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ST. ANDREW'S, NEAR LEONARDTOWN, MARYLAND
This Church, Built Probably Before 1800, Shows the Influence of Wren's Followers
FOR over twenty years popular attention has been absorbed with American antiques. Architecture, escaping late in the past century from a Victorian Egypt, found itself delivered into an era of revival of old forms and settings from the Georgian period. The mine of old furniture was discovered, the charm of colonial life was visioned, and America awoke to its traditions.

The investigation of the life and times of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has led not only to Britain but to France, Italy, Holland and Spain as well. A well-established background now lends to such studies an understanding and an authority that are clear and unmistakable, with the result that modern imitation in arts and crafts has become intelligent. It is an intelligence that maintains colonial monuments and historical spots and derives from them lovingly. The Atlantic seaboard has been the field for study, and the pursuit has become ever more painstaking and modern creativeness ever more alive to the lesson of the past.

It is strange, in such an epoch, that the old country churches have received so little popular attention. Less elaborate truly than those of the cities, they abound none the less in beauty, tradition, and romance.

In a few cases the growth of the country has brought some one old church into the center of a modern community, and its charm has at once been acknowledged. As at old St. David's, near Philadelphia, the path of rehabilitation has been easy and "modernization" unnecessary. It is surrounded by one of the finest suburban areas in America, and is threatened by no railroad or factory. Repaired, maintained and cared for in dignity, it stands as it has always stood and is an object of emulation for the present. But it is one of the few; the condition of most is that they barely exist.

This situation carries no reflection upon the loyalty of any local group; they are generally proud of their churches and maintain them to the limit of their means and information. But families have
moved away and population has become scanty and the neighborhood isolated. Remoteness is the bane, as well as the charm, of the old country church.

In Maryland this handicap is being removed by a growing network of good roads. True, there is St. Andrew's near Leonardtown, which may be reached from the main concrete highway only by a devious and unmarked track that is never at one place either highway or low-way, but a startling mixture of both. Drive here seven miles through dense woodland, seeing never a house nor a soul except it be a trudging negro, and break at last upon a rising ground where the trees are more scarce and dignified and a fence shuts in the graves, with the church in the center crowning the knoll—a church of fine red brick, with arched windows and curved niches in the towers.
which flanks the Italianate entrance; once the finest church of a colonial countryside, now buried in the woods, with no parishioners and two miles to the nearest dwelling. The front door is latched with a wire, but the building and its acre are sacred to a people that has not lost the spirit of reverence. The interior, rich beyond expectation, is symbolic of the wealth of antiquity and charm that awaits the visitor to the old churches of Maryland.

To read the story of an American colony is to feel the air of religion bequeathed from the Reformation. When Calvert (Lord Baltimore) received his patent as Proprietor, the minds of men were filled with tales of the Armada and of Dutch and Huguenot wars. For more than a hundred years Europe had been torn by iconoclastic rage and furious reprisal. The power of the Pontiff at
Rome was opposed by the tenet of "Justification by Faith." In England there was a measure of tolerance, but it was an England of sore hearts and conflicting beliefs.

James, the "Scotch Solomon," hating Papist and Puritan alike, was yet attracted to the first Lord Baltimore and gave him advancement. This favor was continued by Charles, who granted in 1632 to Cecilius, second Lord Baltimore, a charter giving him absolute ownership of the Province of Maryland, with provisions then and thereafter for entire religious liberty within the colony. Leonard Calvert, brother of the Proprietor, became the governor of the company which sailed from the Isle of Wight and made landing in 1634 upon an island, which they named St. Clement's (now Blackiston's Island) at the mouth of the Potomac River. Cleyborne, the Virginian, had been before them and was to come again as an enemy; but, claiming the new land for God and King, they made their peace with the Yoacomico Indians, who then lived upon the land between the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay, and established a settlement which they called St. Mary's. Jesuit missionaries were among the first to penetrate inland along the Potomac, and certain it is that the Society of Friends established themselves at an early date upon the Eastern Shore. Most of the leaders were Catholic, most of the followers Protestant. They made up their differences as best they could, and English, Scotch, Welsh and Huguenot spread through a land where water travel made communications easy and the fertility of the ground invited cultivation. It was, and is, a smiling region. While they found no mines of gold, they soon dis-
MEASURED DRAWINGS OF THE VARIOUS CHURCHES FORM AN INTERESTING BASIS FOR COMPARISON. THIS CHURCH, BUILT AFTER THE REVOLUTION, SEATS MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED, WHILE THE EARLIEST CHURCHES SEATED ABOUT ONE HUNDRED
covered prosperity in the cultivation of tobacco. These were flowery shores, with game in abundance and the waters stocked with fish and luscious oysters.

Visitors today may have oysters here all the year round, but they may not find the lime for building that was burned by the colonists from the shells. The land has little or no stone, and only the shell lime, therefore, made possible building with bricks. The general prevalence of clay invited the manufacture of brick, although the mother country frowned, as ever, upon any sort of manufacture in a colony which was meant to be engaged in the pursuits of agriculture.

The earliest period, of course, was one of wood building. Little of this remains, but there are various records to show its nature. A typical house was sixteen feet by forty, with a central hall and one room on each side; the second floor again had two rooms, but smaller because of the sloping roof. The chimneys only were of brick. The earliest churches described were of logs and surrounded by log palisades. This much for protection from the Indians, who were not friendly on the Eastern Shore, and, where possible, the site for the church was selected near a creek or inlet from the bay or river; this for easy access or escape. Travel was by water wherever possible. Road building was but a recent art in England, and we can fancy that the tracks that answered for roads in early Maryland were useless in wet weather. Nicholas Cresswell, as late as 1774, describes a horseback journey from Marlboro to Annapolis of twenty-two miles that took all day. And Thomas Twining, twenty-odd years later, complains graphically of the roughness of travel by stagecoach between Baltimore and Georgetown. We may infer the condition of roads in the colony before 1700. And yet from the very first, and despite adverse conditions, the people came regularly to divine service.

