NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1922-1923, NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
NE of the oldest, quaintest and most charming towns in North Carolina is Edenton, for many years the seat of government of this Colony or Province. Happily there have been preserved many of the buildings of its early period. No event in its two hundred and fifty years’ existence is better known than what is popularly termed “The Edenton Tea Party,” of date October 25, 1774; apparently the first declaration by the women of America of their patriotism and desire to aid their country.

October 16, 1765, North Carolina men, at Wilmington, took bold action to prevent the use of the much detested stamps prescribed by the “Stamp Act,” made an effigy of Lord Bute and burned it in the public street and made the collector of customs swear that he would have nothing to do with the stamps. The defiance was positive and it won.

The first provincial congress, or convention, of North Carolina, composed of deputies of the inhabitants of the Province, held at New Bern, August 25, 1774, in bold and open defiance of the Governor and of his proclamation, declared in the plainest terms that it claimed only the rights of Englishmen and that it was the very essence of the British Constitution that no subject should be taxed except by his own consent; that the tax upon tea and other articles consumed in America for the purpose of raising a revenue was highly illegal and oppressive. It then resolved:

“That we will not, directly or indirectly, after the first day of January, 1775, import from Great Britain any East Indian goods, or any merchandize whatever, medicines excepted. That we will not make use of or suffer to be used East Indian tea after September 10, next and we will consider all persons not complying with this resolve enemies to their country. That we will not export any of our commodities to Great Britain after October first, 1775.”
On the 23rd of October Mrs. Penelope Barker, a leader in society and of marked force of character and distinction, called a meeting of the ladies of Edenton on the 25th, at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth King. This house in which the Tea Party was held was quaint and handsomely built of wood and stood facing the court-house green, between the court-house and Edenton bay. Fifty-one ladies responded to the call and they were thoroughly representative of the finest influence and sentiment in the Colony. Mrs. Barker was chosen as the presiding officer and Mrs. Winifred Hoskins, secretary.

The meeting adopted a resolution warmly commending the action of the Provincial Congress above quoted, and declaring: "We will not conform to that pernicious custom of drinking tea and will not promote the wearing of any manufactures from England." The meeting then adopted the following as its solemn declaration and those present signed their names thereto:

"Edenton, North Carolina,
October 25, 1774.

"As we cannot be indifferent on any occasion that appears to affect the peace and happiness of our country and as it has been thought necessary for the public good to enter into several particular resolves by a meeting of members deputed from the whole Province, it is a duty which we owe not only to our near and dear connection, who have concurred in them, but to ourselves who are essentially interested in their welfare, to do everything as far as lies in our power to testify our sincere adherence to the same and we do therefore accordingly subscribe this paper as a witness of our fixed intention and solemn determination to do so:

BRONZE TEA POT AT EDE rON, N.C.
A SOCIETY of PATRIOTIC LADIES.

EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

PLATE V.


CARICATURE OF THE EDENTON TEA PARTY. ORIGINAL IN THE NORTH CAROLINA HALL OF HISTORY.
It will be observed that the signers were English and Scotch entirely. Isabella Johnston, a sister of Samuel Johnston, one of the most notable men in the Province, was the fiancee of Joseph Hewes, whose home in Edenton was near the meeting-place of these determined women. Hewes was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia July 4, 1776.

The news of this action by the Tea Party was carried to London with great quickness, for an English account of the affair says:

"The news of the meeting of the Society of Patriotic Ladies at Edenton appeared in various English papers about the middle of January, 1775. Possibly the imposing list of signatures attached to the resolution passed at the gathering caused our cartoonist to select this incident as fairly representative of the moral and physical support the women of the Colonies were contributing to the common cause."

Another account, in the Morning Chronicle and Advertiser, says: "The following is an extract from a letter from North Carolina dated October 27, 1774: The Provincial Deputies of North Carolina having resolved not to drink any more tea and to wear no more British cloth, many ladies of this Province have determined to give a memorable proof of their patriotism and have accordingly entered into the following honorable and spirited association. I send it to you to show your fair countrywomen how zealously and faithfully American ladies follow the laudable example of their husbands and what opposition your matchless ministers may expect to receive from a people thus firmly united against them."

(Then follow the signed resolutions).

The news of this action by the women was also carried to London in other ways, for a letter from Arthur Iredell, of London, to his brother James, at Edenton (who married a sister of one of the signers), said:

"Is there a female Congress at Edenton, too. I hope not, for we Englishmen are afraid of the male Congress, but if the ladies, who have ever since the Amazonian era been esteemed the most formidable enemies; if they, I say, should attack us the most fatal consequences are to be dreaded. The Edenton ladies, conscious that the more we strive to conquer them the more we are conquered, are willing, I imagine, to crush us into atoms by their omnipotency. The only security on our side to prevent this impending ruin, that I can perceive,"
REPLICA OF THE HOUSE OF MRS. ELIZABETH KING AT EDENTON, IN WHICH THE TEA PARTY WAS HELD. THIS REPLICA IS IN THE NORTH CAROLINA HALL OF HISTORY.

THE PUNCH BOWL OF MRS. WINIFRED HOSKINS, SECRETARY OF THE EDENTON TEA PARTY, IN WHICH PUNCH WAS SERVED ON THAT OCCASION. ORIGINAL IN THE NORTH CAROLINA HALL OF HISTORY.
is the probability that there are but few places in America which possess so much female artillery as Edenton."

It is quite evident from reading these London comments that a picture had been made of the Tea Party. In 1828 Lieutenant William T. Muse, of the United States Navy, whose mother was Miss Blount, of Edenton, while on a cruise stopped at the island of Minorca and there saw in a barber shop a caricature of Edenton Tea Party, a mezzotint in lively colors. Lieutenant Muse bought it and in 1830 took it to Edenton, where it was placed in the court house and was viewed with very great interest. The caricature is ten by fourteen inches in dimensions. Mrs. Barker, the presiding officer, is shown, gavel in hand, her negro maid, Amelia, standing behind her chair. The rector of St. Paul’s Church at Edenton is shown as kissing the lovely secretary, who turns a rosy cheek toward him. The costumes of the period are faithfully depicted. One lady is pouring tea from a caddy upon the floor, another in handsome costume is signing the resolves, while under the table is a child playing with a string and a dog asleep. Under Mrs. Barker’s chair is a hot water jug to warm the air. There are fifteen figures in the picture, some of them slaves. Mrs. Barker is portrayed in a dignified and effective manner. Below the picture is the following inscription:

"A Society of Patriotic Ladys at Edenton, North Carolina. London: Printed for R. Sayer and D. J. Bennett, No. 53 in Fleet Street, as the Act directs, 25th March, 1775." The printer, whose name appears in a corner was Richardson, who printed the famous “Letters of Junius.”

Mrs. Barker was possessed of dignity, courtesy and courage. During the War of the Revolution when a servant ran into the house and told her that some British soldiers in charge of an officer were taking her carriage horses from the stable, she snatched her husband’s sword from the wall, ran to the stable, cut the reins, drove the horses back into the building and informed the astonished men that they could not molest her property without peril. The officer actually apologized and informed her that she would not again be molested. She was married three times, her second husband having been a nephew of Earl Craven. She and Mr. Thomas Barker, her last husband, are buried in Edenton, in the private cemetery at “Hays,” the residence of
Samuel Johnston; one of the finest colonial homes in America. In the same cemetery lies Joseph Hewes, who died of a broken heart not long after the death of Miss Johnston, his fiancée, and her remains are interred there also. In death they are not divided.

In the North Carolina Hall of History at Raleigh are the tea caddy from which the lady poured the tea upon the floor; the punch bowl which was provided by the charming secretary, who had brought it from "Paradise," her home nearby; the portrait of Mrs. Horniblow, one of the signers, and the caricature; together with a perfect copy in miniature of the Tea Party house, which was torn down in 1875. In the rotunda of the State Capitol is a bronze tablet bearing a teapot, commemorative of the Tea Party, and on the site of the Tea Party House at Edenton is a large bronze teapot surmounting a cannon of the Colonial period. It should be stated that Edenton, so long the Colonial capital, was a social rival of Williamsburg, before the Revolution.
A MESSAGE FROM
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

While reminiscences of the Congress are still echoing through the Society, it is timely in this message to stress certain outstanding thoughts which come to my mind in connection with it.

It was a wonderful Congress, pervaded by a fine, earnest, uplifting spirit. Many came to me afterwards and spoke of the inspiration and help it had been to them. Many more have written to me about it. The earnest purposes, the sound patriotism, the clear-cut Americanism of our great Society were never so evident. What we stand for is voiced by our Congress, and more and more are the things that are said in our Congresses being heeded by the general public and spread far and wide by the press. More and more our Congresses are becoming recognized as the voice of America speaking in no uncertain terms. Our endorsement of projects of all kinds is being sought to such an extent that we have to be very guarded in according it lest we cheapen our influence by too frequent and indiscriminate support. Speakers seek the prestige of our platform for the advancement of their various causes.

The Government turns to us for cooperation, seeing in our Society a body of women untouched by socialistic, pacificistic or other radical and visionary theories of human "uplift" and ready to lend its powerful aid to the furtherance of a sound and intelligent civic responsibility, common sense, honesty and justice in the administration of public affairs, a true patriotism and an abiding loyalty to American principles of life and government.

Our aid is sought—and gladly given—in the struggle against the radical menace of the times. This danger cannot prevail against our country if we remain true to the principles of the fathers and founders, but this is no reason for minimizing or underestimating its grave and sinister aspects. On the contrary, this is the very reason we should constantly appeal to this underlying loyalty to American institutions in order to counteract this danger. Believe me when I say that it is a danger more real than many realize or will admit. No chapter in our Society should rest until it has thoroughly investigated the conditions within its reach and made sure that there is no incipient disloyalty to America in its own community. No time should be lost in exposing the poisonous doctrines of socialism that are spreading everywhere and trapping the unwary under the guise of a false Americanism or some apparently innocent and desirable reform. There are other utterly un-American movements on foot but space forbids mentioning them at this time. Socialism is preeminently the open foe of our form of Government and Constitution, of our home and family life, of our religion and all that we hold most sacred. You will find it in the big men's and women's organizations of to-day, in our churches, in our schools, in our colleges, in the house of your next-door neighbor. You will hear it preached by apparently sane, loyal and reputable Americans whom you know; you will hear people babbling of it as a great Christian ideal, heedless of the terror they are playing with, unmindful of its ghastly work in Russia where Bolshevism is pure socialism in action, developed to its logical results.

This fight against socialism and all forms of radicalism must be taken up in earnest by all who love our country.

I strongly recommend cooperation with the National Security League and the National Association for Constitutional Government in their campaigns against socialism in all its many and insidious forms. Read their literature and secure their speakers. Make a study of our Constitution and the principles on which it rests and of Magna Charta from which it springs and teach these principles to others. Be able to refute the plausible deceits that seek to undermine our Government. This is no time to be silent or indifferent or sceptical of the need of action.

Our aid is also sought against pacificism which is again rearing its head against all sane methods of national defense, willing to commit again the crimes and blunders of unpreparedness and to sacrifice our youth to the mad folly of defenselessness against a foe.

The sentiment of our Society against this folly was again evidenced in this last Congress by the introduction of no less than three resolutions from as many different sources independently of one another, protesting against any cut in our Navy below the strength laid down by the treaties signed in the Conference on
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

Limitation of Armament, and in our Army below what is reasonably necessary for national defense. Many women’s organizations are becoming the victims of the notion that total disarmament will prevent war and are lending themselves to a course that leads to untold dangers in the mistaken belief that they are promoting the objects of the Arms Conference in behalf of peace. In direct protest against such a policy, our Congress moulded these three resolutions into one and adopted it, thus putting our Society once more on record as opposed to pacifism and in hearty accord with a strong, sound policy of national defense, “to the end that permanent peace may be maintained with safety and honor.”

Another subject needs a word of warning. There is great hue and cry just now against certain modern American histories written for our public schools, the charge being made that they contain misleading statements detrimental to the patriots of the Revolution. A resolution of our Congress referred the matter for careful investigation to our national committee on patriotic education. Before believing these charges which are being circulated broadcast against these histories—all of them with the earmarks of a common source—first read the histories themselves and judge for yourselves whether or not the charges are well-founded, and then investigate the source of the charges and see whether or not they arise from a group of people more interested in stirring up old hatreds of England than they are in promoting truth in history or patriotism in the rising generation of Americans. Twisting the British lion’s tale is the last resort of cheap oratory and the anti-British propagandist. German propaganda, Sinn Fein propaganda and other equally insidious forms of propaganda against our Allies in the World War, and especially against Great Britain have by no means died out in this country. These attacks on our school histories from all over the country, yet all having a very suspicious similarity of charges, lead one to suspect the source and motive of such a sudden and well-organized movement, and to feel that it deserves careful watching lest we be made the easy victims and tools of some false group of agitators whose object is far from an honorable love of truth.

I took occasion to speak of this matter in my address to the Congress, and I say again, we want only the truth in our histories no matter which side it favors; and beware of being led into that cheap and tawdry jingoism that tries to pass itself off as patriotism. The attacks and insinuations are so subtle that one is likely to be trapped into making just the kind of unthinking response most desired by the agitator, and until these attacks are exposed, our histories, which have been already ably defended by historians, are likely to become the victims of the pernicious race hatreds and antagonisms that are the bane of this country and a continual menace to our peace.

As a Society we are to-day being called upon to defend our country as truly as were our ancestors in 1776, only the defense is not now against bullets but against the far more deadly weapon of lies, of poisonous propaganda and of traitorous innuendo. Let us answer the call with the same loyalty, vigilance and faithfulness. Let us not be found wanting in our country’s defense.

Anne Rogers Minor,
President General.
THE THIRTY-FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

INSPIRING reports of the National Committees, truly indicative of the progressive work of the National Society, featured Tuesday morning's session, which found the delegates nearly 1500 strong and ready for the serious work of the Congress.

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented the report of the Committee, the resolutions being taken up one at a time. The first was the recommendation of the President General, that this 31st Congress authorizes and directs the establishment of a standing committee to be known as the Liberty Loan Fund Committee, which committee shall consist of the President General and the Treasurer General, ex-officio, and five other members to be appointed by the President General, and shall have charge of the administration of the income from this fund in accordance with the purpose designated in the vote of the 27th Congress, and subject to the approval of the National Board of Management. The resolution was put and carried. The President General, when reporting to the Congress on Monday afternoon as chairman of the National Board of Management, had stated that the Liberty Loan fund had been completed and the income was now available for the patriotic work of the Society. Great applause had greeted the announcement.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Joy's report, the President General, as chairman of the committees for Pilgrim Memorial Fountain and Painting for the War Museum in France, stated that both these funds are nearing completion also.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General and State Regent of Kansas, read the report of the Administration Building Committee as its chairman, in which she told of the progress made during the past year. Many states have applied for the privilege of equipping and furnishing various offices in the new building. Mrs. Guernsey reported that payments had been made by the Treasurer General at stated intervals as the construction of the building progressed to the amount of $187,000, of which $26,725 should be charged to repairs and improvements to Memorial Continental Hall and not to the Administration Building. Mrs. Guernsey concluded her interesting and comprehensive report with the recommendation that the 31st Congress empower the National Board of Management to negotiate a loan to the amount of $185,450 or such part thereof as will be necessary

Note. Continued from the May, 1922, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.
to complete the building. Her recommendation, referred to the Resolutions Committee, was later presented to the Congress and adopted.

