College Unit, and still another was chairman of the Armenian relief. Two Daughters were directors of the Junior Red Cross, fourteen made speeches in the interests of war work drives, and one was made chairman of soldiers' and sailors' records for the county. One of our number, Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, was the Michigan Chairman of the Women's Council of National Defence.

The chapter did not neglect its work with the Children of the Republic clubs nor its social interests. Mrs. Anne Rogers Minor spent one day with the chapter and gave a very admirable address. The relatives and friends of the men in service were entertained once each month by the chapter. This served to help keep up the morale of the home people to a very perceptible extent.

And now, not resting from the strenuous labor of the past two years, the chapter is taking up the work of Americanization with unabated zeal.

Kate Russell Oakley,
Historian.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter (Cambridge, N. Y.), celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the chapter on Wednesday, October 29, 1919, at the Cambridge Opera House. The hall was beautifully decorated with American flags and flowers. About 300 guests were present, including members of D. A. R. chap-
ters in Granville, Fort Edward, Greenwich, Bennington, Vt.; Troy, Saratoga, and Albany. At 8.30 Miss Mary Atwood, Regent of Ondawo-Cambridge Chapter, called the guests to order with a few well chosen words of welcome, and introduced the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Nash, who brought a greeting in behalf of the state officers. Mrs. Robert R. Law, who was one of the charter members of the chapter, then gave an historical sketch of the chapter since its founding in 1894, including many interesting reminiscences of the early life, growth and achievements of the chapter.

The rest of the program consisted of a number of tableaux representing events in pioneer times and Revolutionary days in the vicinity of Cambridge. The local traditions on which these scenes were based were collected by Mrs. Arthur Lansing, of Cambridge, who told the story of each picture before it was shown to the audience. As far as possible those who took part in the pictures were descendants of the original characters. In the first scene the Campfire Girls represented the Indians, first inhabitants of the country. Then followed: The first settlers, Edmonds Wells' family, in 1761; Indian's warning at the home of Peter McGill; John Weir's message to General Stark; Caleb Wright; the night before the Battle of Bennington, taking the weights from the old clock to melt into bullets; the visit of Washington and La Fayette at the Checkered House Tavern; the Burgers and Anti-Burgers on week-days and on Sundays; wedding in the Bullions family in 1829. The description of the Bullions wedding had been found in an old letter written by one of the wedding guests, and four generations of the Bullions family took part in the picture. During the tableaux the Minuet and Virginia Reel were introduced, the latter being led by Mrs. Battey, of Brattleboro, Vt., Ex-Vice President General of the National Society. The settings of the pictures were rendered very realistic and attractive by the many rare antique articles loaned, and many beautiful old gowns and bonnets were worn with much grace and charm.

After the program refreshments were served from a beautifully decorated table in the centre of which was the birthday cake lighted with twenty-five candles, the Regent cutting the cake with a sword which has been in the Tinkham family since the Revolution.

**Ethel Law,**
**Historian.**

Old South Chapter (Boston, Mass.). Our members have kept in view the various lines of work carried on in the national and state societies, always including in our meetings the Salute to the Flag and the singing of "America." American's Creed was distributed to each member.

As showing our interest in the **DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE**, our Regent Mrs. Nathan D. Loud, had printed in our March calendar the "Ten Ways to Kill an Organization," so aptly given by the President General, so that our 203 members could have the opportunity to meditate upon them. The Chairman of the War Relief Committee, Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes, has given comprehensive reports showing the response given by the members in time and contributions for Red Cross and war relief work.

Conservation in its many phases was outlined by the Chairman, Miss Minnie A. Perry, and was accepted at our January meeting; also a brief résumé was given each month of the latest information in the lines of conservation.

The chapter contributed $50 for a scholarship in the Martha Berry School; $15 to the International College in Springfield, Mass.; $10 to the Lincoln Memorial Fund; $5 for Flag Day exercises; $150 for a tablet in Memorial Continental Hall; $25 to the Francis E. Willard Settlement; $20 to Y. M. C. A.; $20 to Salvation Army; $36.50 for support of a French orphan; $100 for a Victory Bond.

Stars have been added to our service flag for relatives of members who entered the service. It was unanimously voted to have a page set apart in the Historian's book for a complete typewritten roll of honor for the chapter; this will also be sent for the Roll of Honor in Memorial Continental Hall.