Few other churches were built save those of the Church of England, although this was not established formally until 1692. Prior to this time, a handful of brick edifices had been erected in the colony to replace the first log buildings. The Third Haven Meeting House built in 1684 is standing to day at Easton. The Catholic church at Chapel Point probably replaces an earlier structure. But mainly the church buildings were Episcopal, and of those that remain today two at least were erected before the Establishment — Trinity, near Dorchester, and St. George's, near St. Mary's City. They differ widely, while retaining in the main certain general features, which we shall presently see. After the Establishment, many churches were built in the thirty parishes. A tax of forty pounds of tobacco was levied upon each poll for church construction and maintenance. The total population was about ten thousand, and in accordance with the old parish system of tithes, all creeds paid alike for the support of the Church. In 1650 a pound of tobacco was worth three pence; in 1732 it became legal tender at a penny a pound. One church building cost seventy, another twenty thousands pounds of tobacco. As the population grew to twenty thousand early in the eighteenth century, the older churches were enlarged or rebuilt. An original church which seated one hundred in box pews became obsolete and another was built at a new site selected for easier access in the growing settlement. These and other facts culled from Browne's or Skirven's history, or from the original parish records, furnish a background for
CHRIST CHURCH (1732), NANJEMOY
The Chimneys Were Added in the 19th Century. (Southwest View)

TRINITY (PRIOR TO 1692), NEAR CAMBRIDGE
Date Uncertain Because of Unusual Age. (Southeast View)
MIDDLEHAM CHAPEL (1748), NEAR SOLOMON'S ISLAND
A "Chapel of Ease" in Days of Slow Travel. (West End)
ALL FAITH (1765), NEAR MECHANICSVILLE
These Columns Support the Curved Ceiling and Roof.
Compare With Next Cut, Which Shows Flatter Curve
Added Mainly for Effect

picturesque and unusual, the general effect most delightful. St. Luke's, at
Church Hill, also on the Eastern Shore, has the curving apse, too. This building
was erected in 1730 and has the arched side windows that are characteristic of
the later period. Old Wye Church, like St. Luke's, is distinguished by buttresses
along the side walls. Obviously, these pioneer builders knew how to balance
with buttresses the thrust of the roof trusses; the side walls are plumb and
ture to line, although at Old Wye iron tie rods have been added across the ceiling.
Old Wye was built between the years 1717 and 1721. Christ Church, Nanjemoy, 1732, is unique in having high side walls and two tiers of windows. The

the appreciation of the buildings. Let us examine a few in detail.

The chancel is invariably to the east, with entrance at the west end. In addition
there is a door in the center of the south side and sometimes also in a similar posi-
tion on the north. The height of side walls varies from ten to sixteen feet or
more. The roof pitch is usually steep and the roof so constructed as to permit
of an arched ceiling. The side windows are seldom in two tiers, as is customary
in New England meeting houses, and the only galleries to be found are at the
west end, intended for the negro slaves.

Trinity Church has a south gable, and its pointed windows are indicative of its
early date. The semi-circular apse is
width is only twenty-six feet, and the flat ceiling indicates a perfect triangular roof truss without thrust to endanger the stability of the walls. Remote and forsaken as the building stands today, it is structurally perfect after nearly two hundred years.

These details of construction should be interesting for two reasons: first, because a good construction is a precedent condition for all true art; and, second, because it is of value to examine carefully all evidences of the life and times of the colony, if the knowledge of our heritage is to be accurate. If the facts and figures are technical, let us pass on at once to the manifest and visible charm that hangs about these old churches.

They are generally situated upon rising ground, and the trees about them are old and high. Foliage is thick and often pruned back by the warden’s care. The tombstones surrounding each building commemorate the generations whose descendants have taken their part in every decade of the growth of the nation. America has been leavened by old spots like these and may well turn back to do them honor. Few indeed are entirely free from blemishes made by generations of faithful folk with more zeal than taste. But the fine spots and vistas are many. An old wall, where the bricks laid in Flemish bond have taken on soft and mossy colors; an arched south porch like that at St. James’, Herring Creek, with brick quoins and ivy forming a frame for the quaint doorway and its fan-light; an antique care bestowed upon the molding of a door frame; these things make us acknowledge a certain elemental loveliness that clings about old churches and is found nowhere else.

As we take our departure, the last glimpse of the old church standing there, as it has stood serene for so many generations, leaves with us a memory that is worth while and not at all without its esthetic value. Built as they were along the simplest forms by colonists whose fancy was imprisoned in ignorance and who labored too hard for the necessities to be conscious of formal architecture, these buildings are limned and contrived so cleverly that they repay minute study. An unconscious delicacy of touch is there; a good human feeling that is not to be denied expression.

Strange, indeed, that spots like these are ever neglected. But stranger still to realize that the old churches are passing and that only the greatest care will prevent their ultimate destruction. The fact is that one is burned or destroyed each year, a somewhat sad commentary upon the times.

Citizen

By Thelma Phlegar

Give me a kindlier faith in all things good
A simpler faith that rests in brotherhood;
Give me a quieter heart, a sunnier mind,
A stronger hand, in which the tired may find
Strength from its strength. Give me the love
to keep
Watch over little children while they sleep;
And give me, God, humility that knows
The debt it owes.

Into my hands they trust a priceless thing—
The right to share. One candle I may bring
To that dear shrine where faith alone has kept
Clear altar-fires while other watchers slept
And let the light die. God, let me be brave
Enough to merit what my country gave—
The right to share! In some unselfish way
Let me repay.
PRIDE of personal possession, the most elemental and universal characteristic of the human race, antedates history. It doubtless existed in the Stone Age, and descending through countless generations, has become intensified to the point of playing its part in every phase of our life, great and small. Europe is an excellent laboratory in which to study this matter, as she is responsible for American manifestations. Europe is the birthplace of fierce nationalism, which is nothing but pride of personal possession on a large scale, and also of the book-plate, denoting that same pride on a small scale.

The book-plate is an aristocrat from its earliest manifestations. Its “ancestor” was the hand-painted personal emblem found in the now-priceless medieval manuscripts, the earliest known specimen dating from 1450, five years before Gutenberg’s invention of the printing-press and forty-two years before the discovery of America. The most ancient printed plates known to us are woodcuts, hand-painted, pasted in gift volumes to a monastery in Buxheim, Germany, in 1475.

Book-plates were confined to Germany, apparently, for about half a century before they became fashionable in France and England. Some of the greatest names in the history of art are associated with these little art products, such names as Albrecht Dürer, the mighty, who is known to have engraved six beautiful armorial plates and to have furnished designs for numerous others. Hans Holbein, Lucas Cranach, and others of the group termed “Little Masters,” famous for their painting, produced some notable book-plates.