The next report on the program was that of the Historic Spots Committee, Mrs. James T. Morris, chairman. Mrs. Morris gave a detailed account of the plan to secure the battlefield of Yorktown, Va., as a military park. At the request of the War Department a survey will be made of Yorktown by student officers at Fort Myer which will show what lands should be in the proposed park to commemorate the siege of Yorktown. The bill will come before the United States House of Representatives, Mrs. Morris stated, for a hearing as soon as the survey is made, and she begged the delegates to beseech their congressmen to support the bill.

Other chairman who reported at this session were Mrs. William H. Talbott, representing National Old Trails Road Committee; Miss Annie Wallace, Correct Use of the Flag Committee; Mrs. Williard T. Block, Liquidation and Endowment Fund Committee.

No afternoon session was held; instead the Congress, in a body, made a pilgrimage to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery, Va. The Committee in charge of the event was headed by Mrs. Herbert M. Lord. Through courtesy of the War Department, Arlington was closed to the general public during the D.A.R. memorial exercises. The ceremonies in tribute to the unknown heroes of this nation who died in the World War were attended by the National Officers and about 3000 Daughters. For many of the delegates the trip to Arlington was their first visit to the national cemetery. The program included Scripture and prayer by Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, Chaplain General; a solo, “The Heavens Resound with His Glory,” by Flora McGill Keefer, and a prayer by the ex-Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth Pierce.

An appeal to patriotic Americans to turn deaf ears to all propaganda designed to divide the allied nations of the world, whose friendship and mutual understanding have been cemented more closely by the conference on the limitation of armament was made by the President General in her address in the amphitheatre. She said:

Humbly and reverently we come here today to bring the tribute of a sacred vow to America’s unknown dead. In the presence of the unseen hosts of God here in this sacred spot we vow that we shall not forget what this unknown American and his fellows did to save the world and civilization from cruel brutishness.

Greater than tribute of flowers, greater than tributes of praise, is the tribute of loyalty to the things for which these men died. These things can not be measured by material standards; they are the things of the spirit.

They are the things made sacred by the blood and sacrifice of millions in all ages. Liberty and justice, faith and honor, mercy and truth—these were the things that Germany violated and that these men fought to save. They poured their fresh young strength into the struggle for a righteous cause and planted our flag with the allied flags in time to help stem the tide of horror that seemed about to submerge the world. The grim gray lines broke and fled. Good prevailed over evil; right prevailed over might; righteousness prevailed over the hideous mockery of materialistic culture. If we forget the issues of the war these men will have died in vain. The unknown boy whose earthly body lies here today will have made a useless sacrifice; the mothers of all the boys of all the Allies, both known and unknown who made the supreme sacrifice, will have given them up in vain. Such would be the useless cost of our forgetfulness. Germany’s crime against the world in 1914, was a crime against God and man. It staggered civilization; it seemed to shatter all that humanity had ever gained of peace and prosperity and liberty under righteous law. Insensate, and mad for conquest and inordinate power Germany blazed her path of blood and ruin through martyred France and Belgium. The demon of aggressive warfare was in possession of the soul of the nation. Liberty and peace would vanish from the earth were she victorious.
A view of the amphitheatre at Arlington, during the ceremonies on Tuesday afternoon, April 18th, when the President General and members of the 31st Continental Congress made a pilgrimage to the tomb of the unknown soldier.
MEMBERS OF THE 31st CONTINENTAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED IN THE AMPHITHEATRE AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY FOR THE CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE PLACING OF WREATHS UPON THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER
And so our boys followed the flag to France and fought to save liberty and peace from the demons of war.

Can we ever forget this?

The life of our nation was at stake; no ocean could be a barrier against such a conflict. The ideals of America for which our ancestors fought in '76 were cast into the balance of 1914. Would they be found wanting with none to defend them? The allied flags answered, No.

Can we ever forget this?

We are here today to offer our vows of remembrance and gratitude and loyalty.

We live in a world rescued from the Beast of war and greed and conquest.

We owe it to all whom the unknown soldier typifies to see to it that never again shall the Beast be let loose upon the world.

"If ye break faith with us who die we shall not sleep; though poppies grow in Flanders fields."

We shall not break faith. America shall keep the faith so long as a wayside cross remains standing in England and the fields of crosses gleam white in France.

We have fought side by side with the freedom loving nations of the earth. We shall hold to them in peace, that the fruits of victory may be secure, and "peace on earth, goodwill toward men" may come nearer than a far off vision.

In Memorial Continental Hall the allied nations have been conferring together planning ways to maintain the peace of the world by removing the causes of war. Friendship and mutual understanding have cemented more closely the ties made dear by a common sacrifice. The propaganda that has sought since the war to divide us has failed as it deserved to fail. Its hissing tongues of slander should fall on deaf ears hereafter, if we remember this boy who lies at Arlington.

The thought of Arlington should forever shame the base agitator into silence. America will not forget the cause for which she paid the price of Arlington, nor will she forget the Allies who held the lines for nearly three years before her flag was unfurled.

The Conference on Limitation of Armament has drawn the nations once more together in the same spirit in which they fought together for liberty and righteousness and a lasting Peace.

Here at the grave of our unknown Dead, we dedicate ourselves once more to the high ideals for which our allies and ourselves have given our sons. We pay to them the vows of remembrance. We offer to them a nation's gratitude and reverence through the women who by their ancestry and their heritage are preeminently pledged to perpetuate the ideals of liberty and justice and national honor for which these sons laid down their lives.

We offer our fervent prayers to the Father of all to make us worthy of these men who gave their all that we might live in peace and security.

We pray that we may be given the strength to serve, and the steadfastness to remember.

"Lord God of hosts, Be with us yet Lest we forget, lest we forget."

Just preceding the conclusion of the exercises the President General, accompanied by the National Officers, walked to the tomb of America's unknown hero and there reverently laid a wreath upon it. She was followed by the State Regents, who placed similar tributes upon the shrine.

The paramount social event of the Congress, the reception to delegates, alternates, and visiting Daughters by the President General, took place in the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall on Tuesday night. Seldom has a similar function in D.A.R. history been as brilliant. Official, diplomatic and residential society in Washington was represented in the long line of guests that entered the west door and passed for three hours over the palm-decked platform where stood the President General and the members of the National Board of Management who received with her.

Meantime the pages of the Congress, whose faithful services are invaluable, enjoyed a reception and dance in their honor given by the Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter of the District of Columbia, at the Wardman Park Hotel.

On Wednesday morning, following the regular report of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, on behalf of her father, Col. Walter Scott, of New York City, presented to the National Society a valuable bound copy of the autographs of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Harding.
(1789–1922), which was received with much applause, and the thanks of the Society expressed by the President General, who requested Colonel Scott, seated in one of the boxes, to rise that the audience might greet him.

Among the Wednesday morning reports was that of Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, editor of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, and Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, who reported the Magazine gaining in prestige and doing a constructive work for the Society. Mrs. Bissell aroused much interest and applause by the recital of the verses, "The Steady Subscriber."

Other reports read during the morning included those by Mrs. John Trigg Moss, chairman of Conservation and Thrift; Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins, Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides; Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, chairman, Legislation of the United States Congress; Mrs. Caroline E. McW. Holt, chairman, Philippine Endowment Fund; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, chairman, Real Daughters; Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, chairman, Historical and Literary Reciprocity, and Mrs. A. J. Brosseau, chairman of Transportation.

The afternoon session was given over to the discussion of Americanization and Patriotic Education as the cure of American ills. In reporting Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, chairman, emphasized the need of this activity and called the phrase "to cherish, maintain and extend the institution of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country" from the D.A.R. Constitution, the cornerstone of the work of the Committee.

In her report, which was most comprehensive, Mrs. Harris said in particular: "In a brief report it is impossible to mention the half of all that has been done the past year but some idea of its magnitude may be gleaned from the report of the Treasurer General whose books show that nearly eighty thousand dollars have passed through her hands for patriotic education. Even this amount is quite conservative; there are still many chapters that insist upon hiding their light under a bushel; they send money in every direction without having it recorded.

Much progress has been shown by many States but the pathway of the State Chairman is seldom strewed with roses, she often finds it quite difficult to secure the proper information from the chapters even though she may have been faithful in sending the national bulletins and her own circular letters.

A short time ago we heard that the chief factor in winning the war was unity—"Unity of aim, unity of effort and unity of direction and command."—We have the foundation for this unity, may we not make a more practical demonstration of it next year.

Our President General is a master in progressiveness, and we must be constantly on the alert to keep up with her. A Chairman who is a subscriber to the Magazine and reads the President General's message every month can be depended upon to enthuse her committee. Last September we had a special message on Constitution Day observance and in November our attention was called to Education Week. We were asked to cooperate with the American Legion and the National Education Association in promoting the welfare of our public schools. Four States reported having joined in this movement, possibly others cooperated but omitted to report. This is to be an annual observance and we should look forward to it and make advance preparation."

The following vice chairmen also reported on their divisions of the work: Mrs. Charles H. Aull, on Schools and Colleges; Mrs. John L. Buel, Manual for Immigrants, of which 45,000 were distributed last year, printed in four languages—French, Italian, Spanish and Polish; Mrs. William B. Neff, Girl Homemakers; Mrs. Adin T. Hills, Children and Sons of the Republic; and Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Americanization.

Reports from the various schools assisted by the D.A.R. then were read. Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, of South Carolina, made an appeal for the D.A.R. Mountain School at Tamassee, S. C.
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL AND STATE REGENTS LAYING WREATHS UPON THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER AT ARLINGTON CEMETERY, VA.
PLANTING THE LAFAYETTE TREE AT MT. VERNON. THE PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MARSHAL JOFFRE IN FOREGROUND
She asked that cottage dormitories be given by the states. At the conclusion of her remarks she presented a bouquet of artificial flowers made by the girls of Tamassee school to the President General.

The Caroline Scott Harrison dormitory project of the Oxford College for Women at Oxford, Ohio, in honor of the first President General of the National Society, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, was reported as favorably progressing by Mrs. Austin C. Brant. Chapters throughout the country have given $1724.83 to this project, while Ohio Daughters have contributed more than $6000, leaving more than $8000 in hand. The memorial dormitory is to cost nearly $100,000. Greetings were read to the Congress from Mrs. James R. McKee, daughter of Mrs. Harrison.

Other institutions which reported on their work were Schauffler Missionary Training School; International College; Berea College, Kentucky; Maryville College; Southern Industrial Institute; Pine Mountain School; Lincoln Memorial University. State Regents' reports closed the afternoon session.

"You are not here because your forefathers sent notes but because they put their muskets on their shoulders and fought in a righteous war," said Capt. Arthur Guy Empey, the World War hero to the Congress at the Wednesday evening session. "The army of America's dead are here with you and it is an insult to them to say 'the war is over, forget it'.

"The flag to last must be supported by real Americanism," continued Captain Empey. "The big question is, will foreigners be amalgamated by Americans? It is up to the American mother what becomes of these foreigners. They are responsible for presidents and murderers alike. No crime was ever learned in a home that was really American. Treat your ally right, but America first."

Captain Empey then scored the salacious and inaccurate motion pictures. He asked the delegates to exert their influence to keep the motion picture 100 per cent. American and to feature American heroes and history instead of European ones in order to teach the aliens and children the great events in American history.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. Charles W. Burke, was the third speaker of the evening. He stated that two-thirds of the Indians are now citizens, and that education was the big question. It has been found, he said, that Indian children did well in the public schools.

"It takes white blood to make an Indian a crook," continued Mr. Burke; "he is not as dishonest as the whites, but loyal, hospitable and full of abounding virtues. The Indian will make good anywhere as he did in the World War, if he is given a chance."

Henry Roe Cloud, a full-blooded Indian, head of a school in Wichita, Kansas, told how much the Indian could contribute to American life in equilibrium, in poise and sturdy out-of-doors virtues and the stoicism of philosophy that made the red man quiet even in the face of death. Mrs. Edward MacDowell, wife of the American composer, gave an account of the MacDowell colony at Peterborough, N. H., and played some of the selections of the composer.

Discussion of the proposed amendments to the By-laws and Constitution occupied practically all of Thursday morning's session. A motion to uphold the Army and Navy treaty standards was adopted without a dissenting voice. It was also agreed that every member give 25 cents to form a fund amounting to about $30,000 to print new editions of the Immigrants' Manual.

The thirty-three Real Daughters of the American Revolution had their pensions from the Society raised from $8 to $20 per month. The Congress indorsed four important projects: (1) The erection of a national archives' building in Washington; (2) to exempt the remaining lots back of Memorial Continental Hall from taxation; (3) the establishment of a
National Department of Education, and (4) the acquisition of the battlefield at Yorktown, Va., by the government for a military park. All these measures are now pending before the U. S. Congress.

The delegates and visitors made their annual pilgrimage to Mount Vernon in the afternoon accompanied by Marshal Joffre, the French warrior, who was in the Capital for five days; Ambassador Jusserand, of France, and the military attaché of the British embassy, Major-General Bethell.

Ambassador Jusserand planted on the soil of the first President's home a tree from La Grange Castle, France, the home of Lafayette. A tree brought from Sulgrave Manor, the Washington ancestral home in England, was planted by General Bethell. Both were accepted on behalf of the D.A.R. by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, and subsequently presented to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

After the tree-planting exercises, wreaths were placed on Washington's tomb by Madame Jusserand, Marshal Joffre and Mrs. Minor. Mrs. Minor also placed a wreath on the tomb of Martha Washington. Before the picture of Lafayette in a room in the Washington mansion, which the Frenchman occupied during his visits at Mount Vernon, a wreath was placed by Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, Historian General of the Society.

Mrs. Minor made the principal address of the afternoon. It follows:

Reverently we bring this tribute of a grateful people to this most sacred shrine of the nation. To Washington we bring the tribute of a memory that can never die. We, the descendants of the men of his devoted army, bring tribute to one whose sole descendant was his country. What more can we say of him than has already been said? The years have each added their eulogies, their praise, to one who was beyond and above all praise. And yet there are things that may be said which will profit us, though here today, we cannot add to his glory.

We remember the deeds of Washington but do we remember the words? Do we even know them? To think of Washington the soldier, the military leader, comes easily to us: Washington at Valley Forge, on the Delaware, at Yorktown—the Washington of the pictures and the statues, all are familiar and perhaps lose because of that familiarity. But the words which this man wrote and spoke are summed up for many of us in the tale of the cherry tree. Of Washington the statesman, the thinker, the president, we know next to nothing. Yet his pen was even more potent, if I may say so, than his sword. His state papers have moulded the character of the nation and directed its policies. They are not many, but their words are immortal. They are as alive and as powerful and as much to be heeded today as when first uttered or written. I am not referring to phrases such as "entangling alliances"—a phrase which is not, by the way, to be found in that form in his "Farewell Address" and which has been made the football of petty politicians. I am referring to the bulk of his writings with their store of wisdom, practical common sense, political sagacity, love of honor among nations, and a living, daily faith in God.

Let us go away from this place today with a determination to read what Washington addressed to this nation one hundred and fifty years ago. And having read, we shall have a deeper and more understanding love for our native land.

In all his writings, in his circular letter of congratulation and advice to the Governors of the thirteen States when retiring from the command of his victorious army; in his diaries; in his first inaugural address, and in his farewell address when retiring from the presidency, we find the gospel of Americanism and the faith that the hand of God Himself guided the young nation to its independence. We find the declaration that without morality and religion the nation cannot endure, and without union under a strong just and righteous government it would soon fall into hopeless ruin.

It is not possible or appropriate at this time to make an extended commentary on these brief, but immortal writings, which are as applicable to today as to his own time. But it is very proper to quote a very few of his own words here in the place which he loved and where his spirit keeps watch and ward over the nation.