Seven Executive Board meetings have been held during the year, and at these meetings various problems of organization were discussed and decided upon. In December occurred the 22d anniversary of the chapter, and at this time the chapter voted unanimously to make our State Regent, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, Honorary Regent of this chapter. At our January meeting we had the honor of entertaining our Honorary Regent, several state officers and regents of other chapters. We enjoyed a delightful entertainment, including a varied program by several artists from the Whitney Studio of Platform Art, together with readings by Mrs. Edith Burton Porter. One meeting was set apart for an "Experience Party," which added much to the enjoyment of those present and also a goodly amount to the treasury.

The "Sanctuary of Freedom" Society, C. A. R., which is the auxiliary of the Old South Chapter, organized in 1908, will be entertained by the chapter this year, when the charter will be presented to the society.

**Minnie A. Perry,**
**Historian.**
In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Polio 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

6595. REEDER.—Information of the ancestry of David Reeder desired. He m Sara Whitaker. Believe his mother was Abigail Lefeore, & that he was b in Westmoreland Co., Va., & his father gave Rev service.

(2) GUM.—John, Norton, & Agnes Gum, left orphans in Rockingham Co., Va., were raised by James Burns & Agnes & adopted by a family which moved to Pa. Later Agnes Gum m Samuel Mackey. Who were the parents of these ch?—D. H.

6596. CAIN.—Information desired of Mary Cain, her parents, & Rev service. She was the wife of John Madison of Ky. or Va., son of Capt. Rowland Madison & wife, Anne Lewis, dau of Brig.-Gen. Andrew Lewis. John Madison and Mary Cain's ch were: (1) Mollie, m Fisk(?); (2) Nancy, m Lewis Day; (3) Sallie, m Richard Tisdale; (4) Betsy, m Wm. Sidner; (5) Hannah, m John Grenshaw; (6) Fannie, m Caleb Breeden; (7) Robert, m Rachael Hayden, most of their ch lived in or near Cynthia, Ky.—H. S. T.

6597. SCOFIELD BLODGETT.—David Lockwood Scofield, b in N. Y. 1800, m Unis Blodgett who was b in Vermont, 1802. They lived in Ontario Co., prior to 1833, and in Steuben Co., near Corning, from abt 1838 to 1860. Information wanted when and where m, parentage & Rev service.

(2) DAILY.—Did Lawrence Daily (in the 7th Reg. from Dutchess Co., N. Y.) have dau or sister who m a man by the name of Way and who lived in Fishkill in 1775? Wanted, the name of the sister or dau of Lawrence Daily, and the first name of Mr. Way.—B. B.

6598. SMITH.—Henry Smith of Orange & Ulster Cos., N. Y., served in the Rev 1775-1778. Wanted, dates of b, d, & m, with name of wife. His son, Henry B. Smith, was an officer in the War of 1812, m Leah Van Denburg, July 1812. Information regarding Smith or Van Denburg families desired.—A. C. O.

6599. IRISH.—Wanted, records of the parents & b-place of Stephen Irish, who lived in Milton, Chittenden Co., Vt., & was there listed as head of a family in the first U. S. census, 1790. Stephen had son Hiram, also other ch, but names not known. Hiram m Maranda Munson in 1820. He was b in Milliston, Vt., Mch. 4, 1798. Hiram Irish & his family lived in Vt., then moved near Ogdensburg, N. Y., later going to Erie Co., Pa., where they were among the first white settlers. Rev service desired.—B. S. S.

6600. MARTIN.—Popino (or Popineau).—Elizabeth Martin, w of Peter Popino, lived in Magnolia Co., W. Va., where her husband served in Rev War. It is thought she had a sister, Nancy, who m Evans, a bro Charles (whose w was Polly —), a bro Harry, & a bro Presley, who once lived in Tyler Co., Va. Who were their parents? Peter Popino came south from N. J.—L. P. H.


6603. **Roney.**—Would like to correspond with a descendant of Hercules or James Roney, bros who came to America in 1775, settled first in Va., then in Pa.; figured prominently in early history in that state. My gr-gr-grandmother, Martha Roney, was b in Pa., abt 1790. Gen. wanted.

(2) **Miller.**—Information wanted of Phillip Miller & wife Katherine, of Va., but moved to O. where their dau Ellen or Nellie m John Faulken, an Englishman, in Harrison Co., Sept. 18, 1817.

(3) **Wilson.**—Information wanted of John Wilson & wife, Anna (Swift) Wilson, who were living in Delaware in 1803. Wilson & Swift gen desired.—K. W.

6604. **Hill-Phillips.**—John Hill m Elizabeth Phillips who m Nov. 12, 1849. Wanted, the names, d of b, d & m of the parents & Rev service.