The oldest French plate of which there is record, is that of Jean Bartaud de la Tour-Blanche, dated 1529. Cardinal Wolsey is reputed to be the first to use a plate in England, which he brought from Frankfort. Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of the Essayist, was next to take up the new fad, with an armorial plate dated 1574. Holland came next, followed closely by Italy, which was but twenty years ahead of America in the use of the ex-libris.

Just recently a rare collection of old European Jewish book-plates, eight hundred in number, has been bought for the library of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, many of them dating as far back as 1730. They were brought together by Israel Solomons, collector of Angelica-Judaica, after a protracted search throughout Europe.

For two centuries after the appearance of the printed book-plate it did not become very common, as those who could afford books, at first the sole property of monasteries and the Church, could also afford, and preferred, the luxurious emblem stamped upon the cover of each volume, which rendered the separate plate superfluous.

The history of English book-plates is naturally of peculiar interest to us, being in great measure identified with the history of those of our Colonial forefathers. The first and still the best book

Until the last quarter of the 17th century, the number of authentic English plates is limited. Shortly after the Restoration, however, the ex-libris suddenly leaped into popularity, probably brought over by Charles II, who had acquired a decided taste for French fashions during his long exile at the sumptuous court of Louis XIV. Upon his restoration, Charles became the apostle of French manners in England, and until the dawn of the French Revolution, English modes of decoration in book-plates, as in most other chattels, followed the prevailing French style.

The monarch and the period determined the fashion of the ex-libris. Queen Anne and Chippendale, George III and Wedgewood, affected the designs of their respective book-plate artists. As yet the plate was a thing for the nobility, the gentry not being able to afford the prices to be paid for them, or perhaps, having no arms, they considered them as things not for common folk. There are a great number of interesting armorial book-plates valuable only for their age. As an exception to them, a London shoemaker rigged up for himself an heraldic plate bearing the Non-conformist motto, "A Fig for the Heralds."

It will never be possible to definitely discover the first book-plate ever used in America, as it doubtless arrived in the book of some Dutch or English settler. For New York had established the "patroon" system as early as 1629, which attracted men of wealth and cultured tastes from Holland, where the book-plate had been in use from the end of the sixteenth century. And before the middle of the seventeenth English aristocrats were flocking to Virginia, es-
pecially after 1649, when Charles I was executed, and his followers, the Cavaliers, had to leave England in large numbers.

But before proceeding with a consideration of English book-plates used in the South, one must pause to note the first American book-plate believed to have been printed in this country, a plain typographical slip with the name of Steven Day, and dated 1642. Day was the printer of “The Whole Booke of Psalms Faithfully Translated into English Metre,” the first book, and, in fact, the first piece of printing done in the Colonies, at Cambridge in 1640. It was the joint work of three New England divines—Richard Mather, Thomas Welde, and John Eliot. This book has been erroneously termed the “Day Psalm Book” for many years. One naturally supposes that Steven Day printed his own label, since printing was his business. Such an assumption makes his book-plate the second piece of printing done in America which still remains to us.

The second most ancient dated book-plate in America yet discovered is also credited to New England; a printed label bearing the legend “Johannes Williams His Book. 1679.” The owner is supposed to have been the first minister of Deerfield, Mass., whom the Indians carried into captivity with his wife and children. Both of these little labels perform the elemental function of the ex-libris—they declare the owner.
Charles Dexter Allen, the authority on the American book-plate, has found and listed 995 plates used in this country before 1800. The writer is familiar with three more of early date, so with the many others discovered in the last thirty years since Allen's book was published, the number of old American plates is far above a thousand. This number might have been doubled or tripled, had the British soldiers not chosen to raid libraries and churches of the Revolutionary period, or Northern soldiers to destroy many public and private libraries of the South during the war between the States, and had there never been a fire to wipe out many an old volume with its ex-libris attached.

The book-plate was extensively used in the Southern colonies somewhat earlier than in the North; for, as we have seen, those who came to Virginia and other parts of the South were men of wealth. Southern book-plates are almost all armorial and of English make. Mary Newton Stanard in her "Colonial Virginia, Its People and Customs," tells us of sixty-four armorial book-plates in use in Virginia before the Revolutionary War. So, of course, similar plates must have been in use proportionally in the other Colonial States.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. V, pages 339-340, gives a list of ten who owned notable libraries in that State in 1693. These were: Dr. John Severn, Daniel Cuegley, John Wallop, Philip Chapman, Martin Rennett, Henry Pedington, George Clark, William Penley, Mrs. James Lenman, and Berryan, the writer's grandfather, seven times removed.

As the 18th century dawned, books were not rare in the Colony, as proved by thousands of old wills and inventories. Many of the lists were noted, those of Ralph Wormald, Richard Lee and William Byrd being astoundingly rich, with the book-plate attached. Quite a number of these plates give the owner's address, and occasionally the London law school where he received his education. Ralph Wormald's plate gives "Virginia": "Francis Page of the Inner Temple Esq. 1703," gives very complete information about the owner. This and the plate of William Penn, also marked 1703, are the third earliest examples of the dated ex-libris we possess. Many of the books to which these plates were affixed were great folios, expensively illustrated and hand-illuminated.

It would be impossible to even mention the names of all who possessed libraries and book-plates in the Colonial era, in any account shorter than a complete volume such as Allen's. But it is interesting to briefly consider a few ex-libris owners, noting how often these symbols of the gentle side of life are a background for men whose names are immortally linked with history, or with the romantic beginnings of the nation.

If ever there existed a spoiled only son, William Byrd II of "Westover" had cause to be that boy. His father, the first William Byrd, had amassed a great fortune, had built "Westover," and installed in it the most magnificent furnishings he could import from England. He bequeathed practically everything to his son, who at the time of the father's lonely death in Virginia was living gorgeously in London, where he had been educated at Middle Temple. And he fell heir to one of the largest fortunes of his time. But he vindicated his father's almost worshipful adoration, for he was not only handsome, brilliant and cultivated, having the royal qualities to be expected of a direct descendent of a king, Edward
III of England, but possessed as well a rarely charming and lovable personality.

Yet he was a stern parent, and his daughter Evelyn, the epitome of all that was gentle and winning in Virginia womanhood, died of a broken heart, because her father withheld his consent to her marriage with Charles Mordaunt, fourth Lord Peterborough, whose father had been a mortal enemy of Byrd, and had fought a duel with him a generation before. Evelyn had met the young man in London, when she was presented at court. William Byrd evidently failed to grasp the extent of her devotion, as he called her at the age of 20, an “antique Virgin” and hazarded a guess as to why she remained single.