In his letter to the Governors he writes: "There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well-being, I may even
venture to say, to the existence of the United States as an independent power. 1st; an indissoluble union of the States under one federal head. 2nd: A sacred regard to public justice, 3rdly: The adoption of a proper peace establishment, and 4thly: The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and in some instances to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interests of the community.”

It is not hard to believe that the spirit of Washington hovered over the Conference for Limitation of Armament where these lofty sentiments held sway over nine separate nations working for the common cause of peace.

Concluding this letter he writes: “I now make it my earnest prayer that God would have you and the State over which you preside in His holy protection: that He would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to the Government: to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow-citizens of the United States at large; and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field: and finally that He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and demean ourselves with that charity, humility and pacific temper of the mind which were the characteristics of the divine author of our blessed religion; without an humble imitation of whose example, in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.”

In his first inaugural address, six years later, he makes in this first official act as President his fervent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe—who presides in the councils of nations...that His benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves for these essential purposes; and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of men more than the people of the United States.

In his “Farewell Address” he exhorts us thus; “Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it?”

We are filled today with the blessed hope that we as a nation are fulfilling these great words.

Let us see to it that the same fate and justice pervades our conduct to all nations; that the same high resolve to dedicate this nation to the service of God and humanity, lives in our hearts today as it lived in the great heart and soul of Washington.”

At the presentation of the Lafayette tree, Mrs. Minor said.

“It touches us very deeply to receive this tree taken from the home of Lafayette. It would touch us deeply to have a tree taken from anywhere in France, but how much more deeply do we feel in receiving one from the home of him who brought help to America in her hour of need. America will forever honor the memory of Lafayette.

His was a gallant soul with far-reaching vision. His was a nature that responded fervently to the call of human liberty. His must have been a character of high nobility to have won the friendship of such a man as Washington. It is most fitting that this tree should be planted and take root in the soil of Washington’s loved home where many a time he must have welcomed his trusted friend and officer, Lafayette. It will ever typify the deep growing roots of friendship between this country and France.

It is with a sentiment deeper than pleasure that we now accept this tree from France and present it to the Ladies’ Association of Mount Vernon.”

The evening session of Thursday was given over to the great event of the week, the nomination of candidates for the seven vacancies among the Vice Presidents General and addresses by Colonel John Temple Graves, the well-known publicist, and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union.

Colonel Graves paid a tribute to President Harding and Secretary Hughes and discussed the current issues of the day with a view to their effect on world peace. He urged upon the delegates the necessity of a revival of the religion of patriotism to remedy some of the social evils that had come out of the inevitable reaction of the war. He declared that the present disregard for life was due to the war, and that the war marriages had cultivated disrespect for marital relations and corrupted the spirit of American youth.

Dr. L. S. Rowe said in particular:

“I bring to you the greetings of your neighbor the Pan-American Union. The fact that
our respective buildings stand side by side possesses a significance far deeper than mere physical location. Our respective organizations are founded on the same basic principle—the idea of service. But the problems confronting you are primarily national, those confronting the Pan-American Union primarily international, but the policy of both institutions is dominated by the same broad spirit of civic usefulness without which democracy is a mere word without real content.

As I repeat to myself the name of your organization "Daughters of the American Revolution," I sometimes ask myself whether it has occurred to you to inquire into the services of the daughters of the American revolution, quite as significant and quite as productive of far reaching results as the Revolution of 1776: Are you fully aware of the important part played by women in the revolutions that marked the early history of our sister republics; The great heroines of the revolutionary period in Central and South America stand forth as examples which have been an inspiration to the nations of this continent throughout the century of their independence.

I look forward to a time when you,—the proud possessors of an imperishable heritage,—will cooperate effectively and constructively with the descendants of those who bore the burden of the struggle in Latin America, for the perpetuation and further development of that spirit of service for which your organization has always stood and which is the watchword of all the Americas. I can conceive of no greater international service that you can perform than to develop a spirit of solidarity and community of interest with similar organizations throughout the American Continent."

At the conclusion of the formal exercises of the evening the names of the candidates for Vice Presidents General were placed in nomination. Only seven were to be elected. Each nominating speech was limited to three minutes and the secondings were unlimited in number but without the privilege of set speeches.

After each candidate was placed in nomination she was presented to the Congress. The candidates were Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; Mrs. Williard T. Block, Illinois; Mrs. John L. Buel, Connecticut; Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, West Virginia; Mrs. J. Macauley Higginson, Virginia; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Michigan; Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Georgia; Mrs. I. B. McFarland, Texas; Mrs. Everest G. Sewell, Florida, and Miss Annie Wallace, New Hampshire.

Mrs. Duryea, of the Near East Relief, told the Congress of conditions as she found them in the Near East and made a plea for the continued interest of the Society, presenting to the President General for the Society a tablet containing a certificate of service.

Voting, social engagements and State Regents’ reports filled Friday’s sessions until time for the White House reception. The long line of voters formed at 9 A.M. The work of revising the amendments went rather slowly as a consequence, but they were concluded during the day.

Colonel Walter Scott, of New York, who presented a bound book of autographs of Presidents earlier in the week, sent in a check for $1000 to be used for prizes. The Congress gave him a rising vote of thanks for his generosity.

The D.A.R. were urged to study forestry through the passage of a resolution in recognition of the semi-centennial of Arbor Day offered by Mrs. John Trigg Moss, of Missouri, National Chairman of Conservation and Thrift. It was also resolved to cooperate with the American Legion and the National Educational Association in the observance of Education Week.

Three thousand delegates, alternates and visiting members of the D.A.R. were received by President and Mrs. Harding at the White House. The guests were received in the Blue Room, and after the reception was over President and Mrs. Harding remained to chat with their guests.

At the evening session interest was on the qui vive for the announcement of the results of the election. It was found
THE BOYHOOD OF LINCOLN
THE GREAT TRIUMVIRATE—CLAY, CALHOUN, WEBSTER
C. A. R. TABLEAUX GIVEN IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
A PATROON WEDDING—1632

LEFT TO RIGHT: MARY BRUCE MACKALL, LAILLER MACKALL (GROOM); HUMUND F. SYMONDS (MINISTER); LOUISE ALLEN (BRIDE); CHARLES SEAY.
that the following had been elected Vice Presidents General: Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Michigan; Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Connecticut; Mrs. Williard T. Block, Illinois; Miss Annie Wallace, New Hampshire; Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Georgia; and Mrs. Everett G. Sewell, Florida. The successful candidates were escorted to the platform and presented to the Congress.

That the perpetuity of the Republic depends upon keeping alight the fire of patriotism was the declaration of Alvin Ousley, of the Americanization Committee of the American Legion, who, in an impassioned speech, outlined the policies of the Legion and pleaded for 100 per cent. Americanism on the part of the country's citizens.

"The American Legion is the dominant factor in the manhood of this nation," he said. "The members of this organization will tolerate no partial Americanism. The struggle of the future will be the struggles of peace, and to ensure victory therein America must have a navy that will be strong in dignity before the nations of 'the earth. America only wants to be the friend of all the world," concluded Mr. Ousley, "and her position is one of peace and independence."

Miss Hermione Schwed, a representative of the National Association for Constitutional Government, also addressed the Congress. She urged the study of the Constitution and said its makers were constructive, far-sighted thinkers who had built the historic instrument to meet the needs of all time.

Under the direction of Mrs. Horace M. Towner, chairman, the Children of the American Revolution presented an historic pageant of vital scenes in American annals for which they had been trained by Mrs. Marie Moore Forest. Round after round of applause greeted the appearance of the tiny actors whose picturesque costumes were so in contrast to their childish faces.

The pageant given by the children was divided into four parts, the first portraying the vision of the new world, showing scenes in Columbus' life and the tribal life of the Indians of the North. Part two was devoted to life in the colonies, including sketches of Roanoke Island, Jamestown, the Pilgrims, the Patroons and Penn and the Quakers.

The nation was the theme of the third part, which showed pictures of the Continental Congress, the signing of the Declaration of Independence, At Valley Forge, A Minuet, The Great Triumvirate, The Boyhood of Lincoln and "America To-day." The pageant concluded with a tableau of Columbia receiving the States who were represented by young girls dressed in pink who bore State flags, and carried symbols of the industries or products of each State.

One of the features of the pageant was the dancing of tiny Louise Allen, who portrayed a Dutch bride, and was obliged to respond again and again to encores.

One of the most effective groups was Columbia, with Miss Shirley Mulliken as the central figure and Katherine Hawley and Sarah Thrift as left and right guard. Richard Edwards, as Columbus, and his young brother, Walton M. Edwards, as a page, won rounds of applause. Tiny Miss Allen, as the bride, and Pendleton Simons, as the preacher, in the patroon wedding scene, when all the actors were less than four feet tall, were quite the hit of the evening. Richard Hunt made a majestic George Washington and Kenneth Watkins a dashing Marquis de Lafayette.

In the Jamestown scene William Hopkins took the part of Capt. John
Smith; William Russell, Powhatan, and Sarah Thrift, Pocahontas. The group of Indians were William and Percy Russell, Harry Clarkson, Victor Knoope, Agnes Gill, Catherine Posey, Elizabeth Dunlop, Frances McNeil and Robert Rodenberg. Elizabeth Sawtelle made a beautiful and dignified Lady Washington, and a group of girls from the local C.A.R. were her attendants.

Two sessions on Saturday concluded the Congress. The delegates passed resolutions expressing gratitude to President and Mrs. Harding, the President General and National Officers; Doctor Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union; the speakers and musicians; the pages; the press; all committees; the police and the firemen and all who had assisted in making the Congress a success.

Among the resolutions passed denouncing the “low type” of motion picture as a menace to the nation, was one which put the D.A.R. on record as favoring the movement for better films and better film production. Other resolutions were those indorsing the proposed change of name of the new bridge across the Potomac from the Georgetown bridge to the Francis Scott Key Bridge; the distribution of the Immigrants’ Manual of the D.A.R. through the national councils of women of the different countries; endorsement of the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn, the observance of February 6th as International Day.

The new Vice Presidents General in a pretty ceremony were inducted into office just before the close of Congress.

The outgoing and newly elected Vice Presidents General were requested to come to the platform, the President General expressing to the former her appreciation for the splendid service they had given, and welcomed the newly elected Vice Presidents General to the National Board. The oath of office was administered by Mrs. Spencer, the Chaplain General.

Earlier that day the Congress took under advisement the offer of Miss Anna Klumpke, of Paris, to will to the D. A. R. Society the chateau formerly owned and occupied by Rosa Bonheur, the famous woman artist, for the establishment of an American colony of American art students. The proposed gift includes ten acres of land as well as the chateau. The Congress voted to refer the proposal to the National Board of Management.

A touching episode took place during the last few minutes when Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, a veteran of many Congresses, sang “Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt.” The eyes of all were wet, and then came another charming incident in the impromptu address of Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, of Tennessee, who spoke to what she termed “the old guard.” “I greet the Old Guard,” she exclaimed. “Our tether is growing shorter and we will soon have our names in the Remembrance Book. Yet we will also live in the memory for the works we have done in this hall. All people wish to be known—all wish to be loved.” Then she recited with fine dramatic effect the poem, “We Need a Little Loving.”

After fifteen minutes of singing patriotic songs and familiar ballads, led by Mrs. B. L. Heustis, the Chaplain General, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, offered a short prayer, the delegates sang “God Be with Us Till We Meet Again” and the President General declared the 31st Continental Congress adjourned sine die.
A GENETIC PORTRAIT CHART

According to Sir Francis Galton
In Which the Size of Each Likeness Shows the Proportion Which Each Ancestor Plays in the Children's Inheritance
By David Fairchild

MR. FAIRCHILD'S article is reprinted through the courtesy of the author and Mr. Oliver Olson, Managing Editor of the Journal of Heredity, published by the American Genetic Association, an incorporated organization devoted to promoting a knowledge of the laws of heredity and their application to the improvement of plants, animals, and human racial stock.

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine is indebted to Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Olsen for permission to republish from the Journal of Heredity so interesting an article.—EDITOR.

ID you ever find in the attic an old daguerreotype of some ancestor and wonder at the mystery of his blood relationship to you? Did you ever get together the photographs of all those whose actual bodily existences have contributed to your own? When you stop to think that these pictures of their faces are all that is visible to-day of those from whom you get your own nose, the cut of your chin, your expression, do they not seem worth preserving? Was it not after all into their faces that their friends looked to read their character when they were alive? They are not merely photographs of your grandparents as they sat for a moment in the studio of some forgotten photographer. They are the imperishable reflections cast by those wonderful personalities which have made you what you are.

In what proportion have these ancestors contributed to your particular person?

Sir Francis Galton, whose studies on human inheritance blazed the first real trail into this strange forest of ignorance, has shown that, if one should take a square to represent his total inheritance, one-half would represent the influence of his parents; one-half of what remained of the square would represent the influence of his grandparents; one-half of what still remained would be due to his great grandparents, one-half of the remaining portions to his great great grandparents, and so on in regular diminishing proportion.

This theory of inheritance, while not explaining many things, helps one to understand how quickly the influence of distant ancestors diminishes until, for example, that of a great grandparent is only one-sixteenth as much as a grandparent and only one-sixty-fourth that of a parent. To state the case in another way: the chances that one will resemble his great grandfather are only one-sixteenth as great as that he will resemble his father and one-fourth as great as that he will look like his grandfather.

Since the ordinary chart has too little in it that appeals to the imagination, I have covered each square with its corresponding ancestral photograph with the result shown in the accompanying Genetic Portrait Chart.
A GENETIC PORTRAIT CHART

ILLUSTRATING THE NETWORK OF HUMAN INHERITANCE

Showing in proper scientific relations those human beings whose combined heredities compose the actual inheritance of three American children. Is not every child entitled to see a clear picture of its ancestors, a visual representation of those who have contributed to its characteristics? Every space in the chart should contain a photograph. How many can you supply? The American Genetic Association is interested in assisting families in studies of their own heredity.

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A person's total inheritance may be represented by a square. Each of the three children shown here is a product of the whole "square of inheritance" pictured above them. The top spaces should be further sub-divided as indicated in upper right corner.

Each horizontal line of photographs represents a generation. The relative influence of ancestors on the inheritance of the children is indicated by the size of the photographs, which become smaller with each preceding generation. (Fig. 7.)
on second thought, for the ancestry is that common to all the children of a family, for example, and all the children and grandchildren of those children. For example, my own ancestral photographs are common to four other children of my parents, fourteen grandchildren and two great grandchildren, or twenty people in all, whereas Mrs. Fairchild's ancestral photographs picture the ancestors of nine children. Together they should be of interest to twenty-nine persons besides the four living persons whose photographs appear among them.

This method of arranging ancestral photographs is capable of considerable expansion. It is true, for example, that in order to give as complete a picture as possible of the variations in the stock, photographs of all the brothers and sisters of both parents should be shown, since it is from a union of these two stocks that the children came. Children are almost as likely to resemble uncles or aunts as to resemble their own parents, and in a chart of this character the uncles and aunts should appear in the same scale as do the photographs of the parents.

A further refinement of the photographic chart would represent the brothers and sisters of the grandparents and even the great grandparents, which additions would make as complete a picture as possible of the family stocks which through their various unions have made the particular combination of characters seen in the living descendants.