6605. **Boone.**—Can you give exact date of the m of Moses Boone, Jr., to his cousin, Hannah Melinda Boone?—M. Q.

6606. **Hallett.**—Wanted, name of the w of Jonah Hallett, a Capt of the Rev. In what state & co did they live? The Rev record we have states Westchester Co. Did they leave any children?

(2) **Lee.**—Desire name of w of John Lee of Essex Co., Va., bro of Hancock & Phillip, & 8th son of Phillip Lee 2nd. This John Lee had several ch; John, William, Catherine Florida. They moved nr Louisville, also Shepherdsville.—T. J. C.

6607. **Lawrence-Perry.**—Olive Lawrence & E. C. Perry were m in Washington Co., O., in 1813. Want the names of parents of Olive Lawrence, of Waterford, & of E. C. Perry, formerly of Va. —M. D.

6608. **Reed.**—David Reed m Waitstill — settled New Marlboro, Berkshire Co., Mass., on the old Albany Rd. Issue: Augustus (Augustine), b Nov. 30, 1761, served in the Rev & in 1828 was living in the town of Copake, Columbia Co., N. Y., where he was justice of the peace; Hannah, b Jan. 12, 1763; Abigail, b March 18, 1766; Elizabeth, b Nov. 8, 1768; Ruby, b Apr. 18, 1771; Eliphlet, b July 18, 1722, settled in Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., m Anne Sackett; Reuben, b Nov. 6, 1774; Mary (Molly), b Mch. 30, 1777; Abijah, b Sept. 6, 1778; Phebe, b Apr. 27, 1782, m — Salls, settled in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y.; Clarissa, b Jan. 25, 1788, m and settled in Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y. David gave service in the Rev, being a member of Capt. Sylvannus Wilcox's Co., Col. John Ashley's (Berkshire Co.) Reg't. Wanted, the dates of his b, d & m. What was his wife Waitstill's maiden name, & who were her parents?—B. A. R.

6609. **Wright.**—Caleb (or Caper) Wright, soldier in the War of 1812, m a Miss Sleath, of Va.; was his father a Rev soldier?

(2) **Mills.**—The gr-father of Mary Lucinda Mills, of Pa. She moved to O. & m Nathan Wright; was a Rev soldier. His name was either Stewart or Mills. What was his full name & from what state did he enlist?—E. M. R.

6610. **Brashears.**—Gassaway Brashears was b in Anne Arundel Co., Md., 1811, son of Francis & Eleanor ( ?) Brashears. When was Francis b & who was his father? Who were Eleanor's parents?

(2) **Peckham.**—William Peckham, b in R. I., 1794, m Ann Cook. Who were his parents & did his father serve in the Rev?—G. B. M.

6611. **McAdory.**—Wanted, data concerning Mary McAdory's ancestors; m Larkin Kelly at Queen Anne Co. Kent Island, concerning the Earickson family. Penguin Earickson m

(2) **Hadley.**—Wanted, names of parents of
Ebenezer Hadley, of Westford, Mass., b June 11, 1753, m Abigail Spaulding at Chelmsford, Mass. Wanted, names of parents of Abigail Spaulding & Rev service of Ebenezer Hadley or sons.—I. B. H.

6613. Abbott.—Wanted, the ancestry of John Abbott, b abt 1820, probably in S. C., m Ellen Kiser, of Campbell Co., Ga., d prior to Civil War. Issue: Melvin, Jackson, b 1846, a Confederate sol; John, Sallie, & Hannie. Have been told his mother was a Miss Amanda Dillon. Did he have a sister Betsy? Desire to trace connection to William Abbott, of Spartansburg & Camden, S. C., a Rev sol. He was also related to a branch of the family to which Col. B. F. Abbott, of Atlanta, belonged.

6614. Blankenbaker.—My ancestor, Nicholas Blankenbaker, was a Rev sol from Culpeper, Va. His gen with proof desired.

6615. Watson.—Information desired regarding my ancestor, Mrs. Mary F. Watson, who, as w of a Rev sol received a pension from U. S. Govt abt 60 yrs ago. She d in 1857.—L. F. S.

6616. Buffington.—Wanted, Rev record of Joel Buffington. He served as a teamster for 7 yrs between Va. and Baltimore, Md. Gen with proof desired.—J. W. C.

6617. Frame-Gibson.—John & William Frame (sons of William Frame & Sarah Gibson, who lived at Staunton, Va., abt 1775) moved to Tenn., where one of them represented his co in the legislature. Which co and what date?