Byrd was a member of the House of Burgesses and President of the King’s Council. He was called the “Black Swan,” possibly because of his dark eyes and hair.

In 1704, Byrd had 3,625 volumes in his library, and a book-plate with a Latin motto meaning, “To turn pale from no crime.” It is incidentally a highly interesting and representative example of the Jacobean style. This was fashionable from approximately 1700-45. It is distinguished by a ponderous, carved appearance, balance of design, the shield generally upon a background of fish-scales or walls of brick. Shells are prominent in the Jacobean plate, and often an excessive and heavy mantling. This type can be handsome and dignified, but is prone to become heavy and stiff. In nearly every example, can be found one or more of the following: grotesque faces, eagles, lions, cherubs, angels, and cornucopiae of fruit. Two of the last-named add to the confusion in the Byrd plate.

Although almost a century and a half have elapsed since Landon Carter of “Sabine Hall” passed away, he lives for us today almost as vividly as he did in the 18th century. For he kept a lively diary for many years, confiding to it intimate accounts of his activities and reflections, which, with portraits and beautiful old possessions, including his library and book-plates still intact at “Sabine Hall,” picture him in no uncertain terms.

Landon was a son of old “King” Carter, by his second wife, a widow who had been a Miss Landon. He built “Sabine Hall” for his son, as his own estate in Lancaster County descended to his eldest son. The entire Carter family was one of the wealthiest in the Colony, and Landon carried out his father’s reputation for hospitality. He celebrated his birthday annually with a several days’ house party of sometimes sixty people, besides the numerous guests who dropped in nearly every day in the year, often coming uninvited for overnight and longer visits.

Landon, however, was by no means one of the “idle rich,” with nothing to do but seek pleasure. He was prominent in Colonial affairs, and represented Richmond County in the House of Burgesses from 1752 to 1768, and his son, Robert Wormley Carter held the same office after him.

The Carter book-plate, nearly all proofs of which are still at “Sabine Hall,” in the original books to which they were attached by the hands of the first owners, is a clear example of the Ribbon and Wreath style. The shield is characteristically heart-shaped, and is unsupported. The festoon draped over it is rich with flowers, and the motto is written upon a ribbon. It means “Free from guile.”
The first master of "Mt. Airy," John Tayloe II, was a delightful and picturesque type of Colonial aristocrat. He inherited wealth from his father, and built his beautiful home in Richmond County only a few miles from "Sabine Hall," and, like the latter, it is one of the small number of famous old estates still remaining in possession of the founder's descendants, after nearly two centuries.

Col. Tayloe was a man of brilliant intellect and a leader in his community. He was a member of the King's Council before the Revolution, and was re-elected by the House of Burgesses during the war. He unhesitatingly cast his lot with the Colonists, yet did everything in his power to help Colonel William Brokenbrough, his ward, who chose to remain a loyalist.

Colonel Tayloe's book-plate is one of the only three real library interiors of the Colonial period, which makes it original and rare among early American specimens, though the type has increased in popularity ever since.

Peyton Randolph was a grandson of William and Mary Randolph of Turkey Island, the "Adam and Eve of Virginia," so called; and a son of Sir John, Speaker of the House of Burgesses and Attorney General for the Crown, both of which offices Peyton also held. In a hundred and fifty years of the Randolph family, from the first William to John of Roanoke, there were no less than fifteen men of the highest eminence. Peyton was of fine personal character, a vestryman at church, as well as brilliant in his profession. He had been educated at Middle Temple, London, in 1739; but he was altogether American in his sympathies. He was removed from the office of Attorney General because he espoused the
Colony's cause in England far too vigorously.

Randolph is chiefly noted in American history for having been first president of the Continental Congress. His brother John took the opposite side, and went to England at the outbreak of the Revolution. John's son, Edmund, followed the example of his uncle, however, and the latter adopted him, having no children of his own.

Peyton Randolph was chosen Speaker of the second and third Congresses also. He died suddenly of apoplexy in 1775. But Edmund carried on in the way he would have wished, and was appointed first Attorney General of the United States under George Washington.

The book-plate of Peyton Randolph, late Jacobean in style, was engraved in England, and the same copper, with the first name altered, was used by John. Peyton sat for his portrait to Charles Willson Peale, one of the foremost of early American artists. It shows him as middle-aged, and was in all probability painted during the sessions of the Continental Congress.

It has been often said that the happiest nation is one with the least history. If this be true of the individual also, we have cause to believe that John Mayo, of Middlesex County, Virginia, was one of the most fortunate of men in his peaceful existence. His portrait shows him handsome and kindly expressioned. The few accounts which have come down to us are concerned mostly with his religious and charitable life. He obtained permission to build a gallery for his family in Peterville Church of Southam Parish; and in 1723, bequeathed property for the education of the poor.
John Mayo’s book-plate is armorial with a Latin motto meaning “Virtue by nobility only,” which he vindicated throughout his life. It is Chippendale in style, being a type of design later than the Jacobean, and it came into vogue when the famous T. Chippendale introduced his ornamental ideas into wood-carving. A book-plate in pure Chippendale form, is dainty and graceful, freed from the heaviness of the Jacobean type, and possessing new and varied forms of decoration. These latter at length became so highly varied and profuse, that they put an end to the style altogether. But that is a later period than we are considering. Mayo’s book-plate is an attractive example of the older Chippendale form, having the helmet and mantling which were seldom seen later.

Ralph Wormeley IV of “Rosegill,” Middlesex County, Virginia, and Trinity College, Cambridge, was the first of his name to possess a book-plate, so far as we know, tho he was the fourth generation in America. Wealth was hereditary in the Wormeley family, and ability as well. The men of each generation returned to England to be educated, and held high offices in the Colony.

The library for which the fourth Ralph had his armorial book-plate made, was started by his great-grandfather, who had been educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and had been President of the King’s Council, Secretary of State for Virginia, and a trustee of William and Mary College. His books numbered 400, and were of a fine and scholarly type, including histories of many nations, and biographies of great men. Wormeley’s stands out as a notable collection, and augmented by the second and third generations, was obviously a source of great pride to the boy who went to Eton and Trinity College in 1757, and selected the design for his ex-libris which is armorial, with a motto meaning “Now for myself, now for another.” It exhibits a prominent characteristic of the Chippendale style, an absence of the crest, and has a delicate flower ornamentation.