As I look at these light reflections made by living beings, some of them a century ago, and realize that each one was the result of the union of the two (man and wife) who are directly behind him I am conscious of the resemblance of this whole structure to a network, a fabric stretching down from the distant past to the present. Each union of two souls is a knot in the network, and each individual life is a strand extending in time to the next union. And is it not a wonderful conception of human life to feel that we who still live are knots in a marvelous network of descent which has been running on since man first came into existence on this planet and which will go on until he ceases to exist here? Supposing millions could realize this and that their actions were affected by it as they are now by mysticism and that there should be inaugurated by youth throughout the world a study of this question of the unions of great human stocks, would not it lead to the building of superb strains of the human race? Is there any conceivable or at least reasonable method other than by our own conscious control of our children's inheritance to open the way to the birth of those superior human beings who we all believe are destined to inhabit this world after we are gone? Let every child study the network of his inheritance and learn to be proud of its longevity, its sturdiness, its intelligence, its loveliness, and its force of character, and when the time comes, he will hesitate to unite it with an inheritance less worthy.

To supplement this photographic arrangement with data giving such physical characters as are known to be heritable has proven a difficult undertaking, since the facts in many cases are unobtainable. Fragmentary as they are, however, they are given here to show the type of facts which might be included. Such characters as size, longevity, hearing, eyesight, complexion, baldness, color of hair and eyes, should certainly be given and, if possible, many others.

In this photographic study of the ancestry of Alexander Graham Bell Fairchild, Barbara Lathrop Fairchild and Nancy Bell Fairchild the system of Ancestral Numbers has been used. As they all have
the same blood combinations, any one of them may be taken as the *propositus*, No. 1. The ancestors are then enumerated 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc., according to the following plan:

*First parents (father and mother)*

2. *Children’s father*

David Grandison Fairchild, 1869. Fourth of five children. Slender in youth (5 feet 11½ inches); heavier at 45. Complexion clear. Hair light brown; beard reddish, not abundant, becoming gray early. Eyes blue, left one defective. Has worn glasses from boyhood. Hearing average.

3. *Children’s mother*


*Second parents (grandparents)*

4. *Children’s father’s father*


5. *Children’s father’s mother*


6. *Children’s mother’s father*


7. *Children’s mother’s mother*


*Third parents (great grandparents)*

8. *Children’s father’s father’s father*

Grandison Fairchild. Died in 99th year. Eyes black; eyesight good to 90th year. Hearing good to 90th year. Tall. Dark complexion. Hair dark, turning white; bald forehead. Third born of ten children.

9. *Children’s father’s father’s mother*

10. **Children's father's mother's father**  

11. **Children's father's mother's mother**  

12. **Children’s mother’s father’s father**  

13. **Children’s mother’s father’s mother**  

14. **Children’s mother’s mother’s father**  
Gardiner Greene Hubbard. 1822-1897. Age at death 75. Tall and slim. One of large family. Complexion clear. Hair dark, becoming white. Eyes black, very short-sighted; wore glasses from childhood. Hearing perfect throughout life.

15. **Children's mother's mother's mother**  

**Fourth parents (great, great grandparents)**  
Numbers 16 to 23 not given as portraits are lacking.

24. **Children’s mother’s father’s father’s father**  

25. **Children’s mother’s father’s father’s mother**  
Elizabeth Colvill. 1783-1856. Age at death 73.

26. **Children’s mother’s father’s mother’s father**  
Samuel Symonds. 1776-1818. In poor health for several years and died of apoplexy at the age of 42.

27. **Children’s mother’s father’s mother’s mother**  
Mary White. 1788-1872. Age at death 84. Light complexion. Hearing and sight good to advanced years.

28. **Children’s mother’s mother’s father’s father**  
Justice Samuel Hubbard of Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Data lacking

29. Portrait lacking.

30. **Children’s mother’s mother’s mother’s father**  

31. **Children’s mother’s mother’s mother’s mother**  
IOWA

Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution met in State Convention in Dubuque, March 14, 15, 16, 1922. The attendance was unusually good, there being three National Officers two past National Officers, nine State Officers one honorary State Officer, one real granddaughter, six chairmen of state committees, thirty-nine regents, fifty-four delegates, and twenty visitors present. From the open session Tuesday evening until the close, when the invitation of Cedar Rapids for the Conference in 1923 was accepted, every minute was full of interest.

Distinguished guests present the first two days, and in attendance also at the luncheon tendered state and national officers by Mrs. Edward J. Beach, Dubuque, Regent, included Mrs. William N. Reynolds, North Carolina's candidate for President General, and Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, National Historian General. Mrs. N. E. Kendall, wife of Iowa's governor, was another honored guest, coming as a delegate from Albia, her own Chapter.

Mrs. Walter C. L. Roe, of Colony, Okla., told of the wants and needs of the Indian tribes, and pleaded for education and justice. A large sum of money was raised for scholarships for the Indian Institute at Wichita, Kansas, after her address.

Chancellor McGowan, of the International College at Springfield, also talked to the Conference, and the sum of $579.35 was raised to carry on Americanization work under his direction, in addition to scholarships already pledged on behalf of Iowa women in the school. One of the fine reports that showed work was that of Mrs. DeWald of the Magazine Committee, stating Iowa now stands seventh in the number of members, and seventh in number of Magazine subscriptions.

Announcement of the candidacy of Mrs. Mary H. S. Johnston, of Iowa, for election as treasurer general on Mrs. Reynolds' ticket, was received with much enthusiasm and unanimously endorsed.

Election of officers resulted in retaining a majority of the executive board, although not in the same offices, since more than two years consecutively in the same office is forbidden under the by-laws. Miss Amy E. Gilbert, elected State Regent, during the past two years has been State Vice Regent, and previous to that was for six years Iowa's very efficient state treasurer; no one can recall a time when she has not been active in the state organization, so that the overwhelming majority that resulted on the informal ballot constituted her election.

Mrs. H. A. White of Clinton, former recording secretary, was chosen vice regent; Mrs. Robert H. Munger of Sioux City, former auditor, is recording secretary; Mrs. C. L. Douglass of Cedar Rapids became the new corresponding secretary; Mrs. Alexander Hawley of Fort Dodge, formerly librarian, succeeded Mrs. Grant Ramsey of Grinnell as treasurer, while Mrs. Ramsey became registrar; Mrs. Frank B. Thrall of Ottumwa, who has given such wonderful service as historian in compiling war records for Iowa, having served her allotted number of years, made way for Mrs. Van Epps of Iowa City, and Mrs. F. S. Burberry of Indianola, prominent through her work on the Flag and the Insignia committee as its chairman, became librarian, a work for which she is eminently fitted. Mrs. Beach, Regent of Dubuque Chapter, was elected auditor, but later felt she could not serve, and her resignation has been tendered.

Iowa, under the leadership of the retiring state regent, has forged ahead, and with its splendid membership and enthusiastic heads of all departments has another fine year in sight.

ANNA ROSS-CLARKE, Corresponding Secretary.

KANSAS

The Twenty-fourth State Conference was held in Pittsburg, Kansas, March 28-30, 1922. Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, State Regent, presided at all the sessions. Mrs. Byron B. Beery of Lawrence, State Registrar, reported an increase in membership of 124 and the present membership, including the 181 members-at-large, as 2026. Two new chapters have been organized in the State the past year—the Olathe Chapter at Olathe on November 11th, and the Chapter at Humboldt on February 18th. This gives Kansas thirty chapters.

The State Librarian, Mrs. R. W. Neale, reported that 21 books have been sent to the
National Library during the year, Mrs. Wm. H. Drake, of Fort Scott, mentioned a number of gifts sent to the Revolutionary Relics Museum in Memorial Continental Hall.

Miss Clara Francis stated that the Sante Fé Trail was marked several years ago and the committee has very little work along that line to do, except caring for the markers at different places.

Mrs. Milo McKee reported that there are 220 subscribers to the magazine and that every member of the Wichita Chapter, of Wichita, is a subscriber.

The Topeka Chapter, Topeka, reported the placing of a marker for their Real Daughter, Mrs. Margaret Brown, at Camden, Ohio, with appropriate ceremony. Mrs. W. A. Johnston, the daughter of Mrs. Brown, was an honored guest of the State Conference.

It was voted to send $100 to the Tamasssee School, $100 to the American Indian Institute at Wichita and $25 for a Philippine Scholarship.

The Conference authorized the State Regent to notify the Committee in charge of the new D.A.R. Administration Building being erected in Washington, D.C. that the Kansas Daughters desire to furnish the clerks' rest room in the new building.

The reports of the State Chairmen of the National Committee showed a keen interest in the work as outlined by the National Society. The annual reports of the Chapter Regents were interesting and showed that Americanization and patriotism had been the keynote.

The members present at the Conference appreciated the hospitality of the Oceanic Hopkins Chapter and the sincere efforts of the Regent Mrs. C. B. Dunwell in making the Conference an enjoyable and successful one. The social functions were elaborate and entertaining. Excellent music was furnished at all the meetings.

Conference adjourned to meet in 1923 with Esther Lowrey Chapter at Independence, Kan.

ADELAIDE MORSE, State Recording Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND

The Twenty-eighth Annual Conference of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 8, 1922, in the Central Baptist Church, Providence. The State Regent, Mrs. Samuel H. Davis, presided.

After prayer by Reverend Clarence M. Gallup, and the Salute to the Flag, a welcome was extended by Mrs. Matthias W. Baker, Regent of the Hostess Chapter, (Rhode Island Independence), to which the State Regent responded.

Reports of officers and State Chairmen of Committees followed. The State Regent, in her annual report, expressed the hope that the days of "pink teas" had passed and in its place the work of betterment of conditions and people was appealing to every thoughtful woman. She spoke particularly of the importance of service in Americanization, suggesting the opening of playgrounds where needed, and the providing of places in rural districts in which the children of great cities can spend a short vacation during the summer months.

The Chairman of the Committee on Marking Historic Spots, Miss E. Gertrude Arnold, announced that the bronze tablet to mark Butts' Fort, the site of the Battle of Rhode Island, will be placed next summer, possibly in August, the anniversary of the battle. Mrs. Martha A. Gardiner, State Historian, gave an interesting report of the activities of the various chapters, the aggregate indicating a vast amount of work done. The State Registrar, Mrs. John T. Crafshaw, stated the total membership in the State as one thousand two hundred thirty-eight.

Between the morning and afternoon session, luncheon was served in the dining room of the church. At two o'clock the audience gathered in the church. The procession of pages, officers and guests, was led by Color Bearer, Scout Virginia Davis, daughter of the State Regent, followed by two young pages, Claire F. Parker, daughter of the State Chairman of Committee on Correct Use of the Flag, and Miss Mary Church.

An address by Chester S. McGown, Chancellor of the American International College at Springfield, Mass, was the principle feature of the afternoon program.

In it he said, "Eighty per cent. of the foreigners who come to America are fleeced in one way or another inside of one month after landing in this country. Unscrupulous taxi men, boarding house agents, trickey politicians, bankers, real estate agents, even their own people, prey upon the new arrivals. And when the impression is made upon them that the liberty and justice which they expected to find here, and for which they left their homes in the Balkans or in Russia, in the same spirit that brought the ancestors of the Daughters of the American Revolution to these shores, seemingly does not exist, they make fine material for the Bolsheviki propaganda.

"If they are defrauded and wronged while Americans stand by and permit it, they more readily entertain the suggestions of the "Reds". And the time of the empty dinner-pail is the time for the insidiousness of the Red propaganda to do its deadliest work."

Music was furnished by the Waterman Trio and by a quartette who sang "Hail Rhode Island" and "America the Beautiful."

A contribution was taken for the needy ex-service men of the American Legion.
STATE CONFERENCES

The Conference closed with an informal reception to the State Regent and State Officers. (Mrs. Frederic A.) Myra Bumstead Morse, State Vice Regent.

TENNESSEE

The Sixteenth State Conference of the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution met in Knoxville November 3, 4, and 5, 1921, with the Bonny Kate Chapter as hostess. The Conference opened with a luncheon tendered by the Elks. The Masonic Temple, where the Conference was called to order at 2 P.M. by the State Regent, Miss Mary Boyce Temple, was beautifully decorated. Seated with Miss Temple on the stage were Mrs. William Reynolds of North Carolina, ex-Vice President General; Mrs. H. F. Lewis, State Secretary of Virginia, and State Officers. The invocation was pronounced by Doctor H. C. Wilson. The Salute to the Flag was given by Mrs. Margaret Hicks of Nashville, and "America" was sung by the assemblage. Welcome was extended by the Mayor and by Mrs. B. B. Cates, Regent of the Hostess Chapter, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Memphis gave the response. The announcement that the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, would not be present on account of illness was received with sincere regret.

The splendid report of the State Regent, Miss Temple, spoke of the new spirit which had been born in the State organization, and gave a history of the work done for the eradication of illiteracy in Tennessee, and announced the completion of the $25,000 boys' dormitory at Lincoln Memorial University, also $1,000 American History Scholarship in honor of Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes in the University of Tennessee. Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Lewis addressed the Conference. Telegrams and letters were read by Mrs. R. J. Yearwood, State Secretary, from National Officers congratulating Tennessee on its superb work for patriotic education.

Thursday evening a reception was given at the home of General and Mrs. L. D. Tyson.

Friday morning reports of the State Officers, Chairmen of State Committees, and Chapter Regents, were given; all showing an increase of interest. At 12:30 P.M. the Conference recessed, and a luncheon was given by the Ladies Memorial Association and the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Memorial Hour was a beautiful feature of the afternoon session. A Roll Call of the Chapters was read, and in memory of deceased members, flowers were placed in a loving cup which had been awarded Bonny Kate Chapter, by the late beloved Mrs. T. J. Lathem, Hermitage Chapter. A poem, "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth" was recited by Mrs. C. B. Bryan.

A feature of the Friday evening session was the address given by Mrs. A. W. Cook, Vice President General of Pennsylvania. The Magazine Prize of $10 offered by Mrs. Thomas Day and which had served to stimulate the interest of all the Chapters in getting subscriptions for the splendid publication, was awarded to Bonny Kate for having the largest number of new subscribers during the year. Mrs. Day renewed her offer of the $10 prize for the coming year. Twenty new subscribers were reported by Bonny Kate. Doctor George A. Hubbell, of Lincoln Memorial University, emphasized the need of educational work throughout Tennessee.

On Saturday morning, forty delegates went in a special coach from Knoxville to Harrogate where they were met with automobiles and taken over the grounds and through the buildings of Lincoln Memorial University. Stopping at the handsome Tennessee D.A.R. Hall, outside of which a body of students, faculty members and neighbors from nearby communities were gathered, "America" was sung and the formal presentation of the Tennessee Daughters' gift to the University was made by Miss Temple, who said that this was a moment of supreme joy to her and to all D.A.R. members. The building was accepted on behalf of the institution by Judge Morrison, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Lincoln Memorial University. Luncheon was served at noon in Norton Hall, the delegates being guests of President and Mrs. George A. Hubbell. The afternoon program was held in the auditorium. A student, on behalf of the student body, expressed gratitude for the work done for them and for the beautiful building, and pledged that the students would avail themselves of

TENNESSEE D. A. R. HALL, LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY, HARROGATE, TENN., DEDICATED NOVEMBER 5, 1921.
every advantage so generously made possible for them by the Tennessee Daughters. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the State Regent, Miss Temple, by Doctor George A. Hubbell for service rendered by her in the cause of the education of the State. In presenting the degree, Doctor Hubbell addressed Miss Temple as "the eminent daughter of an illustrious father, friend of Lincoln Memorial University and of the mountain boy, strong, true, earnest and faithful." In accepting the degree Miss Temple in tones low with emotion, spoke of the loyal cooperation of her fellow workers, and of the blessed privilege of service which came to those abundantly endowed with the world's gifts in helping those less fortunate. She spoke of the students' privilege in coming under the influence of their splendid president, Doctor Hubbell, and of the hope of the Daughters to give them a chance in life through the erection of the stately Tennessee D.A.R. Hall accommodating 120 boys.