6618. Carr.—The Genealogical record of my g-g-g-father, John Carr. 1st: Robt. Carr (my g-g-g-father) came from Ireland & settled in S. C., had a large family; we have the records of but two of his ch: Jas. Carr, b 1739, John Carr, b 1743. 2nd: John Carr (my g-g-father, b in S. C. Nov. 21, 1743, d Apr. 6 or 16, 1818, m Louisa Isabel. According to court records he bought 332 acres of land in Washington Co., Tenn., 1788, 1789 & 1796. On this farm he lived, d and was buried. John Carr & a man named Denton built the first fort in this part of the country. He had 16 ch. 3rd: Richard Carr (my g-g-father), b 1783, d 1843, m Martha York, 8 ch. 4th: Alfred Carr (my g-father, b 1808, d 1888, m Elizabeth King, 7 ch. 5th: Henry H. Carr (my father), b 1839, d 1914, m Sue Miller. I think my g-g-father, John Carr, fought in the Rev in the 3rd S. C. Regt., commanded by Col. Wm. Thompson.—Elizabeth Carr Boyd, 111 Holsten Ave., Johnson City, Tenn.

6437. Gilson.—There were 5 bros—Abner, Dan'l, Wm., Thos., & Jno. Rich. Gilstone d 1783. Wm. Gilson, son of Rich., was m 1763, d 1806. Wm. Gilson (Gilstone, Jillson) b in either Eng. or Lancaster Co., Pa., at early date. "Rupp's History" states: "The tract of land upon which Barr's ft was built was located on Apr. 3, 1769. Was granted to Robt. Barr, sur., 1739. In 1796, Thos., eldest son of Robt. Barr, dec., conveyed to Wm. Gilson, then late of Cumberland Co., Pa., from whom it has descended to his g-g-son, Calvin Gilson, present owner." The g-father of Wm. Gilson was b in the blockhouse. Wm. Gilson enlisted under Washington & served through Rev, being present at surrender of Burgoyne & later at that of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781. Rich. Gilson (Gilstone) was son of either Dan'l, Abner, Wm., Thos. or Jno., Gilson, who came to America, 1685.—E. T.
Pa.; buried in Carlisle, Pa. Thos. Gilson was first taxed with a grist-mill in Carlisle, 1790. In 1788, Thos. Gilson m Nancy Boyd, dau of David Boyd, of Cumberland Co., later of Cat Fish Camp, Washington Co., Pa. Thos. Gilson was son of Wm. Gilson & he m (1) Elizabeth Craighead, of Lancaster Co., Pa.; moved to Cumberland Co. abt 1771. In 1796 he moved to New Derry, West Moreland Co., Pa., purchased 345 acres of land including Ft. Barr, afterwards Ft. Gilson. His 1st w d 1784. In 1786 he m (2) Mrs. Sarah Trindle, widow of Capt. Alexander Trindle; m (3) Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford. He d, 1806, on the farm in New Derry, West Moreland Co., Pa. After the d of Thos. Gilson, the widow, Nancy (Boyd) Gilson, moved to West Moreland Co. & m Squire McKee, 1814. By 1st w he had son John, who had son Geo., a Civil War veteran. In regard to will of Col. Crawford, I find that Nancy Boyd Gilson McKee & her son-in-law, John Stephenson, were witnesses. Ch of Thos. & Nancy (Boyd) Gilson were: Sons—(1) Rich.; (2) Wm.; (3) David; (4) James; (5) Jno.; (6) Boyd; (7) Thos., m Bell McCurdy: daus—(1) Hannah, m Jno. Bealor; (2) Jane, m Jno. Stephanson; (3) Elizabeth, m Jno. Moffett; (4) Nancy, m James Whitaker. James Whitaker & his w Nancy are my g-parents. — E. T.

6439 (3) FULLER MARSH—From “Fuller Genealogy,” Vol. I, p. 153. Warren Fuller, b May 8, 1790, m Vesta Marsh & lived & d at Olmstead Falls, O. (Newton Fuller M.S.) He was a son of Irod & Thankful (Smith) Fuller, g-son of Jehiel & Sarah (Day) Fuller Jehiel (Rev soldier) lived in Bolton in 1787, d Dec. 18, 1796, at North Bolton, now Vernon, Ct.—Emma F. Hutchinson, 1 Main St., Manchester, Ct.

6439. SWAN.—Jno. Swan m Elizabeth Lucus; had sons Thos., Jno., Rich., Wm., & Chas. I have record of Chas,’s descendants.—Miss Laura Homer, 618 W. Logan St., Moberly, Mo.