Book-plates in the northern colonies, particularly New England, are generally of later date than those of the Southerners. For the hardy settler of Massachusetts and Connecticut were inclined to be more independent of England. They relied usually upon their own talents and creative ability, and thus we find that the first book-plates there to come into general use were the products of American engravers. When we consider that the luxurious conditions of life among the Southern gentry seemed far more favorable to the development of art in any form, than did the rigours of life in New England, where from earliest times the stern tenets of religious faith had been such as to discourage any form of art appealing to man’s aesthetic taste, it seems singular, that Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were the birth-places of native American art, both painting and engraving. So, while the Southern book-plates of English make are superior in workmanship and artistic value, northern plates are of greatest interest to us, being examples of native skill.

However, a book-plate brought over from England, or ordered during residence abroad was that of Jonathan Belcher, a Colonial governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, from 1730 to 1741, appointed by the Crown under the second Charter. It is armorial, the motto being: “Loyal till Death,” and is Jacobean in style.

Although Pennsylvania was one of the last colonies to be settled, it rapidly grew to be the third most populous, early
in the 18th century. The book-plate of its proprietor, William Penn, is even more English than the plates of the Virginians. For while theirs were made in England, they were used and enjoyed here, whereas Penn's plate was engraved in England, and, in all probability, no proof of it left there during his lifetime. For it is dated 1703, two years after he returned to the mother country, from his second and last visit to Pennsylvania. The Latin inscription upon the plate is only half the entire phrase: "While I hold to glory," (let me hold to right) and its appropriate application to Penn is undeniable. This plate is the only one under consideration which is in the style known as "Early English," preceding the Jacobean. The shield of arms with all its accessories is present, with profuse mantling but no other ornamen\tation.

William Penn's name is immortally associated with this country, and he will ever be considered a great American. But he was actually in the New World only four years, 1682-84, and 1699-1701. In that short time, he personally established the Quaker colony, and gained the affectionate admiration of his colonists, as well as the Indians, whom he always treated with the same justice and honesty accorded the English settlers.

A leader with William Penn's attainments could scarcely be expected to suffer a mediocre secretary, so we are not surprised at his choice of James Logan, a young Irishman thirty years his junior, but possessing a remarkably cultivated mind. He had been a child prodigy, knowing Greek, Latin, and Hebrew before he entered his teens. Penn brought him to Philadelphia on his second trip, and he remained in America, occupying high offices in the state for forty years. He was secretary of the province, council member, judge, chief justice, mayor of Philadelphia, and for two years acting governor of Pennsylvania.

He possessed, like Penn, a gift for getting along well with the Quakers and the Indians, and was so much admired by the latter, that the chieftain Tagahjute received the name of Logan.

Logan's magnificent library, which he bequeathed to Philadelphia, evidenced the owner's intellectual qualities. The books numbered two thousand, not one of them having been printed in America, and they included all the Latin classics, over a hundred Greek folios, and the original edition of Ptolemy's "Almagest." It is interesting to note that Logan's personal plate and the one adorning his gift to the city are quite different.

Another noted Pennsylvanian who owned an ex-libris was Edward Shippen, Chief Justice of the State and one of its most distinguished citizens. He was the fourth generation of the family in America, inheriting not only the name, but the ability of his great-grandfather, who had become identified with Penn's Colony. Penn had appointed him first mayor of Philadelphia, and he held many other high offices, even being governor of the State for a while.

The ex-libris of Elizabeth Graeme, of Philadelphia, is the only example we have of a heraldic plate used by a lady of the Colonial period.

There were several Colonial Libraries in Pennsylvania. The oldest, the "Library Company," has on its book-plate the inscription, "Belonging to the Union Library Company of Philadelphia, 1746." In 1757, it had 317 books. In 1765, there were over 570 books belonging to the Association Library Company.
Robert Livingston, founder of that noted family of New York, came to this country in 1674 with but a few hundred pounds. He purchased an estate from the Indians, with the consent of the Colonial Governor of New York, and afterwards added another large tract of land with the grants confirmed by George I. A later Colonial Governor, inspired by jealousy, deprived Livingston of his titles and estate, but nothing daunted, he sailed for England and secured from Queen Anne a warrant for the return of all his possessions.

There is some uncertainty regarding Robert Livingston's book-plate. Richard C. Lichtenstein, an early authority, says it is highly probable that he used a personal ex-libris, and quotes an old letter mentioning a famous engraver of arms, and the difficulty of getting the proper metal. Probably no Colonial American family used more different book-plates than the numerous Livingstons. But nearly all incorporated the family coat-of-arms, with the ship in distress for a crest, and the Latin motto, "I hope for better things," the last two features being the original creations of the Robert Livingston under consideration. He had been nearly shipwrecked on his return voyage from England, and in appreciation of his escape, substituted these features for the ancient crest and motto, retaining only the shield which had long been used by the Livingston family in Scotland. So although the book-plate illustrated herein is of doubtful authenticity, it exhibits the main features which we are certain appeared upon whatever plate he may have used.

Little is actually known of William Constable, but much can be surmised from the brief data available. He was a wealthy landed proprietor in northern New York before the Revolutionary War. In 1792, his possessions apparently undiminished, he sold 25,000 acres of land to his friend Patrick Colquhoun, High Sheriff of London.

Constable possessed a large library, and an armorial book-plate, which was obviously made by an American engraver, whose knowledge of the art was limited; as he drew the arms correctly on the copper, and they came off reversed in the proofs. From this plate we may deduce that Constable was descended of a noble family, and was not a parvenu, for book-plates then were the possessions only of scholars. The portrait by Gilbert Stuart is the final proof of Constable's quality. His appearance is courtly, and aristocratic, even should we not remember that to have one's portrait painted by Stuart in those early days was a guarantee of membership in the elite.

These men are but a few of the large number, all the others equally interesting, who loved books and owned the personal ex-libris. For the man or woman who is interested in Colonial history, and an insight into the intimate personal lives of early Americans, no study will yield richer fruits than that of our first book-plates.
"For Yesterday is but a Dream
And tomorrow is only a Vision,
But today, well lived
Makes every Yesterday a Dream of Happiness
And every Tomorrow a Vision of Hope."
(Salutation of the Dawn from the Sanscrit)

WITH this thought in our minds, let us start the New Year with joy and hopefulness of purpose. 1924 has been significant in the history of our Society. We have struck out boldly and effectively against the disloyal propaganda which has everywhere been rearing its serpent's head.