A word of congratulation was spoken by each of the distinguished visitors and by the State Officers. The delegates were then driven to Cumberland Gap to see the four States, (Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky), D.A.R. Boone Trail Monument, and left on the 3 P.M. train for Knoxville. Thus closed the most delightful experience ever enjoyed at an annual meeting of the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Mrs. R. J.) Jennie W. Yearwood,
State Secretary.

WASHINGTON

The Twenty-first Annual Conference of the Washington Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma, Washington, February 20, 21 and 22, 1922. It seemed most appropriate that at our "coming-of-age" Conference we should be entertained by the oldest Chapter in the State, Mary Ball.

We were highly honored by the presence of our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor; the Vice President General from Pennsylvania, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; the Treasurer General, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter; and our own Vice President General, Mrs. Henry Mc Cleary. All were won by their gracious personality and by the generous giving of their time to the Daughters during their entire visit.

Mrs. William Sherhnan Walker, State Regent, called the Conference to order and the State Chaplain, Mrs. J. L. Sutherland, a descendant of General Washington's Chaplain, pronounced the invocation. After the Flag Salute led by Mrs. H. H. Turner, 2nd Vice Regent, Commissioner Fred Shoemaker welcomed the guests on behalf of the city of Tacoma and Mrs. Mc Cleary extended a most cordial welcome for Mary Ball Chapter, which was responded to by Mrs. John A. Parker, past State Regent. Mrs. Cook brought greetings from her state and Mrs. Hunter extended greetings from our officers in Memorial Continental Hall and gave a short account of the financial side of our work.

Mrs. Walker then introduced the President General who addressed the Daughters on the vast work of the Society and of the power it is today throughout the world.

Every Chairman of both National and State Committees gave a splendid report—all showing a great work accomplished.

Many gifts were announced to both the National and State Societies. A number of historical books were presented by the State to the National Society; Mrs. Walker, State Regent presented a copy of the Genevan Bible printed in 1608 and a book containing priceless signatures of famous men and women of foreign countries connected with the Revolutionary War to the National and to the State Society an illuminated insignia. Two bound volumes of War Service Records were presented to the National Society. Lady Stirling Chapter presented to the State Society a replica of the State Banner now hanging in Memorial Continental Hall.

Lady Stirling Chapter, Seattle, won a large silk flag presented by the State Regent for the greatest increase in Magazine subscriptions and Ann Washington Chapter, Mt. Vernon, a silk flag presented by the State Board for greatest increase in members.

The full amount of $1,500 was enthusiastically pledged for the furnishing of a room in the new Administration Building. Five hundred dollars was given during the past year by the Chapters toward improved housing conditions for members of our University of Washington Chapter attending the University.

Several noteworthy resolutions were adopted and a number of amendments to the By-Laws—among them being one for the raising of state dues to one dollar per capita.

Four chapters were organized during the past year and several more are almost ready for organization. The State Society hopes to publish a Year-book the coming year for the first time.

One of the most interesting events of the Conference was the meeting held in the First Congregational Church on the night of the 21st when Mrs. Minor delivered an address on "Internationalism, True and False" and Mrs. Cook gave a short patriotic talk. Among the musical numbers was the singing by a quartette of "Connecticut" in honor of our President General.
The social side of the Conference was not forgotten and many small dinners and luncheons were given the visiting members. Besides a banquet Monday evening by Mrs. McCleary and Mrs. Walker to the honor guests, State Board, and Chapter Regents, Mary Ball Chapter gave a beautiful reception Monday evening, and “Acquaintance Luncheon” on Tuesday to members, and on Wednesday a luncheon to the honor guests, and State Board. Mrs. B. E. Buckmaster, Regent of Virginia Dare Chapter, Tacoma, entertained at luncheon on Tuesday the honor guests and State Board, and Virginia Dare Chapter entertained the delegates and officers of Mary Ball Chapter at luncheon.

Mrs. H. W. Patton, Regent of Robert Gray Chapter, Hoquiam, entertained the honor guests and State Board at dinner on Tuesday.

Mary Ball Chapter was heartily congratulated on having entertained such a momentous Conference and in such a royal manner.

The State Society under the able and energetic leadership of its Regent, Mrs. Walker, accomplished many important things the past year, and has a still more ambitious program planned for next year.

(MRS. WILLIAM FINLEY)

SARAH PARKER DUNLAP,
State Recording Secretary.

THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER

Verses from report of Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, to the 31st Continental Congress:

“How dear to our heart is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance of the birth of each year,
Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly,
And casts round the office a halo of cheer.
He never says, ‘Stop it; I cannot afford it,
I’m getting more magazines now than I read.’
But always says, ‘Send it; our people all like it—
In fact, we all think it a help and a need.’
How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctum;
How it makes our pulse throb; how it makes our heart dance!
We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.”
BALL

The name is of Saxon origin, meaning swift, or bold and has several variations, Balle, Bale, Bal etc. Bal is also a Belgian surname.

Vice-Comes Bal, named as a landed proprietor, in the Doomsday Book of Exon, is the first of the Ball family of whom there is knowledge. Sir Peter Ball, who wrote many books on the science of antiquities, is mentioned in the “Worthies of Devon.” The famous Puritan Divine, John Ball, who lived in the fourteenth century also belonged to the family.

One of the first heroes of the family was the Major Ball, who alone and unarmed went in the forest of Ladyswood to confer with Highland deserters and induced them to return to their allegiance.

Mahommed, 2nd Emperor of the Turks, said of Thomas Ball, who defended the castle of Salonica a year against the Turks, that he had found many heroes in the country of the Peloponnesus but only one man, Thomas Ball.

One of the early settlers of Springfield, Massachusetts was Francis Ball, Son of William of Wiltshire who came over about 1640, he married Abigail Burt and all Massachusetts Balls are their descendants.

Edward Ball of Branford Connecticut moved to New Jersey with a party of New Englanders and helped build Newark.

The Southern Balls have always been a power, Colonel William being the first to arrive in 1650, and settling at “Millenbeck” in Lancaster County, Virginia. He married Hannah Atherold and was a direct descendant of William Ball, Lord of the Manor Barkham who died in 1480, great grandfather of George Washington.

SEYMOUR

The House of Seymour descends from a Knight, Sir William St. Maur who lived in the thirteenth century, through his grandson, Roger de St. Maur, Lord of Penlow and Woundy, who married Joan, daughter of Damarel of Devonshire.

John Seymour, of Wolf Hall in Wiltshire, Sheriff of the County in the reign of Henry 7th, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Darell of Littlecote, Co. Wilts and their eldest son, Sir John, was knighted by King Henry, on the field of battle for gallant conduct as one of the commanders of the King’s forces against the Cornish rebels at Blackheath. Later for his prowess at the famous “Battle of the Spurs” he was made a Knight Banneret by King Henry 8th. He attended the King at the “Field of the Cloth of Gold” where took place the famous meeting of Henry and Francis 1st, and also at Canterbury, when Emperor Charles 5th came to England.

He made a brilliant alliance, his wife being Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, who was descended from practically all the mediaeval dynasties of Europe.

Their son Edward, became the most powerful noble of the realm the Lord Protector of England. He was knighted in 1523, was created Viscount Beauchamp; Governor and Captain of the Isle of Jersey; Chancellor and Chamberlain of North Wales; 1537 created Earl of Hertford and later Knight of the Garter; 1543 was made Lord Great Chamberlain of England, for life.

His great-grandson, Richard Seymour, came to America and became one of the foremost men of Hartford, and a founder of Norfolk, Connecticut.
To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10006. SIMMONS.—Moses Simmons, m Sarah —, Joseph Alden, s of John and Priscilla Alden m Mary, dau of Moses and Sarah Simmons. Children of Joseph and Mary Simmons Alden were Isaac; Joseph; m 1690 Hannah Dunham; John, b 1674, d Sept. 29, 1730, m Hannah White; Elizabeth; Mary and Hopestill.—Miss Alice Trofton Smith, 302 Smith St., Tennille, Ga.

10119. FINDLEY.—John Findley came to this country from Antrim Co., Ireland, in 1761. Was a bro of the Hon. Wm., member of Congress in Penna. Living in 1810.—Miss Martha A. Findley, 306 N. Main St., Monmouth, Ill.

10162. CRANE.—John Crane (4) (Henry 3, Henry 2, Henry 1,) was b July 1, 1741, in Durham, Conn. Will dated May 7, 1784. Estate distributed in 1790. Took Freeman's oath and oath of fidelity to the State of Conn. at Durham, Sept. 16, 1777. Married April 7, 1761, Abigail Camp who d 1788. Their ch were Clarissa, b July 31, 1762, m Curtis Bates; Elam, b July 23, 1768, m about 1790 Anne Bishop, d Nov. 27, 1850; Timothy Botchford b June 10, 1773, d Sept. 10, 1845, m 1st, Sarah Teller by whom he had 9 ch, including Clarissa, b Sept. 9, 1805, in N. Y. City.—Mrs. B. A. Crane, 517 W. 10th St., Erie, Pa.

10167. CRIST.—Geo. Crist came from Uniontown, Pa., where he and his bro operated mills. One bro John came to Ind. with him. He m Polly Updyke. Adam, Eve, George and John were of the same family. Eve m — McPherson, father of Gen. McPherson (Civil War). Geo. Crist's father is supposed to have obtained land patent in Pa. for his ser in the Rev War.—Jane Crist Rupp, Hillsboro, Kan.

10170. GOFF.—David Goff (Moses-Philip) b April 29, 1702, d 1734, m Lydia —, thought to be Boardman, but not proved. She m John Taylor Mar. 8, 1739. Her s Elijah Goffe chose his stepfather, John Taylor, of Weathersfield, as his guardian Mar. 18, 1746, being then 17 years old. Ref: Stiles, Ancient Weathersfield, vol. 2, pages 259 & 700.—Mrs. Frank A. Corbin, Orange, Conn.

10182. RANDALL.—Ephriam, b Easton, Mass., April 12, 1735, d Oct. 8, 1806, his house was in N. Easton on N. Main St. He was an owner of a grist mill, Clerk of a Baptist Society, Constable and Selectman, 1798-1802. He marched in Capt. Abiel Mitchell’s Co. down with the Lexington Alarm in 1875. Was a corp. in Capt. Joshua Wilbore’s Co., Col. John Hatheway’s Reg. Apr., 1777, serving 23 days & later in the same year was in Capt. Shaw’s Co. Col. Geo. Williams’ Reg. He m 1st Mary Blake, of Milton, b Dec. 24, 1740, d May 10, 1776, dau of Moses and Hannah Horton Blake. There were 7 ch by this union, Elijah being the 6th. He m 2nd, Louise Stone, d Nov., 1812. By this m there were 5 ch. Gen. of this branch can be given as far back as 1640 by addressing Maj. Wm. A. Randall, Manila Hotel, Manila, P. I.—M. Selicia Gray, Uniontown, Pa. This query was also answered by Mrs. James C. Burns, 1025 W. Adams St., Macomb, Ill., who gives as her reference W. L. Chaffin’s History of Robert Randall and his Descendants.

10182. RANDALL.—John Randall, b 1703 in Taunton, North Purchase, d 1765 in Easton.
Married 1st — Stacy, no issue. Married 2nd, May 4, 1732, Experience Willis, b about 1706, dau of John and Mary Brett, of Bridgewater. Their oldest ch Ephraim, b Apr. 12, 1735, d Oct. 8, 1806, m 1st Mary Blake, of Milton, b 1740, d May 10, 1776. Their ch were Ziba, b July 11, 1760, d Mar. 23, 1835; Elijah, b Oct. 14, 1762, d Oct. 11, 1766; John, b Apr. 11, 1765, d Aug. 13, 1837; Hannah, b Aug. 14, 1767, d Feb. 15, 1800, m 1789 John Packard Stoughton; Mary b May 16, 1770, m 1793 Isaac Stokes, Jr.; Elijah b Nov. 25, 1772, d 1850; Moses b July 16, 1775, d Nov. 11, 1844. Ephraim m 2nd, Louise Stone, d 1812. Their ch were a ch b 1778, d 1778; Lemuel b under him from the beginning to the end of the war.—/J. M. S.

10259. GIBBS.—Sheldon Gibbs, b Mar. 27, 1768, Rutland Co., Vt., had s Wareham Gibbs, b June 17, 1794, d July 8, 1820, at Benson, Vt., m Laura —. Their ch were Mary Ann Gibbs, and Perry Gibbs, b 1820, d Sept. 5, 1865, at New Orleans, La. The Gibbs family came to America in 1630.—Mrs. Jennie S. McKinney, 32 N. Marr St., Fond du lac, Wis.


10291. FELTON.—Nathaniel Felton b about 1615, came from England 1633, m Mary, dau of Rev. Samuel Skelton. Their ch were Nathaniel b Aug. 15, 1655, m Anne, dau of Deacon John Horne, of Salem. Their ch Ebenezer, b 1685, m Mehitible —. Their ch David Felton, b 1711, d Mar. 20, 1792, at Salem, Mass., m Sarah Houlton, b Apr. 10, 1715, and their ch James bpt Salem, Oct. 8, 1738, m Sarah...
Houlton, b Apr. 13, 1732, Salem, Mass.—Miss Maude S. Baum, 917 West 5th St., Pine Bluff, Ark.

10309. HENDERSON.—This record was found in the Clerk's Office, Edgefield, S. C., viz.: “We, Rebecca Henderson, Thomas Henderson, Eli Henderson and Nathaniel Henderson, of Warren Co., State of Ohio, sell to Enoch Brazeal 'Rev.' 677 acres of land on Coffeetown Creek, being a part of the land granted to Nathaniel Henderson, deceased, date 1809. Witnesses: John Stott, Willis Kelley, Ezekiel Hollingsworth.” This land was in Edgefield Co. Nathaniel Henderson's will recorded in 1803, mentions w Rebecca, sons Richard, Thomas, Wm., Eli and Nathaniel, and dau Mary Ramsey, Martha Hollingsworth and son-in-law Thomas Cook. Wife and Thomas Cook, executors. Dated Oct., 1801. By putting the will with the deed, it shows that part of the family moved to Ohio; perhaps this Priscilla of the query might be a dau of this family.—Mrs. Susan B. Hill, Edgefield, D. C.

10312. HALL.—John Hall, immigrant, b 1605 at Coventry, Warwickshire, England, d 1678, was a Colonial sol. Came to America in the ship Griffin, 1630. Founder of Boston, Mass.; founder of New Haven, Conn., 1639; founder of Wallingford, Conn. Married July 3, 1640, Jeane, dau of John Woolen, of New Haven, who d May 3, 1676. Ref. American Ancestry, Vol. 12, page 127; “Ancestry of Halls,” by Charles S. Hall; “Davis's History of Wallingford”; “Whitman's Halls.” The fourth ch was Capt. Samuel Hall, b May 21, 1646, d Mar, 5, 1725, m May, 1668, Hannah, dau of John & Grace Walker, b Sept. 27, 1646, d Dec. 20, 1728. He was the ances of Geo. Lyman Hall, Signer, Governor of Georgia. John s of Samuel & Hannah Walker Hall, b Dec. 26, 1670, was Asst. Judge of Upper House, 1722-1730, m Dec. 8, 1692, to Mary Lyman (John 2, Richard 1), b 1667, d 1740. Daughter of John Lyman and Dorcas, dau of John Plumb, the immigrant. John was the s of Richard and Sarah Osborn Lyman, of Kent, England.—Mrs. Clara M. Bell, Ogden, Utah.