6439. RESSEGUIE—SWAN.—Alex. Resseguie, a settler in Norwalk, Ct., 1709, m Oct. 19, 1709, Sara Bontecou, dau of Pierre & Marguerite (Collinot) Bontecou, of N. Y. She was b in France & came with parents to N. Y., 1689. Tradition—Alex. Resseguie, 1st Gen. in America, was younger son of Alex., a Huguenot refugee from France. Alex. Resseguie, Jr., son of Alex. & Sara (Bontecou) Resseguie, b Aug. 27, 1710; m Thankful Belden, Feb. 16, 1737-38, Wilton, Ct. Will of Alex. Resseguie dated July 27, 1793. Timothy Resseguie, son of Alex. & Thankful (Belden) Resseguie, b Dec. 28, 1754, Ridgefield, Ct., d Jan. 19, 1838, in Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y. He m June 5, 1785, Abigail Lee, dau of Jno. Lee. She was b Oct. 27, 1760, d May 11, 1834, in Verona. Timothy Resseguie served in Rev & m after the Rev Chloé Resseguie, dau of Timothy & Thankful (Belden) Resseguie, b Dec. 6, 1785, Ridgefield, Ct.; d June 28, 1849, Spring Township, Crawford Co., Pa. She m Timothy Dwight Swan, b Oct. 17, 1774, Stonington, Ct., d Apr. 10, 1884, Durhamsville, Oneida Co., N. Y. Mr. Swan was the g-uncle of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. At time of his m he was a resident of Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y.; removed to Verona, N. Y. Mary Ann Swan, 4th ch of Timothy Dwight & Chloé (Resseguie) Swan, b Nov. 17, 1810, d Apr. 20, 1881, m Apr. 14, 1835, Maj. Gay Perefield, resided in Wankon, Iowa. From “Records of Resseguie Family,” compiled by Jno. E. Morris, pub. 1888, copied by—Mrs. James H. McKown, 334 South Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.


6441. CALDWELL—James Caldwell, b in Ireland, 1724, m Elizabeth Alexander, 1752, who was b 1737 in Cork, Ireland. Ch: (1) Jno., b——, m Jane Boggs; (2) Mary Caldwell, b 1755, 1st, Mr. Swangenin, 2d, Mr. Jack Lee; (3) Mary Caldwell, b 1756, m Col. Moses Canton Chapline; (4) Sarah, b 1758, m Col. Hughes; (5) Frances, b 1760, m Judge McCrure; (6) Janet, b 1762, d young; (7) Lovely, b 1764, m Col. Robt. Woods; (8) Elizabeth, b 1765, m Mr. Williamson; (9) Jane, b 1767, m Jno. Ralph; (10) Samuel, b 1769, ———; (11) James, b 1770, m Nancy Booker; (12) Susannah, b 1772, m Dr. Hilliard; (13) Alex., b 1774, m Eliza Halstead, d 1837; (14) Joseph, b 1777, m (1) Mary Yarnall, (2) Catherine R. Thompson, (3) Annie E. Pugh. Another James Caldwell, b in Va., m Lucy King, b 1769; removed to Nelson Co., Ky. Ch: Elizabeth, m Sam’l Conway; Lucinda, m Seth Chitwood; Ann or Agnes, b 1790, m Geo King; Jno. Caldwell; Mathew Caldwell; Kincaid Caldwell, m Polly Alexander; Seth Caldwell.—Margaret L. Duvall, 518 N. 2d St., Clinton, Mo.

6446. VAN Dyke.—Lt. John Van Dyke, son of Jan Van Dyke, b Nov. 5, 1709, at New Utrecht, L. I., in Capt. Peter D. Vroom’s Co., 2d Batt., d at battle of Monmouth, N. J., July 28, 1778. Son of Jan Van Dyke & Anna Verkerk, who moved from New Utrecht to New Brunswick, N. J., where he was one of the 1st aldermen. Lt. Jan Van Dyke m (1) Margaretta Barcolo, Jan. 5, 1732, Ch: Anna, Charity, & Jno. (Col.). He m (2) Garetta, July 24, 1750, dau of Lt. Fred’k Jacobse Bergen & Gerretje Veghte. Ch: Fred’k, Abraham, Jacob, Jane, Teuntje, Elsie, Roelof, Cateyney, Sara. See “Distinguished Families in America
Descended from Wilhelms Beekman and Jan Thomasse Van Dyke," pp. 201-206, by Wm. B. Beekman, N. Y. See also "First Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J.," p. 13.—Charlotte Chambers Hall, N. Y.