Your President General, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, had the honor to serve as Chairman of the National Committee composed of nearly one hundred Veteran and Patriotic Societies which rallied to the Government's appeal for co-operation in helping to carry out its Defense Test Day program. That Daughters of the American Revolution rendered a great patriotic service in responding to this call to duty was evidenced in the enthusiastic support given the movement by our State and Chapter Organizations. Appreciation of this service was further shown by the press of our land in its favorable current news items as well as in its far-reaching editorial comment.

Our work among the immigrants at Ellis Island, the New York port of entry, has been outstanding in efficiency and effectiveness. The demand for our Manual has exceeded that of any other year, despite the fact that the quota of alien entries has been further restricted by legislation within the year. So successful has been the work among the detained women and children that our Government has asked the Society to render a similar helpful service in the men's detention room at Ellis Island. To meet this need, another social worker has been employed. In continuance of our helpful policy among those who are of stern necessity halted upon the threshold of the land of promise, Daughters of the American Revolution plan also to inaugurate a similar service at Angel Island on the Pacific Coast.

Great progress has been made in preserving historic houses and landmarks and in suitably marking historic spots. The importance of this work has been recognized by the Rand McNally Publishing Company, which, in consultation with our National Chairman of Historic Spots, is arranging to designate these sites on certain of its maps. Valuable historical data of unusual interest to colonial source history has been compiled at National Headquarters. Never in the history of our organization have as many lineage books been compiled and printed in one year as have been completed during 1924. Their increased sale through the Business Office shows that the Chapters are realizing their value in helping prospective members to establish family records. A number of public libraries are also purchasing these lineage books for general reference work.

The work in patriotic education has been diligently stressed in our Americanization centers, in our southern mountain schools, and in the Indian Institute in Wichita, Kansas. It is gratifying to note, too, that an increasing number of States and Chapters are establishing D. A. R. Student Loan Funds. Through splendid auxiliary connections such as the Children of the American Revolution and the Sons and Daughters of the Republic Clubs, the children of the land are being stimulated in and trained for patriotic service.

Your President General recently completed a trip to the Great Northwest, where she was present at State conferences and special State Meetings in Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Official business visits were made in California, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Later she visited State conferences in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. In seven of the States included in this itinerary a President General had never before been in attendance at either a special or regular State conference. From such visits as these, as well as from other official sources of information, there has been gained stimulating evidence of growth, of progress, and of splendid and untiring co-operation within our organization. Unique in our strict maintenance of a non-sectarian, non-partisan view-
point concerning the vital issues of our time, Daughters of the American Revolution are a far-reaching force for good in our land whose strength and influence, both direct and indirect, we ourselves can scarcely vision.

Great satisfaction is felt in the Society's steadily increasing membership. It is a matter of regret that the failure of many applicants to promptly furnish additional information and data requested by the Registrar General's office retards the admittance of even a much greater number of members.

Let our New Year's resolutions include the firm intent to interest at least one eligible person to file her application papers. Every loyal American woman who is of direct lineal descent from Revolutionary ancestors should enroll herself as a member of our great patriotic organization. With each successive generation and the coming of alien units in our body politic, the definite value of preserving our colonial entity, as well as the name and fame of our soldier ancestors of 1776, should be cherished as a sacred privilege. As a matter of great personal interest to ourselves and our friends, it might be distinctly worth while for us to ascertain how many know whether they are of Revolutionary stock. From such casual, friendly inquiry has brought to us some of our most valued members. Let us impress upon those concerning whose eligibility we feel reasonably certain, that each passing year of delay adds to the difficulty of genealogical research. Especially is this true where there has been neglect in affirming the family traditions.

At one of the sessions of the Thirty-third Continental Congress, held in April, 1923, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President General be empowered to appoint a committee whose duties shall be to submit to the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution plans, specifications, and methods of financing a building to be placed on the land owned by the Society, which building shall contain an auditorium adequate for the future proper seating of our ever-increasing membership.

A committee, consisting of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Chairman; Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Mrs. William Butterworth, Mrs. Joseph Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, Mrs. Frank Mondell, and Mrs. Carl Vrooman, has accepted service in connection with this project. Although no money was voted to carry out the intent of this resolution, this committee, in addition to giving profound study to the subject, is securing the best architectural talent and ability available in the United States to give form and direction to its concepts and ideals.

To satisfy a long-felt desire in the Society that every delegate and alternate, as well as an unprecedented number of visiting Daughters, may have the privilege of being comfortably seated during all sessions of an annual Congress, the National Board, at its November 14th meeting, unanimously decided to hold the meetings of the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress in the new Washington Auditorium, at a cost not to exceed $2,500. In conference with the auditorium management, your President General was able to fix the rate at $1,500 for the sessions of the Congress. As the auditorium has a seating capacity of six thousand, it is hoped that anyone who so desires may be in attendance at the sessions. Our beloved Memorial Continental Hall will, of course, house the greater number of the special meetings and group activities, and the session at which National officers are installed, so that we shall in no way be unmindful of its sacred significance as our temple of patriotic inspiration.

Probably at no time since its organization has our Society been more of a bulwark of strength in maintaining the tenets of the Declaration of Independence and the principles of our constitutional form of government than it has during the year of 1924. For this outstanding and enduring service for our country and its institutions, as well as for the enthusiasm and zeal with which you have furthered the work of our Society in your communities, your President General wishes too warmly express her admiration and appreciation. You have her heartfelt good wishes for individual success and happiness in the bright New Year which is before us.

We are united by the common bond of devotion to the memory of the patriots of an earlier day and our country's need of loyal devotion in our own day and generation. Let us together in this year of our Lord nineteen hundred and twenty-five strive for an even greater realization of our ideals as God-fearing citizens and as earnest, conscientious Daughters of the American Revolution.

Lora Haines Cook,  
President General.
Stratford, Va., Birthplace of the Lees

BY ARMSTRONG PERRY

The birthday month of the Lees of Virginia would appear to be January. On January 20, 1732, was born Richard Henry Lee, one of the leaders in the American Revolution and afterward United States Senator from Virginia. His younger brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence, is even better known. January 29th is the birthday anniversary of Henry Lee, the celebrated "Light Horse Harry" of Revolutionary fame and father of a still more illustrious son, Robert Edward Lee. "Light Horse Harry" was born in 1756 at Leesylvania, Va.