10314. FELTON.—Lieut. Nathaniel Felton, the venerable patriarch of the family in Mass., who came to Salem in 1633 when 17 yrs of age, returned to England in 1634 & came back to Salem in 1635. About 1645 he settled near Felton Hills, Salem. The part of Salem afterward called Danvers, & now Peabody. Mrs. Eleanor Felton, the mother of Benjamin, Nathaniel, Judith and Margaret probably arrived in 1635 as her s Benj. and bro Nathaniel came at that time. Ref.: Felton Gen.—Miss Maud S. Baum, 917 W. 5th St., Pine Bluff, Ark.

10332. WILLIAMS.—Col. Wm. Williams, father of Elizabeth Whitmell Williams, who m the Hon. John Johnston, of Bertie Co., N. C., was appointed Col. from Martin Co. with Whitmell Hill for Lieut. Col., Thomas Wiggins, Maj., Kenneth McKenzie, 2nd Maj. He was appt Adjutant of 1st Reg. Aug., 1775. Was a member of the Provincial Congress at Halifax Oct., 1776. He m Elizabeth the dau of Thos. Whitmell, Esq., who bore him 3 ch, viz.: Samuel, who m Charity Alston Dawson; Elizabeth who m Hon. John Johnston; Gen. Wm. Williams, of Martin Co., who m 1st, Mrs. Smith, & 2nd, his cousin, Elizabeth, dau of Capt. Solomon Williams.—Mrs. Roger H. Passet, 129 Dunning Ave., San Antonio, Tex.

10351. CLARK.—Parmelia Clark & her twin sister Rachel were dau of Henry Clark & nieces of Abraham Clark, the signer. Othneil Looker, hus of Pamela, was b in Morris Co., N. J., 1757, & d Crawford Co., Ill., 1845. He was pensioned in 1833, at which time he was living in Hamilton Co., Ohio.—Elvenah H. Jones, 224 Broad St., Newark, N. J.


10337. CRAWFORD.—Write to Miss Jennie Beals, Earliam, Iowa, who is collecting data of Col. Wm. Crawford and his bro Valentine. He was bound at the stake 1782 at Sandusky, Ohio, by Indians. I presume he had never had a decent burial.—E. M. H. Moore, 1708 Race St., Phila., Pa.

10343. BLAIR.—See the Bolling family, also Horner's "Blair, Blackston and Bannister Family." John Blair, signer of Constitution of the U.S.A., known as Justice John Blair, was s of President John Blair, Va., Council & burg. Va., & great-nephew of Commissary James Blair, Pres. of Wm. & Mary College.—E. M. H. Moore, 1708 Race St., Phila., Pa.

10376. SASNETT.—Joseph Habershams' Historical Collection, Vol. 2, pages 497-499. "Little is known of Joseph before his father's d in 1742, but he moved to Iridell Co., N. C., where his will is recorded. He m Mrs. Jane Furgeson, nee Warren, a twin sister of Gov. Nathan Rabun's mother. It is said they were nieces of Gen. Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill." His will is also found in the Chalkley abstracts of Augusta Co. dated 29th April, 1803. He mentions w Jane, s Levi (the land on Green River, Ky.), s Benj., Joseph & dau Mrs. Rebecca Sasnett, w of Richard, & her ch—Sallie, Mary and Joseph Sasnett. Also Mary, w of Wm. Saunders, and her ch, brother-in-law Thomas Bronson, one of the executors.
Levi was a physician & Benj. Joseph d unmarried. Rebecca & Wm. Sasnett moved from Edgecomb Co., N. C., to Hancock Co., Ga., about 1800. Rebecca's dau Mary was 2nd w of Henry Harris, of Hancock Co., & Sarah (Sallie) m Wm. Hall & moved to Alabama. 

Her eldest s and exec of his estate m Mrs. Magdelene McDowell, and d within a few years of smallpox. Two daus d at the same time, leaving only one, Martha, to grow to womanhood. His widow m in a few months, John Bowyer, the schoolmaster, who had little more than “the wearing apparel of one of his station.” (Deposition in Chalkley.) Between the 3rd husband & Martha Borden’s husband’s dau, the heirs got little of the Borden property. Benj. Borden, Sr., left his land in N. J. in Bullshire & on Smith's Creek, N. Shenandoah, to his sons, Benj., John & Joseph, except 2000 acres left his w Zerinal and daus. Abiel, m 1st, — Pritchard, & 2nd, Worthington; Rebecca, m Thomas Bronson; Deborah m — Henry; Lydia m — Peck, & Eliza m — Nichols. There is a gen of the Borden family published by Joel Munsell's Sons which traces the family from Kent Co., Eng., to their first settlement in R. I. in 1635 & thence to N. J. and Va. As Joseph Borden's s, Benj. Joseph d unmarried, the Borden's of N. C. must have been the ch of Levi.—Mrs. Susan B. Hill, Edgefield, S. C.

10373. PARKS.—Joseph Parks, b Stonington, Conn., 1708, d 1786 at Plainfield. His s, Robert, b in Voluntown, Conn., Dec. 4, 1737, d 1810, m April 2, 1760, Plainfield, Conn., Elizabeth Hall. Would like to corres with desc of Joshua Hall. —Miss Julia A. Webster, 121 Henderson St., Pontiac, Mich.

10389. MOTT.—Adam Mott, Jr., b at Wallingford, Conn., Feb. 19, 1735, d at Jenchos Bridge, June 16, 1811; m at Wallingford, Conn., Feb. 14, 1786, 2nd w Anna Cyrena Filley, b Apr. 20, 1763, d June 5, 1806. Their ch were Anna, b Oct. 16, 1788, m Ashel Wheeler; Elisha, b Sept. 12, 1789, m Azuba Norton; Nahamon Ira, b Dec. 21, 1791, Chloe Coe; Sophia, b Sept. 6, 1793, unmarried; Alva Gleason, b June 12, 1796, unmarried. Adam Mott, Jr., went to Ticonderoga in 1775. Capt. Sedgwick's Co., Col. Webb's Reg. served in Capt. Beech's Co. 1776 at Long Island and in other ser during the Rev. Enlisted for the War in 1778, Capt. Thos. Wooster's Co., Col. Samuel B. Webb's Reg. Ref: "Annals of Winchester," page 38.—Mrs. F. J. D. Guy, 143 Spring St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

10400. CLARK.—Lucretia Clark was the dau of, Cardy, b Jan. 2, 1787, the oldest s of Daniel Clark & his 1st w Lucy Hardee, who was the dau of Geo. & Mary Cardee & b 1766, d Mar. 27, 1787. Daniel Clark, Dec. 24, 1790, at West Haven, Conn., d Apr. 25, 1843, Sharron, Conn. His Rev ser furnished by the Bureau of Pensions is: “Enlisted 21st of Feb., 1781, as a private, served 10 months in Capt. VanDeusen's Co., enlisted again summer of 1782 for 6 months in Capt. Mansfield's Co.; served on guard duty; resided at New Haven, Conn., at time of enlistment. Applied for pension 18th of Feb., 1833. His claims was allowed.” Daniel Clark was the s of John & Kezia Clark, of Winsor, & his b will be found in “Stiles' History of Ancient Winsor.” The ch of Pardy Clark were Jeremia, Jonas, Daniel. Maria, m — Bailey; Lucretia, m Earl Mosher; & had Sarah, Louis, James, Ellen, Earl, Julia who m Gaylord Bailey & lived at Bull’s Bridge, N. Y.—Margaret A. Older, 1617 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

10472. JOHNSON.—Robert Johnson, Scotchman and Rev sol, m Mary — and lived in N. J., probably Somerset Co., in 1769, removed to Va. about 1788. Ten bros & sis went with him and he had 11 ch. Wanted gen and dates of Robert Johnson and w Mary. Would like to correspond with Johnson's desc.—I. J. V.

10473. STODDARD.—Wanted gen of Mary Stoddard, who m Thomas Crandall in Little Compton in 1760.—C. A. E.

10474. MIFFLIN.—Wanted par of Geo. Mifflin, of Dallas, b 1792 in Pa. V. P. with Polk. Did he have Rev anc.?—D. C. H.

10475. WHITE.—Wanted gen of Henry White, who went from Buckingham Co. to Bedford Co., Va., the last part of the 18th Century. (a) PARKER.—Wanted gen of Wm. Parker who went from Fauquier Co., Va., to Pittsylvania Co. about 1771. His father supposed to have lived in Md. His ch were Benjamin, David, George. The first two went first & George d in Pittsylvania Co., Va.—L. E. J. P.

10476. BURGESS.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Col. Wm. Burgess, Com. in Chief of forces in Md. Also of his w Elizabeth Robbins. Their s Capt. Edward Burgess m Sarah Chew & their dau Sarah Burgess m Benj. Gaither. Wanted all their dates.—R. B. G.

10477. STUART.—Wanted gen of David Stuart, who settled first in Va. & was later one of the early pioneers of East Tenn. He was a surveyor & one of the Commissioners who surveyed the State line between Teton & N. C. about 1800. He m a Miss — Ward, who was a member of the Ward family of Cocke
Co. He took up land in Cocke, Greene, Jefferson and Knox Counties, Tenn. Had sons, George & John. Wanted given name of his w who had a sis Nancy, who m Col. Wm. Jack, of Newport, Tenn.

(a) Roadman.—Wanted gen of John Augustus Roadman, who came from England & settled in Williamsburg, Va., m Elizabeth Lightfoot of Virginia. Their s Wm. Chesley was one of the early settlers in Washington Co., Tenn. He m Sarah Muse Sanford, of Richmond, Va. Was he a Rev sol?

(b) Rankin.—Wanted maiden name of w and Rev rec of David Rankin, b in Scotland, pioneer settler in Washington Co., East Tenn. Their ch were Louis, John, Wm. Dinwiddie, Robert & James.

(c) Henry.—Wanted Rev rec of James Henry, of Va., who m Jane McNabb and had s Samuel Henry, b Oct. 12, 1777. Married first, Elizabeth Garner, and 2nd, Deborah McLain. His s Spencer Henry m Elizabeth Maze, of Blount Co., Tenn.—E. B. S.

10478. Earl.—Wanted, birthplace, par, name of w & dates of Thomas Earl, one of the first prominent citizens of Chillicothe, Ohio. Was he a Rev sol?

(a) Adams.—Wanted birthplace and par of Robert Adams, who was one of Gen. Nathaniel Massey’s original surveyors of Chillicothe. He m Patience Hull. Wanted also dates & names of ch of Elisha Adams, who m Margaret McCune of Va.—L. M. E.

10479. Daniels.—Wanted parentage of Martha Daniels, who m Abner Rice, Sept. 17, 1732.—I. S. E.

10480. White.—Wanted Rev rec and dates of Thomas White, Sr., of Salisbury District, N. C., and any information of him prior to Rev.

(a) Regan.—Wanted any information of Ralph Regan, of Lumberton, N. C.—W. E. S.

10481. Houghton.—Wanted par of Relief Houghton, probably of Lancaster, Mass., b 1732-36, m July 10, 1751, to John Fairbank, of Lancaster.—A. Y. B.

10482. Coffin.—Wanted par gen & dates of Charles Gorham Coffin, who m Theodosia Van Horden, Nantucket, Mass., about 1817. Lived a short time in Yarmouth, N. S., and moved with family to N. Y. City. Buried Woodlawn cemetery, N. Y. City. Is there Rev rec in this area?—M. S. G.

10483. Cogswell-Buell.—Dr. Joseph Cogswell, b Windham, Conn., m Frances Mitchell & had 12 ch. Daughter Elizabeth m Dr. Walter Buell. Is there Rev rec on either line?—A. T. B.

10484. Riggs.—Wanted dates & par of Edw. Riggs, b 1764, m Sarah Higbee. He went from N. J. to Finleyville, Wash. Co., Pa. Did his father have Rev rec?—C. R. McV.

10485. Combs.—Wanted names of both wives of John Combs of Va. whose two sons Philip and Sterling by his first w settled in Wilkes Co., Ga., prior to 1784. Philip Combs m Elizabeth Edisson about 1790. Sterling m 1st, Frances McKinney, 1792, m 2nd, Mrs. Mildred Wingfield Sims, 1807. From what part of Va. did John Combs come?—G. H. S.

10486. Griggs.—Thomas Griggs, b Nov. 23, 1756, in N. J., ser from Middlesex Co., m Catherine Perrine of Spottwood, N. J., in 1784. His younger bro Nathaniel m Isabel Debow. Thomas and family moved to Scoharie Co., N. Y., where his s Reuben m and moved away. Wanted par of Thomas and Nathaniel and place of b.—M. G. H.

10487. Cook.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of ances of Jane Cook, b April, 1779, probably in Chester Co., Pa., d April, 1856, and is buried with her husband, Capt. Thomas Armstrong (1812), at Wayne Church, nr Wooster, O. They were m in 1801 in Columbiana Co., O. Her sis Grace Cook m Robert McClanahan in Columbiana Co., O., 1812.


10488. Spencer.—Wanted gen and any data of John Spencer, b Mar. 11, 1763, d 1816, m Lydia —, b Feb. 4, 1763. He moved from Loudoun Co., Va., to O. They had 12 ch.

(a) Ardery-Arder.—Wanted any data concerning John Ardery, who m Miss Watt in Pa. & moved to Ky. after the Rev.—J. S. A.

10489. Shute-Green.—Wanted date of b and gen of Mary Green, who m Richard Shute in Malden, Mass., Jan. 4, 1750. Did her father have Rev rec?—W. A. M.


(a) Hopkins.—Arthur Nesmith, b 1721, enlisted 1776 from Londonderry, N. H., in Capt. Samuel McConnell’s Co., David Gillman’s Reg.; m Margaret Hopkins. Wanted her par and date of d of Arthur Nesmith.—M. F. S.