6446. Van Dyke.—John Van Dyke, b Nov. 5, 1709, at New Utrecht, L. I., son of Jan Van Dyke & Anna VerKerk, lived in New Brunswick, N. J., d June 28, 1778, in the battle of Monmouth, in which he was a Pvt. in Capt. Peter D. Veenom's Co., 2nd Bat., Somerset Co., N. J., Militia, under Col. Abraham Quick. He m 1st Jan. 25, 1732, Margaret Barcolo (Barkelow), who d July 5, 1749, 3 ch: (1) Anna, b 1733-4, m Samuel Stout; (2) Charity; (3) Col. John, b Apr. 17, 1747. M (2) July 24, 1750, Gerretje Bergen, bap. Apr. 29, 1722, d July 19, 1777. (She was the dau of Lieut. Frederick Jacobse Bergen & Gerretje Veghte.) Their ch were. (1) Frederick, bap. Nov. 2, 1757; (5) Teuntje, bap. July 15, 1765. Anna Van Dyke m Samuel Stout, b 1730, d 1803. He served as Capt. of the 3rd Regt. of Hunterdon Co., also of Capt. Heard's Brig. of State Troops (can give ch if desired, as this is my line). John Van Dyke was the 4th gen from Jan Thomasse Van Dyke, who came to America in 1650; wife, Tryntje Achias. 2nd gen, Capt. Jan Janse Van Dyke, b 1650, d 1736; wife, Tryntje Lauen Van Peel. 3rd gen, Jan Van Dyke, 1680-1765; wife, Anna VerKerk.—Mrs. Bernis Brien, 631 Grand Ave., Dayton, Ohio.


6462. Robinson.—Jno. Robinson came to this country from Cleasy, Eng., 1660; settled in New Charles Parish, York Co., Va. He m Elizabeth Potter. Ch: 7 sons; Anthony, b May 1, 1663, New Charles Parish, Va. His son Wm. m Mary Margaret Webb or Weeb. Ch: 3 sons—Wm., Benj., Henry. Wm., b 1743, d 1815, Coshocton Co. Do not know name of 1st w but according to his own "deposition" he had "conveyed his w & 4 ch to a ft abt 24 mi off for safety, before his capture by the Indians." His 2d w, Margaret (Lee) Roach, a widow, dau of Abraham Lee, of Clarksburg. Maj. Wm. Robinson had 4 sons & 6 daus. Gave Rev service. He was released from Indians when peace was made with Lord Dunmore & returned to his home, Harrison Co., Va. He was member of the 1st. co. court in Harrison Co., which met July 20, 1784. In Roosevelt's "Winning of the West," vol. 1, p. 214, he refers to "deposition" of Wm. Robinson, 1800, as to Logan in Lord Dunmore's War, 1774. Jefferson's MSS. in State Dept., Washington, D. C. I am a g-g-dau of Wm. Robinson.—S. A., 1146 Maple Ave., Zanesville, O.

6468. Thompson.—Three yrs ago while doing research work to establish the descendants of Dr. David Thompson, son of John Thompson, of New Castle, Del., I found John Thompson, one of the Deputies from New Castle, who met on Aug. 27, 1776, at New Castle & on the 20th of Sept. promulgated the first constitution of Del. (General History of Del., pp. 150, 151). Capt. McKeehan m Elizabeth Thompson, dau of John Thompson, Esq., of New Castle, 1st Judge of Court of Common Pleas. Judge Thompson m a sister of Gov. Thomas McKean, of Pa. (Early History of Delaware, p. 63, by Foote.) Feb. 12, 1777, John Thompson, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas & Orphans' Court. Scharf's History of Delaware, p. 242.) In Idaho, I found a lady who had a copy of "Register of the Thompson Family," by Thomas McKean Thompson. A sketch of the family written by him for his dau contains a short sketch of David Finney & wife, but makes no mention of John Thompson, b in Ireland, 1727, or his father, John Thompson, Sr., being in the Rev, contains 21 pages, 18½ by 21 of typewriting, doubled space. John Thompson came from Antrim, 1732, had 4 ch. John m 1st, Mary Sands & had 1 son, David; m, 2nd, dau of Wm. & Letitia McKeen, sister of Gov. Thomas McKean, ch: John, Thomas, Robert & Eliza. David, a lawyer, m late in life, and d without ch. Ann m David Finney, only the name of 1 ch is given: Margaret m a Mr. Lewis. Dr. Thompson's 2nd wife was Frances, & she m 2dly, a Mr. McCalester & moved to Nashville. They had 1 son, David, d in Arkansas.—Miss Clara B. Eno, Van Buren, Ark.