January 19, 1925, will be the 118th anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate armies in the "Lost Cause." General Lee, like the first two Lees mentioned in this article, was born at Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia. At the old homestead today Mrs. R. H. Stuart, the present mistress of the plantation, receives visitors with stately courtesy and true Virginia hospitality.

The authentic history of the Lee family, contained in the library that Mrs. Stuart shows her guests, is no more interesting than the incidents related and embellished by William Payne, one of "Marse Robert's" slaves, who tends the sheep, cuts the wood, harvests the corn and "taters," and tells stories of the days befo' de wah.

Westmoreland County is called the Athens of Virginia because the brilliant records of the Washingtons, the Lees, the Monroes and other families dis-
tunguished for public service recall the best days of the Athenian republic. Upon William Payne must have descended the mantle of Plutarch. That ancient biographer had no more vividness in characterization than has his dusky emulator when he starts to talk of General Washington, President Monroe and the long line of famous Lees. The main difference is that William never learned to write, therefore his art must perish with him.

He tells of the birth of Richard Henry Lee and relates how he was justice of the peace at twenty-five; delegate to the House of Burgesses soon after; originator of the plan of corresponding committees for liaison between the Colonies (Samuel Adams of Massachusetts to the contrary, notwithstanding); and member of the first General Congress. He was the official who issued to George Washington his commission and instructions as commander-in-chief of the American armies.

Concerning Light-Horse Harry, he tells that he graduated from Princeton at the age of eighteen; was made captain of a cavalry company in 1776 when but twenty years old; cut his way out of a British trap set by 200 cavalrymen in 1778, though he himself had but ten men; was promoted to the rank of major and captured Jersey City (then Paulus Hook); defended the Constitution as a delegate in the Virginia convention of 1788; and helped to put down the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. It was he who was chosen by Congress to pronounce the eulogium after George Washington’s death. In it he originated the famous phrase: “First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.”

William Payne adds to recorded history the family tradition that he had been hearing since his own birth in 1837. General Robert E. Lee was thirty at that time and much of his stirring career took place therefore during William’s impressionable years. He saw Marse Robert teach his children how to ride and swim. He saw him go off to two wars and come back again, the last time overwhelmed by disaster, in spite of masterful generalship and heroic sacrifice. Whatever hopes William may have entertained for the future of the Negro race, as a result of the Rebellion, his business was to serve Marse Robert and he did it loyally. To repeat the details with the vigor and finish of William’s style is impossible. Stratford awaits those who wish to hear them from his own lips.

Like Washington’s birthplace and that of Monroe, Stratford is visited by only a small percentage of the pilgrims that such notable shrines should attract. The reason is that they are a little way off the beaten tourist trails and no paved roads lead to them. But they are easily accessible and a day’s drive from Fredericksburg, on the Atlantic National Highway, will take the motorist to all of them and back again. Tourists who have no cars find the bus that runs down the well-kept highway between the Rappahannock and the Potomac both speedy and comfortable. At Oak Grove is a little hotel with comfortable beds, good food, and prices that make a day’s bill look like a Christmas present to the guest who has been frequenting the regular tourist houses. When the visitor is ready to start for the historic spots in the vicinity, mine host summons a neighbor with a car. A day of delightful motoring costs little more than the taxi bill for a theater party in any large city.
The names of the cars do not all begin with "F."

It is twelve miles from Oak Grove to Stratford. The car turns off the highway into a shady lane and presently comes within sight of an imposing brick house with twin towers. Winding through a sheep meadow, it stops before a Revolutionary cannon set up endwise and holding a sun dial. Beside it is a shell from the War of 1812, and William Payne.

William takes off his hat, bows and scrapes, for he has the true Southern manner. Unobtrusively he awaits the visitor's first question, which opens the floodgates of history. Peripatetically he discourses as he points out the external features of the mansion, one of which is a fish pond on the roof. He mentions the astonishing fact that the bricks all came from England. He does not call attention to the ruined condition of the ancient grape arbor, nor to the decayed heart of the magnificent beech tree that shades one side of the house—but two of the evidences that Southern hospitality has been too great a drain upon the resources of a plantation that under modern conditions cannot be adequately manned.

If it is around high noon, William may guide his guests back through a tangle of underbrush to the old family burial vault, whence all the bodies have been removed to better quarters. But if shadows are lengthening, he carefully avoids all reference to mortuary matters. The reason, as explained by himself, is: "One time one of ouah boys went down thar in de night. Hit was aftah de vault tumble in, just lak it is now. Dey was two ghostes standin' thah, jest inside de tomb. Dey didn't hab no heads. Dey
begin talk to dat boy an' he begin to run an' he nevah did come back.”

After the visitor has been shown through the house by Mrs. Stuart, who exhibits the great reception room and a multitude of mementoes and curios, William appears beside the gun again to speed the parting guest. His palm does not itch, but it is susceptible to kindness. Rolling his eyes in an ecstacy of gratitude for a piece of silver, he exclaims fervently: “De Good Lawd sh' do take care ob de poor!” Tired from his hospitable exertions, he develops a limp that was not noticeable before. There is a story in that, too, but William does not tell it. The Yankees used to call unexpectedly during the war in quest of horses. William was in charge of the Lee animals and on one occasion had to make a quick getaway. He reached the shelter of a clump of trees down by the river in safety with the horses, but he broke a leg in doing it.

Whatever of decay there may be at Stratford is no reflection upon its owners. Rather it reflects upon those who celebrate the anniversaries of the great without planning for the preservation of the estates that would do more than meetings and speeches can for the perpetuation of noble traditions for posterity. The Washingtons at Wakefield, and the Lees at Stratford have entertained thousands of strangers without compensation. If these fine old estates are to remain to encourage future generations in their emulation of the heroes of the past, the public must interest itself in the matter. Congress has done much for Wakefield, and the State of Virginia has just built a highway to the site of Washington's birthplace. Presumably whatever is done for the preservation of Stratford will be the work of citizens whose traditions are rooted south of the Mason and Dixon line.

D. A. R. Congress Sessions in Washington Auditorium

The 34th Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which meets in Washington, D. C., during the week commencing April 20, 1925, will hold its sessions in the new Washington Auditorium in that city.

The seating capacity of the auditorium is 6,000. The building is located at the northwest corner of 19th and E Streets and New York Avenue, about three blocks northwest of Memorial Continental Hall.

The securing of this building was to insure that all delegates and alternates have seats, and also enable visiting Daughters and others to attend the sessions of the Congress, which has outgrown the seating capacity of the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall.