10491. Reimmerse-Rhynderse.—Wanted gen names of ch with dates of Annatje Reimmerse,
w of David Relyea, of Kingston, N. Y., about 1757.
(a) MEEKER.—Wanted names of ch of Sergt. David Meeker and w Phebe Passel, of Essex Co., N. J. He d 1787.
(b) BILLINGS.—Wanted gen of Sarah Billings, b 1772, m Adam, s of Ebenezer Pond, of Wrentham, Mass.—M. K. C.
10492. STEVENS.—Wanted ances with Rev rec of Hannah Stevens, who m Albert Booth in Maine. Se had a sis Hetty who m Samuel Currier.
(a) GRUNENDIKE.—Wanted dates and name of w of Samuel Grunendike or Groenendyke, who served as sol in Rev from Middlesex Co., N. J. in Col. Jacob Hyer's 3rd Reg.—A. S. B.
10493. PECK.—Wanted par with Rev rec of father of Daniel Peck of Baron and Nelson Co., Ky. He m Nancy Withrow about 1801 and removed to Ind. about 1816. Wanted Withrow gen also.—S. W.
10494. DAVIDSON.—Wanted ances of Joseph Davidson, b Davidson Co., Tenn., 1791, and m Irwin. Wanted any information of this family.—F. D. R.
10495. POND.—Wanted Rev rec of Bartholomew Pond, b Branford, Conn., 1736, d Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y., Mar. 21, 1810.—H. G. B.
10496. WESSELL-WESSELLS.—Wanted par and all data of Andrew Wessell, who m Catherine Collier. Their dau Maria was b in Montgomery Co., N. Y., 1800. Their other ch were Peter, John, Andrew, Nicholas, Daniel, Nancy, Lancy and Nellie.—J. W.
10497.—WATSON.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of Wm. Watson of Va. Also name of his w with dates. Their ch were Susan, m — Dusan; Philip Russell, b 1799, and ser in War of 1812, m Mary Fishback; James went to Mo. Want names of their other ch.
(a) FISHER.—Wanted par & date of m of Mary Rector Fishback, b 1795, Culpepper Co., Va., m Philip Russell Watson and moved to Ky. in 1828. Their s Cumberland George, b 1825, was named after a preacher who was pastor of Jefferson Church, Culpepper Co., 1823 to 1863. Would like to correspond with anyone having this information.
(b) BROWNING.—Wanted par & place of burial of Capt. John Browning, of Culpepper Co., Va., b 1749. He was a member of Gen. Washington's body guard and fought in the battles of Yorktown and Valley Forge. His w was Elizabeth Brotherton.—C. R. H.
10498. McLACHLAN.—Wanted names of the 12 ch of Colin McLachlan, of Chester Co., Pa., b 1750, d 1831.—R. M. D.
(a) RANDOLPH.—Wanted Rev rec of ances of Elizabeth Randolph, who m John Railey, of Richmond, Va. Her sis Jane m Peter Jefferson.
(b) FLUCK.—Wanted dates & Rev rec of Casper and John Fluck, who removed from Bucks Co., Pa., to Saxon, Pa.—E. R. F.
10500. KENDALL-CLARK.—Lucas Clark m Miss Kendall, lived in Phila.; the latter d about 1906, the former many years before. Ancestors of both desired.
(a) GARRISON.—Ephraim Garrison lived in Farmersville, O., in 1867, and was uncle of Lucas Clark. Would like to correspond with some member of this family.—A. W. C.
10501. SHAW.—Daniel Fiske, of Sturbridge, Mass., b Aug. 19, 1709, m 1st, March 31, 1743, to Deliverance Brown and had 6 ch; names of the ch and their births are all recorded in Sturbridge. Married 2nd, Jemima Shaw about 1760 & had 10 ch. Wanted parentage of Jemima Shaw.
(a) CARTER-BACON.—Wm. Carter, b Mar. 28, 1729, in Dudley, Mass.; m there May 17, 1750, Abigail Bacon. They had 11 ch whose names and births are recorded in Dudley. Wanted par & place & date of b of Abigail Bacon. Wanted also all data of Wm. Carter.—M. B. B.
10502. McELMAY-BROWN.—John McElmay, Rev sol, m Hannah Brown, 1779, in Pa. Wanted her par. Did her father have Rev rec?—A. HUNTER.—Wanted par of Margaret Hunter, b Jan. 6, 1796, m Joseph McNay.
(b) HOLLAND-LEWIS.—Wanted par of Sarah Holland, of Md., who m Samuel Lewis. Wanted also Lewis gen.—N. C. R.
10503. PREBLE.—Wanted par of Elizabeth Preble, who m Samuel Yoho. Preble family moved from Va. to Ohio. Would like to correspond with desc.
(a) DELANO.—Wanted par of Ruth Delano, who m Abner Goodrich in 1760. Would like to corres with some one who has Phillip Delano family history.—R. J. M.
10504. EDMUNDS-ARNOLD.—Wanted dates & place of b & m, ances & Rev rec of Robert Edmunds who d in Warwick, R. I., Mar. 28, 1818. Wanted also dates of his w Hannah, dau of Philip & Susannah Staples Arnold.
(b) COATES-TURNER.—Wanted gen of Susannah Turner, who m in Dudley, Mass., Nov. 29, 1759, Elipheret Coates, b Killingsley, Conn., July 25, 1734. Wanted Rev rec of Elipheret Coates. In 1780 he was in Windham Co., Conn.
A few years later in Vt. and he d in N. Y. State.—E. H. B.

10505. COOK.—Wanted par of Joseph Cook, b Aug. 23, 1749, m Mehitable Babcock. Had 8 ch including 2 pairs twins. He left Conway, Conn., about 1799, and with his family settled in central N. Y. and d the year following.—M. L. S.

10506. JONES.—Nancy Ann Jones, b 1790, d 1873, m James Bird in 1807. Wanted par with dates and Rev rec of father of Nancy Ann Jones. Her mother was a Miss Colfield. Wanted also par of James Bird. Did his father have Rev rec?—F. S. H.

10507. COLEMAN.—Wanted information concerning the Coleman family who prior to the Rev lived near Camden, S. C., and into which Richard Stratford & John Nelson m. Wanted name of w of Richard Stratford, whose dau Ruth m John Nelson. Is there Rev rec in this line?—W. H. D.

10508. RUST-REID.—Desire corres with someone having the Rust-Reid gen. The Rust f am came from Westmoreland Co., Va., & the branch about which I wish to obtain information settled in Loudoun Co., Va.—M. C.

10509. MOOER-MOSTER-MOSES.—Wanted par and Rev rec of father of Barbara Mosier, b 1747, d Apr. 27, 1826, who m 1764 Isaac Rielm, b Oct. 27, 1741, d May 15, 1820, lived in Lancaster Co., Pa.

(a) REDSECKER.—Wanted par of Lieut. George Redsecker, b May 22, 1735, d Mar. 11, 1788, m Anna Maria Andrerken, b 1739, d Dec. 12, 1768. Was he from Lancaster Co., Pa.?—M. R.

10510. COX.—Wanted Rev rec of Mordecai Cox, b L. I. of Quaker stock. Settled nr Brandywine, Chester Co., Pa., after the Rev, m a Quakeress, Sarah Rogers. Wanted her gen.

(a) HELLING.—Sarah Hellings, of Wilmington, Del., whose mother was an Auld, m John, s of Mordecai Cox. Would like to corres with someone interested in these lines.—G. A.

10511. WATSON.—Wanted name and dates of w and ch of George Walton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

(a) RUSK.—Did Benj. Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence have a s who settled nr Charlotte, N. C.? If so, give his name and dates.—E. R.

10512. ROOD.—Wanted dates and gen of Dr. Daniel Rood, who m Dorothy Robinson in Barre, Mass., 1777. He served from Bennington Vt.

(a) WOOD.—Wanted gen of Ira Wood b 1794, m Delecta Alcott at Ballston Spa, N. Y. Had a bro Epinetus. The family probably came from Conn.—M. W. K.

10513. BEALL.—Wanted date and place of b of ances of Robert Beall & maiden name & gen of his w Sarah.—L. R. E.

10514. MOORE.—Jeremiah, s of Wm. and Phebe Lovejoy Mulley, of Port Tobacco, or Frederick, Md., moved to N. C. where he served in the Rev. Wanted proof of this ser and dates of b, m & d.

(a) MATTHEWS.—Wanted information concerning John Custus Matthews of Va. Did he have Rev rec?—M. L. M.

10515. DIETZ.—Wanted par of Wm. Dietz, of N. Y., b 1786, d 1852, m Martha Maguire, b 1788, d 1866. Did his father have Rev rec?—M. L. M.

(a) MAGUIRE.—Did Hugh Maguire of N. Y. have Rev rec? He m Mary McLane at the residence of Gov. Clinton. Their ch were Katherine; Martha m Wm. Dietz; Bartlett; Mary, m John Burroughs; & Lydia.—M. P. D.

10516. KAHLER.—Gerhard Kahler, b 1760, m Katie Harmon, sailed from Bremer, Germany, & settled in N. C. Had ch Henry, George, Mary, George m Katie Waggner, of Redington, Pa., in 1807. Their ch were Frederick, Ambrose, Marcus, Noah, Katie, b in N. C. Wanted dates of b, m & d of all of these. Is there Rev rec in any of these families?

(a) CLARK-REESE-McKISSACK.—Carroll Cuthbert Reese m Tabitha Clark & both d about 1860. Their ch were Joe, Wm., Augustus, Louise, Elizabeth, Lucian, all of Ga. Lucian L. Reese m Nancy Ann McKissack, Jasper Co., Ga. Want to hear from some one who has entered the D.A.R. on these lines.

(b) ALEXANDER-TOWNSEND-ANDREWS.—Richard, or Prichard Alexander, a Rev sol from N. C., was killed at King's Mountain. His widow was given a tract of land of 6 miles at Murfreesboro, Tenn., at his d. Wanted dates and name of his w to establish this claim. Their s, David W. Alexander, m Sarah Jane Townsend at Columbia, Tenn. Their dau Idora Alexander m W. H. Andrews, also of Columbia, Tenn. Wanted all dates in these lines. Did the father of Sarah Jane Townsend have Rev rec?—M. A. R.


(a) FITCH.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of Judge Jonathan Fitch, b 1745, m Esther Sill, d 1834.

(b) TEMPLE.—Wanted gen of Fanna Temple, who m Wm. Knapp in 1788. He was a Rev sol & member of Boston Tea Party.—R. B. D.

10518. ALLEN.—Was Josiah Allen, a Rev sol, buried at South Attleboro, Mass., s of Saml Allen, who m 1st, Rebecca Carey, and 2nd,
Mary, granddaughter of John Alden? Was this Josiah the father of Sarah Allen, b about 1755, who m Philip Blake? Prob in Wrentham, Mass.

(a) Jones.—Wanted gen and Rev rec of par of Bethia Jones, b 1751, d 1815, who m Sept. 21, 1769, George Barber, b Dec. 21, 1743, d July 10, 1832. A Rev sol from Medway, Mass.—M. B. A.

10519. Jaques.—Wanted maiden name and ances with dates of Hannah, who m Henry Jaques, of Newbury, Mass., before 1783. This m is not on record at Newbury, or Newburyport, Mass.

(a) Follansbee.—Wanted maiden name & ances with dates of Martha, who m Amos Follansbee, of Newbury, before 1783.—F. E. J.

10520. Hall.—Wanted names of ch of John Hall and his w Anne, dau of Robert and Anne Meriwether Bolling, b Dec. 12, 1713. Correspondence desired with any of the desc of this m.—J. M. B.

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MANUAL OF UNITED STATES FOR THE INFORMATION OF IMMIGRANTS

The Manual for Immigrants may now be obtained in the English, Italian, Spanish and Polish languages. The Yiddish and Hungarian will soon be off the press.

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State Regents are asked to keep a record of all orders thus received and forwarded, and to report same to Mrs. John L. Buel, Vice Chairman in Charge of Immigrants' Manual, Litchfield, Connecticut.
General Richard Butler Chapter (Butler, Pa.) was organized by our former State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, on February 19, 1920. This occasion was celebrated at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Thomas Wharton Phillips, Jr. with Mrs. Cook as guest of honor. She made us a splendid address and presented the Chapter with a gavel. We began with twenty-seven charter and twenty-one organizing members. Under the inspiration of our Regent, fifteen new members have been added and more are coming in. Our county and city are both named for General Butler and we thought it most appropriate that our Chapter should take that name also. Lafayette said of him "When I want a thing well done, I send for a Butler to do it."

Our officers are: Regent, Mrs. T. W. Phillips, Jr.; First Vice Regent, Mrs. T. C. Campbell; Second Vice Regent, Miss Gertrude MacKinney; Registrar, Mrs. L. L. Doane; Recording Secretary, Mrs. T. H. Gillespie; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. L. E. Christley; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Mateer; Historian, Miss Helen Heiner; Chaplain, Miss Rose McNees; Director, Mrs. Warren McCreery.

Our meetings are held monthly in our Library Lecture Room, except social events which are held in the homes of our members.

Flag Day and Tercentenary celebration were observed with addresses by Dr. Roger Charnock of Butler and Dr. Samuel Semple of Titusville. A beautiful flag was presented to our post of the American Legion. A program arranged by Mrs. H. W. Sudds on Americanization was given for our foreign population on July 4th. Essay prizes have been given in the schools. Ten dollars contributed to Laura Haines Coat Scholarship, also a per capita contribution of sixty cents for the Manual, Fountain and Painting Fund and of twenty-five cents for the Harrison Memorial. The Chapter also gave $14 toward a milk fund for foreign children here. We have several subscribers to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Several graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located and will soon be marked by the Chapter. A bronze tablet will be put on the first school house in Butler, secured by the Chapter for a Chapter house.

Our Chapter has always been represented by delegates to both State and National Congresses. We are young and have just begun to live as a Chapter, but we have great ambition to do our part in the broad policy outlined by our Society.

Helen Graham Heiner, Historian.

Covina Chapter (Covina, Cal.), although comparatively young in years and small in numbers, is in a flourishing and harmonious condition, and new members are being acquired all the time.

The Chapter is always willing to accept all suggestions and requests from the National Society, and is anticipating much pleasure from the visit of the President General to one of their meetings, when she comes to this coast in March.

The monthly meetings are well attended and the programs, given by the members, are interesting, instructive and well rendered. The plans for the programs outlined by the National Society, have been followed as far as possible.

During the war, the Chapter supported a French orphan and was instrumental in having several others taken by members and outsiders. At Christmas time, as well as during the year, the Chapter always remember those of our "neighbors" who are more unfortunate than we are.

Harrriet Head, Historian.

Fort Rensselaer Chapter (Canajoharie, N. Y.) It is a long time since Fort Rensselaer Chapter has reported to the Magazine. We now have ninety-one members. Our meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month at six o'clock. A committee for each month serves supper, then we have a social hour, followed by our business session, and all business is transacted by the whole Chapter. After this a chairman for each month presents a program. We have had most interesting historic and patriotic plays, tableaux, talks and music.

Helen Graham Heiner, Historian.
Our Chaplain, Mrs. Alonzo Geweye, who is elected for life, is a real granddaughter and we have been honored by having one of our members, Mrs. B. Fredenbourg Spraker serve most efficiently as State Regent, 1915-1918. It has been our pleasure to always meet our National and State assessments and requests.

Have placed wire baskets in places along the village streets, for waste paper, etc. that the streets might be kept clean. The American Creed, appropriately framed, and an American flag have been placed in every school room in this village and Palatine Bridge; also a printed copy of rules to be observed in showing proper respect to our colors when handling the flag.

For several years a prize of $5 has been given in each of these schools to the scholar writing the best essay on a patriotic subject. The Chapter has furnished the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine to the village library, and has also donated to the same a set of Sims' History, "The Frontiersmen of New York." The Continental Road leading from the Village to Otsego Lake has been marked at this terminus by a drinking fountain of Vermont Granite.

A flag and flag staff have been given the local G.A.R. for their plot in the Canajoharie Cemetery. Markers have been placed on the graves of eight Revolutionary soldiers. A concrete base placed under the monument of Col. John Brown, an iron fence placed around the lot; and a marker placed near the Stone Arabia church to indicate that Colonel Brown and Revolutionary soldiers are buried in the cemetery back of the church.

Since 1917 when we adopted a French war orphan, we have sent him a Christmas box each year.

We have contributed for several years to the American International College at Springfield, Mass., to the Berry School, to the Live Oak and also Tamassee School. During the War we did much Red Cross work, contributed toward and worked for Belgium, and bought Liberty Bonds.

Have sent two books to the library at Memorial Continental Hall and contributed money for the New York State Room there; contributed toward furniture for Herkimer Home and Schuyler Mansion.

Defrayed the expense of the graduating exercises of our local health class and recently entertained the members of our American Legion Post, each member of the Post bringing one guest with him, and after a short program of music and speeches, which included two duets by two small Italian boys,—some of our Americanization work—and the formal presentation to the Post by the Chapter of a silk official banner of the Legion, dancing and refreshments were enjoyed by our more than three hundred guests. Some of our members assisted the Legion by wrapping the gifts which the Legion gave to every child in town at our Community Christmas Tree. And the Chapter participated in the Legion's Armistice Day Celebration and parade by having a gold and white float, six high cornucopias on the float were filled with white chrysanthemums and from each of these gold and purple streamers were attached to the shoulders of the six boys who escorted the float dressed in Continental uniforms. The tableau on the float was "The Birth of the Flag" from the painting by Weisgerber.