6471. Sale.—The gen of the Sale family. Robert Sale emigrated to Ohio in 1806, m Magdaline Smith, 1808 & d in 1823. Ch: John, Fletcher, Elizabeth, Minerva, Thomas, Copy, George, Smith, Caroline, Cintha & Virginia. This Robert Sale was the son of John Sale, of Essex Co., Va. If you would write (if the above is your line) to Corwin, Ohio; Waynesville, Ohio, both in Warren Co., & Xenia, Ohio, to the postmaster & inquire for Sale, you might learn something of this Robert Sale.—Mrs. A. W. Sale, 1349 Holmes Ave., Springfield, Ill.

6477. Patton.—My g-father was Wm. Patton, his father's name was Wm. Patton, & from a Bible reference, he was the 2nd son of Wm. Patton & Elizabeth, his wife. The
1st son's name was Robert.—Mrs. M. B. Downs, Wikau Apts., Sapulpa, Okla.

6478. Storm.—1st, Dirck Storm, m Maria Peters Monfort. 2nd, Gregorus (son of Dirck), m Engelje Van Dyck. 3rd, Dirck (son of Gregorus), m Barenick Montross. Gregorus Storm (1st son of Dirck) lived for a time at Gowanus, L. I., abt 1700 settled at Tarrytown. He m abt 1690 Engelje (Angelica) Van Dyck, of New Utrecht, L. I. Gregorus Storm d at Tarrytown, bet Mch., 1710, & Nov., 1711, as shown by the church records. Dirck Storm (son of Gregorus), lived at Tarrytown. The church records show baptism of only 6 ch of his and his w, Barenick (Veronicka) Montross, dau of Pierre Montross & Margaret David. Dirck Storm was baptized Oct, 20, 1695, at Brooklyn. Their ch (Family Record) : (1) Jorus, bapt June 21, 1720. Sponsors: Tomus Storm. Jorus probably m Sara Crestena Tatten for 2nd w. (2) Petrus, bapt Aug. 28, 1722. Sponsors: Helena Crancheyt & David Ackerman. (3) Margrietie, bapt Apr. 10, 1725. Sponsors: Jan Storm & Resula Van Dyck. Margrietie, m Joseph I. Winslow. (4) Engelje, bapt Apr. 15, 1727. Sponsors: Rachel (w) Klaes Storm. (5) Marithie, bapt Mar. 29, 1729. Sponsors: Joseph Hiscock & Marragrierie (w). (6) Elizabeth, bapt abt 1732, m Joseph Carey. (7) Catharinia, bapt June 17, 1735. Sponsors: Thomas Storm & Catharinia Storm. Catharinia m William Barnes. (8) John, bapt abt 1737, m Esther Van Enden. (9) Thomas, b in Westchester, Apr. 10, 1740, m Catherine Hoogeboom, dau of Col. Jer. Hoogeboom & Janette Van Alen. Thomas Storm was a Capt in Col. James Vandenburgh's Regt. of Dutchess Co. Militia, Beekman's precinct. (New York State Records.) (10) James, bapt abt 1742, unm, d Sept. 26, 1831, aged 89 yrs, 4 mos, 3 days; buried at Claverack. I would suggest you write the State Librarian (Manuscript Dept.), Albany, N. Y., asking for the record, if any, of John Storm from the data enclosed. Also write to Tarrytown, or Poughkeepsie, you can doubtless get the ch of John Storm among which you would probably find your ancestor, John, b 1808. Catherine Storm, sister of John & Thomas, was my ancestor.—Mrs. Alice Campbell Brownell, Pondera Valley Ranch, Conrad, Mont.

6494. (4) Bishop.—Mr. Geo. Root, Archives Clerk, State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan., is compiling a Bishop Gen. My immediate family goes back to Asa Bishop, who d 1813 at Olive Bridge, N. Y.; he m Rebecca Winhell in 177—, at Nine Partners, N. Y. Mr. Root believes Asa was b June 1, 1750, North Haven, Conn. He was supposedly the youngest son of Joy Bishop & Miriam Perkins.—Miss Elma Bishop, Berwick, Pa.
HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle.