At our January meeting we had as our guests Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent, and Mrs. Charlotte Taylor Luckhurst, State Corresponding Secretary, who gave us most interesting and instructive talks.

We will continue the enthusiastic work of our Chapter and trust the result will be worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mae Fritcher Bellinger, Regent.

Okomanpado Chapter (Estherville, Iowa) has seventy-eight members, and there were nine regular meetings during 1920-1921. Flag Day, 1920, our Chapter and the C.A.R. enjoyed a picnic at Okomanpado Lake. June 16th our State Treasurer, Mrs. H. S. Greig, invited the Chapter to meet Mrs. Mann, State Regent, Mrs. Stiles, State Registrar, Mrs. Frisbee (now State Regent), and Mrs. John Douglas. January 18, 1921, a reception was given our State Regent, Mrs. F. E. Frisbee, at the home of Mrs. F. J. White. Mrs. Frisbee gave a fine talk on the subject, scope and activities of the D.A.R.

Receptions for the instructors in our public schools are given each year. We have adopted the budget system. There are seventeen subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine in the Chapter.

As has been our custom, prizes of $5 and $3 were given in the 7th and 8th grades for patriotic essays last year. A prize was also given in the high school for the best essay on "Why My Parents Came to America" and was won by a Jewish youth. This year, prizes were given in the high school for essays on the "Conservation of Natural Resources around Estherville." June 16th, Homecoming Day, we had a fine float boosting Fort Defiance State Park.

February 22, 1921, our Colonial tea and ball were given at the Orleans Hotel. The C.A.R. in Colonial costume danced the minuet and a program of music and reading followed.

Mrs. F. H. Rhodes is the only Charter member of the Chapter now living in Estherville, and was Regent for twelve years, and during
the seventeen years of our organization has worked untiringly to bring the Chapter up to the one hundred per cent. place it now holds.

The Chapter has been represented four times at the Continental Congress at Washington, twice by Mrs. Rhodes and twice by Mrs. Greig, who usually attend the State meetings also. Ex-Regent bars have been presented to both Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Greig. We have been honored the past three years; Mrs. Rhodes was made Vice President of the State Service Star Legion. Mrs. Greig filled the office of State Treasurer with great credit. Two other members, Mrs. Soeth and Mrs. Coon were delegates to the Republican State Convention at Des Moines. Mrs. Coon, of Estherville, Mrs. Prouty, of Humboldt, and two men represented our tenth congressional district at the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1920.

Each year our Chapter gives a moving picture of historical interest at the theatre to which our fifteen hundred school children are invited. During the war all our energies were turned toward helping our boys overseas. We gave three banquets to two hundred departing soldiers and furnished them with comfort kits. We sent a hundred glasses of jelly and boxes of books to Fort Des Moines and Knoxville hospitals. We bought a $350 Liberty Loan Bond. Fifteen Christmas boxes costing $30 were sent overseas to our Estherville boys. A lot was donated the Chapter which was sold for $365 and a quilt brought $7.50; this money was given to the Red Cross. Our Chapter adopted two French orphans and one Serbian orphan for two years. We made layettes and other clothing for the European sufferers. We also sent $25 to help rehabilitate Tilloy, France; $15 was sent as our part in placing the painting "The Convoy of Troopships carrying American Soldiers to France," in the Paris Art Gallery.

During 1920-1921 our Chapter has contributed to: Allied Relief, $25; International College, $50; International College Christmas Gift, $5; Mary H. S. Johnston Scholarship Tamasse Mountain School, $5; Foundership Tamasse Mountain School by Chapter, $100; by Mrs. Greig in memory of her daughter, $25; bought an Iowa D.A.R. Flag designed by Mrs. Dixie, Gebhardt, $10; to Martha Berry School, $25.

Clothing and shoes and also money have been sent to Dorothy Sharpe, Piney Woods and Tamasse Industrial Schools.

Mrs. Rhodes is promoting a State Park to be located at Estherville. Our Chapter has pledged itself to buy two acres of ground to be donated to the Park. We had charge of the Arbor Day program and planted twelve hardwood trees on the school play ground. We have all but one or two of the D.A.R. Lineage Books; they are placed in the City Library.

CALLIE BAILEY LETCHFORD,
Historian.

Monongahela Valley Chapter (California, Pa.) is one of the youngest protégés of Mrs. A. W. Cook, having been organized by her on February 28, 1920, shortly before her term of office as State Regent expired and her election as Vice President General. Miss Henrietta Lilley was the Organizing Regent and the organizing members numbered twenty-one. The interest in this new Chapter grew apace and by the time the charter closed in June, 1920, there were sixty charter members. At the first meeting in the fall of 1920, we were so fortunate as to have as our guests our State Regent, Mrs. Sparks, also members of the Great Meadows and Andrew Lynn Chapters of Uniontown, and of the Washington County Chapter, Washington, Pa.
At the second meeting, a study of the causes leading up to the Revolutionary War was begun, later in the year taking up topics relative to the war itself, which study is being continued during the current year.

The social meetings of the year were a banquet held at the Elks Club in Charleroi in January and a charming outdoor gathering Flag Day with our sister, Mrs. Mary H. Crowthers, in Fredericktown, Pa. The story of this red letter day is told by one of our members in an attractive little jingle.

James Halstead, Sr., Chapter (Robinson, Ill.) was organized March 26, 1913. Out of respect to the oldest member, Mrs. Caroline Gertrude Halstead Jackson, the Chapter was named for her ancestor.

We organized with sixteen charter members. Mrs. Gertrude E. Maxwell, a daughter of Mrs. Jackson, worked faithfully and to her untiring efforts even to-day we owe more than we can repay. In a small way we have tried to show her how much we respect her and have made her Honorary Regent for life. I have been Regent for three terms and but for her help we could never have accomplished what we have. Mrs. Jackson left as members of the Chapter another daughter, grand-daughter and grand-daughter-in-law.

Through the efforts of the other daughter, Mrs. Jessie Jackson Martin, ably assisted by Mrs. Mabel Clyde Morenous, a beautiful memorial stand was erected in our old cemetery. It is built of concrete, a platform of sixteen by twenty feet, covered by a red tile roof supported by four pillars at each corner with a seat running around three sides. Two bronze tablets are on each of the two front pillars. One tablet is dedicated to the 17 Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried in Crawford County, and the other is in honor of the soldiers, sailors and

MEMORIAL STAND ERECTED BY THE JAMES HALSTEAD SR. CHAPTER IN THE CEMETERY AT ROBINSON, ILL.

It gave us pleasure to contribute $10 to the Tennessee Lincoln Memorial University and $12 to the support of the Armenian children.

At the Congress in April we were represented by our Regent and three other members.

The current year has started under most auspicious conditions. The membership has increased to one hundred. Our attractive Year-book invites us to a year that bids fair to be a most satisfactory one. Our first "research outing," on October 22, 1921, took us to the historic Mingo Cemetery, where we browsed all the afternoon locating the graves of Tom, the tinker, and leaders in the famous Whiskey Insurrection.

Anna Kent Kingsley,
Historian.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

The tablets are beautiful and the location of the platform ideal. The stand was dedicated last Memorial Day.

We were such a small Chapter at the commencement and no one seemed to know much about us or what we were doing. Now we have thirty-eight members with five more who are proving up on their papers, and feel we are of real importance. When we started to raise money for our Memorial Stand the Chapter pledged $300, the rest we received from lodges, clubs and patriotic individuals.

It surprised us how people responded to our appeals for money. Two of the largest donations were from the Elks, $200; the Masons, $180; while several individuals gave fifty dollars. Now no one dares to ask “Who are the D.A.R.’s?” as many said to me, and “What are you doing?” Our Stand cost over $1100.

We have paid our per capita tax on every occasion, besides giving to local affairs. We are working in the schools and recently presented a large flag to the various rooms (eighteen in number), distributed the Flag Code, Creeds, etc. We are working on the Essay Contest now; subject, The Pioneer Women of Illinois, for which the State D.A.R. has offered medals.

We have given to the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association. We also presented to the Ladies’ Auxiliary of the Legion a handsome large flag.

KATHERINE BRUBAKER NEWLIN, Regent.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster, Pa.). First meeting held April 21, 1892, is the fourth oldest Chapter in Pennsylvania and the fifteenth in the United States. Was named Donegal for the old Presbyterian Church Donegal, which means “Fortress of the Stranger.” We have a membership of 119, having gained fifteen members this year. Ten meetings are held during the year, our regular meeting place being the Women’s Club; occasionally we are entertained by members at their homes.

We began the year by marking twelve graves in the old Donegal Cemetery, exercises were held there, and an address made by our Regent, Mrs. J. G. Forney. A monument and plot of ground marking the home of George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence, has been presented to Donegal Chapter by the heirs of the Heimenz Estate. The Chapter has paid the sixty cents per capita to the three enterprises, $100 to Pennsylvania for New Building at Washington, $60 to Armenian Relief, $4.10 to Lincoln Memorial School of Tennessee, two boxes of clothing sent to Crossnore School, N. C., $10 to Scott Harrison Memorial Fund, $5 each for Martha Berry and Hindeman Schools. $10 for prize essays in Girls’ High School, and one prize for County High Schools, also 57 Block Certificates have been sold for the new Office Building at Washington.

The red letter day of Donegal Chapter was on Thursday, October 21st, honored as we had never been before by having as our guests our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Vice President General and former State Regent, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Historian General, Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, ex-Vice President General, Mrs. William N. Reynolds, Pennsylvania State Regent, Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks, and Connecticut State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel. Our Regent entertained them at her home and some of the social functions arranged for them were a dinner at the Men’s Club, a morning spent at President Buchanan’s home, a luncheon at noon at our Country Club, followed by a reception at the Iris Club for all members and guests. A program had been arranged and our beloved President General made a pleasing address, the other National and State Officers greeted us enthusiastically and made every member feel that her individual talent was much needed to make the National Society a success. After this meeting the Regent entertained the visitors at her home at dinner. The Chapter feels that this meeting with National and State Officers will be an inspiration and help to accomplish many more patriotic duties.

Americanization and arousing patriotism have been among our chief aims. We believe that by training the young to love their country and respect the Flag is a sure way. At our December meeting we gave a Christmas Party to 65 Italian children, sang patriotic songs, told them stories, had refreshments and a Santa Claus to give each one a gift. We have ordered 100 Italian Manuals and flower seeds which will be distributed to each Italian family and two prizes will be given, one by Regent and one by the Chapter for the best kept back yard.

We have had a most successful year and much credit is due our Regent, Mrs. Mary Hanley Forney.

(MRS.) VIRGINIA FORNEY JOHNS NISSLY, Historian.
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.

New York at this date of publication leads all States with 1185 subscribers.
SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management for the admission of members and authorization of chapters was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Monday, March 27, 1922, at 2:10 P.M.

The President General led the members in reciting the Lord's Prayer, the Chaplain General not being present.

In the absence of Mrs. Yawger, the Corresponding Secretary General was requested to act as Recording Secretary General pro tem.

The following members responded to the roll call: National Officers: Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Miss Strider, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. White; State Regents: Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Young, Dr. Barrett.

Miss Strider read her report as follows:

Report of Registrar General

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

I have the honor to report 1875 applications for membership.

Respectfully submitted,

(MISS) EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Miss Strider moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 1875 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. White and carried. The Secretary pro tem. announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these 1875 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

The Treasurer General reported applications for reinstatement of 110 former members and moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 110 members, they having complied with the requirements of the National By-laws. Seconded and carried. The Secretary announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared these former members reinstated. Mrs. Hunter reported also 87 resignations, and the loss to the Society through death of 166 members. The Board rose in silent memory of these departed members.

Mrs. Hanger then read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

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

I have the honor to report:

The following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Lula Whelchel Smith, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mrs. Nellie T. Hick, Eldorado, Ill.; Mrs. Ora Anna Doyle, Clinton, Ind.; Mrs. Kate Truman-Cofen-Barker, Danville, Ind.; Mrs. Sareita Harvey Keppler, Elkhart, Ind.; Miss Nellie A. Ewbank, Guilford, Ind.; Mrs. Carrie McMorris Troutman, Peru, Ind.; Mrs. Maggie Drips Barnard, Elkader, Iowa; Mrs. Floribel Bingley Brubacher, Fonda, Iowa; Mrs. Grace Anna Ball Dow, Midland, Mich.; Mrs. Clara Walton Marsh, Aiken, Minn.; Mrs. Lucy Agnes Hill Fenton, International Falls, Minn.; Mrs. Blanche LaRue Smith, Madison, Minn.; Mrs. Effie Wells Loucks, Pipestone, Minn.; Mrs. Maude C. Schiplin, St. Cloud, Minn.; Mrs. Carrie M. Howe Whitby, Clarence, Mo.; Mrs. Wallace Smith McDaniel, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Mrs. Myrl Hobson Douglass, Coleridge, Nebr.; Mrs. Mary Carleton Brummer, Lisbon, N. H.; Mrs. Tempe Whitehead Holt, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Mrs. Susie Barbour Jones, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Mrs. Susie Stratton Conyer Miller, Henryetta, Okla.; Mrs. Etta Rogers Fluke, Shawnee, Okla.; Miss Ellie Roberts Ray, Blairsville, Pa.; Mrs. Leota Morgan Berry, Fairmont, W. Va.

Through their respective State Regents the reappointment of the following is requested: Mrs. Genevieve Folger Webster Wolfram, Des Plaines, Ill.; Mrs. Anna M. Hicks, Amelia, Ohio.

Authorization of the following chapters is requested: Flagstaff, Arizona; Jerseyville, Illinois; Laurens, Iowa; Plainwell and Plymouth, Michigan; Brook Hill, Martinsville and Radford, Virginia.

The State Regent of West Virginia requests the disbandment of the John Chenowith Chapter of Pensboro, on account of not complying with the rules of the National Society.

The following chapters have reported organization since the last Board meeting, and I now ask for their confirmation: Chico at Chico and Fresno at Fresno, Cal.; Penelope Terry Abbe
at Enfield, Conn.; Gainesville at Gainesville and Lake Wales at Lake Wales, Fla.; Oliver Morton at Gray, Georgia; Anna at Anna, Ill.; Margaret Winthrop at Battle Creek, Wayne County at Corydon, and Martha Jordan at Sutherland, Iowa; Montcalm at Greenville, Mich., and Amos Sturgis at Sturgis, Mich.; Winnebago at Caledonia, Minn.; Anne Cary at East Rockaway, N. Y.; Jane Washington at Fostoria, and George Slagle at Jamestown, Ohio; Lieut. Asa Stevens at Standing Stone, Penna.; Martha Watson at Williston, S. C.; San Felipe Del Rio at Del Rio, Texas; Nancy Christian Fleming at Hollins and Jack Jouett at Rio, Va.; Martha Guthrie at Colfax, Wash.; Bee Line at Charles Town, Matthew French at Princeton, and William Morris at Pratt on Kanawha, W. Va.

The Fort Massac Chapter at Charleston, Ill., wishes to change its name to Sally Lincoln.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The Registrar General here presented a supplemental report as follows:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General
I have the honor to report 75 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 1950.
Respectfully submitted,
(MISS) EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Moved by Miss Strider, seconded by Mrs. Hanger, and carried, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 75 additional members. The Secretary pro tem. announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 75 applicants elected as members of the National Society.

The motions were approved as read, and at 2.35 P.M. the meeting adjourned.

LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Secretary pro tem.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the death on March 24, 1922, at Kansas City, Missouri, of a former National Officer, Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General, 1903–4, and Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, 1911–1914.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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