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, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Connecticut, at this date of publication, leads all States with 1319 subscribers
A special meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization and disbanding of chapters, and for the confirmation of election of a State Regent, was called to order by the Recording Secretary General, Miss Emma L. Crowell, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Wednesday, December 17, 1919, at 2:35 P.M. By unanimous consent, Mrs. Talbott, Vice President General, took the chair in the absence of the President General.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, referring to December as the “Divine Month,” read from Isaiah 9: 1-7. In dwelling on the 103 different names given in the Scripture for Jesus Christ, she spoke of the title “Prince of Peace” as being the one of greatest comfort and promise to all at this particular time. Miss Pierce read also from Matt. 1: 18-25, and prayed for divine guidance for the Daughters in all their undertakings and for blessings for those in authority in the Society and over the country. The Board joined in repeating the Lord’s Prayer.

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

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as follows, asking permission to bring in a supplementary report later:

**Report of Registrar General**

*Madam President General, members of the National Board of Management:*

I have the honor to report 1550 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

*GRACE M. PIERCE, Registrar General.*

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded and carried, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the 1550 applicants. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the Chairman declared these 1550 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

*Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:*

Your Organizing Secretary General presents for confirmation the newly elected State Regent of Mississippi, Mrs. Martha Hooker Kinman Wynn (James H.). She was elected at the State Conference in Jackson, Miss., which met November 11th, to fill the unexpired term of the State Regent, Mrs. E. F. Nöel, who resigned.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Addah K. Scearce, Orland, Calif.; Mrs. Rebecca Waln Wood, Alhambra, Calif.; Mrs. Lillie Mabel Dooley, Strawberry Point, Iowa; Mrs. Clara H. B. Owings, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; Mrs. Clara Hitchcock Ober, Austin, Minn.; Mrs. Lena Johnson Bullock, Crete, Neb.; Mrs. Anna M. Hicks, Amelia, Ohio; Mrs. Eliza Otis Sinn, Hicksville, Ohio.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Anna Pentress Smead, Camden, Ark.; Miss Jane Duke Hance, Adelina, Md.; Miss Emma Pettengill, Delhi, N. Y.; Mrs. Leila Bunn Yarbrough, Spring Hope, N. C.; Mrs. Alice M. Lamb Sutphen, Defiance, Ohio; Mrs. Nina E. K. Thompson, Brookings, S. D.; Mrs. Mary L. Goodrich, Toppenish, Wash.

The reappointment of the following Organizing Regencies are requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Anna Pentress Smead, Camden, Ark.; Mrs. Nina E. K. Thompson, Brookings, S. D.

The authorization of the following chapters is requested: Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y.; Ashland, Ohio, and Athol, Mass.

The following chapters are presented,
through their State Regents, for official disbandment: Ouray, Ouray, Colo.; Clock Reel, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Lucretia Arnold, Garden Grove, Iowa; Elizabeth Steele, Edna, Texas.

The following chapter locations have been changed by request of the State Regents: The Anne Pickett from Alexandria to Wide Water, Va.; Humphrey and Sprague from Boston to Braintree, Mass., and Old Powder House from Somerville to Belmont, Mass.

The following chapters have organized, and I ask for the official recognition of same: Anne Hutchinson, at Bronxville, N. Y., organized December 17, 1919; Crater Lake, at Medford, Ore., organized November 24, 1919; Edisto, at Cottageville, S. C., organized November 7, 1919; Plymouth Rock, at Plymouth, Ill., organized November 21, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,
ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Fletcher moved the adoption of her report. Seconded and carried. She also moved that the election of the State Regent of Mississippi be confirmed, which motion was seconded and carried.

Miss Crowell reported for the Treasurer General, total number of deceased since last meeting, 294; reinstated, 271; resigned, 187. On motion the Secretary cast the ballot for the reinstatement of the 271, and the Chairman declared these former members reinstated. The Board rose in memory of the members reported deceased.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented the following supplementary report:

Supplementary Report of Registrar General

Applications presented to the Board ... 433
Respectfully submitted,
GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Pierce, seconded and carried, that the Secretary cast the ballot for the 433. The Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for the 433 applicants, and the Chairman declared them elected members.

At 3.50 the meeting adjourned.
Respectfully submitted,
EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

NEW LINEAGE BOOK PUBLISHED

Volume fifty of the Lineage Book is now ready for distribution. Chapters desiring their copy should forward fifteen cents to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Price to members, $1.15 each, including transportation.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS 
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Wyoming
MRS. BRYANT BUTLER BROOKS,
Casper.
MRS. MARIE GROSHON,
Cheyenne.

Orient
MRS. CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER,
Shanghai, China.
MRS. TRUMAN SLAYTON HOLT,
Manila, Philippine Islands.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General
MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

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

Honorary Chaplain General
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,

Honorary Vice Presidents General
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THOMAS C. BATES, 1913.
MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DEATON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.