Delegates and alternates are to present their credentials at the registration desk in the Washington Auditorium on the Friday and Saturday preceding Congress.
Historical and Literary Reciprocity

By Mrs. Herbert M. Lord

National Chairman, Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity

The National Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity was created for a specific purpose. As indicated by its long and ambitious title, it has to do largely with matters of history, with particular reference to Revolutionary times. One of its primary duties is to collect authentic and interesting facts that have to do with Colonial days and the experiences of those bold and devoted patriots who dared defy an all-powerful sovereign. These stories of the Revolution, and word pictures of Revolutionary personages, prepared in good literary style, as indicated in the title, comprise the D. A. R. Lending Library. These articles, furnished by chapter members, are loaned to other chapter members for use in chapter work. This carries out the policy of reciprocity, indicated in the committee title. In addition to these enumerated subjects, well prepared and timely articles on Americanization, papers on the work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and other related subjects that have a bearing on the purposes for which the National Society was founded, find welcome place in its files. These papers are made available for use of the various chapters in preparing programs for their regular meetings, and for the celebration of special days and events. They are written and compiled for the most part by members of the various chapters. Many of the papers are of great historical and genealogical value. Much of the history of our Nation and people never published elsewhere is found in these articles sent to us from chapters whose members are descendants of pioneers, from whom they obtain their data or who have a personal interest in delving into and preserving local history and traditions. They cover a wide diversity of subjects. Some of the most instructive papers have to do with the Daughters of the American Revolution—its purposes, aims and responsibilities. There are interesting articles on Americanization and Immigration. Very naturally, a large proportion concern Revolutionary times, manners, customs and noted personages of that period. There are papers on the history of the flag and articles on the American Indian. There are in the library many papers of great value relative to places and matters of interest in the different States, while the far West and the Pacific Coast have interesting representation. The library also contains approximately one hundred letters written by soldiers who served in the World War.

The Lending Library is now located permanently in Memorial Continental Hall, in quarters adjoining the museum, where all members of the National Society, who may visit Washington, are welcome. We have today nearly 1,600 papers listed for issue. These papers are catalogued by subjects and filed by States, and are available for chapter use on application to the Committee.

All the States of the Union are represented in the library except Nevada,
which has but one D. A. R. Chapter, and that a comparatively new Chapter. It is hoped that this Chapter and State may be represented in the library at an early date. Illinois has more papers in the library than any other State.

The machinery of the Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity is simple and effective. The Chairman of the Committee has five principal assistants, known as Vice-Chairmen. Their names and addresses, with the districts to which they are assigned, follow:


Another and very important portion of the staff is composed of the State Chairmen, who are the Committee’s field representatives. Their names and addresses follow:


It will be noted that Alabama and Nevada are without State Chairmen, a condition we hope may soon be remedied.

Articles intended for the Lending Library should be sent to the State Chairmen for review as to their fitness for inclusion in the library files. Articles may possess great literary merit and be of unusual interest and still be out of place in the Lending Library. Great care is being exercised to restrict the library to the purpose for which it was created, and to gradually elevate its character, not only from a literary stand-
point but from an historical standpoint. The annual list has assumed such proportions as to cause concern to those charged with the financial responsibilities of the National Society.

Printed lists of the papers in the library available for lending were sent out this year to the number of 2,500. To each State Chairman a sufficient number was sent to furnish a copy to each chapter in the State. We desire to reach every member of every chapter, in every State. A gratifying increase in requests for papers has been shown, but does not represent such a general use of the material as the character of the collection warrants. The preservation of information of historic value is, of course, one of the important phases of the work, but the dissemination of this information throughout the chapters by the circulation of these papers is more important still. Proper appreciation of the wise purpose that dictated the formation of this useful agency, and an adequate conception of the benefits to be derived from its work, will insure more contributions to its files and a more general use of its interesting and informative papers. The National Society, in its wisdom, created this agency for this two-fold purpose—the preservation of historical information that might otherwise be lost, and the broadcasting of this information thus preserved throughout the rank and file of the organization, bringing into friendly fellowship and intercourse the East and West, the North and South, thus proving itself to be in reality what its name implies—Historical and Literary Reciprocity.

A Washington Novel By Daughter of
Former President General

MEMBERS of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who hold Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, their beloved President General, in reverent memory, are greatly interested in a book, The High Road to Honor, written by her accomplished daughter, Julia Scott Vrooman, wife of Hon. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, 1914-1918.

Mrs. Vrooman's novel, which is just off the press, deals with love and politics and has for its background the City of Washington. She writes from an intimate knowledge of the kaleidoscopic life in the Nation's Capital and presents a most interesting study to her readers in the novel's chief characters, Mathilde and David Brandon. A charming love story adds interest to the book, which, we predict, will delight a host of readers.
THE Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated a marker Sunday, June 1, 1924, on the side of Lapwai Mission, of Spalding, on Clearwater River, on the North and South Highway, 12 miles east of Lewiston, selected as the most historic in the State, because there in 1836 was located the first mission, first home, first school, the three basic elements of civilization. The Mission was established by Rev. Henry Herman Spalding and his wife, Eliza Hart Spalding.

In 1805-6 the Lewis & Clark Expedition passed and repassed this spot. Here was born the first male white child (Cyrus Walker) west of the Rocky Mountains, and the first female white child who grew to maturity (Eliza Spalding). This mission had in 1839 the first printing-press west of the Rocky Mountains, used by Mr. Spalding in printing for the Indians a primer, a hymn book, a code of laws, and the Gospel of St. Matthew.

At request of the State Regent, Mrs. Kennedy Packard, unable to attend, the State Historian presided. After invocation by Rev. Koper of the Lewiston Presbyterian church, the tablet was unveiled by two little girls, Mary Ludberg of Moscow, and Elinor Hoyt of Lewiston. The basalt boulder is eleven feet high and weighs about eighteen tons.

Governor C. C. Moore paid a high tribute to the Nez Perce Indians for their splendid character, and cited their valuable assistance to the pioneers, as a beneficial result of the Mission. The tribe rendered hymns in their native tongue, led by David McFarland, a graduate of Carlisle, Pa.

Two addresses were given by Indian ministers, one of whom was baptized by Spalding.

More than 300 people united in singing “America, “Onward, Christian Soldiers,” and the Doxology, led by the Military Band, which played the Star Spangled Banner when the tablet was unveiled and the tall flag was swung to the breeze.
A FAD ED, yellowed parchment, found among the old, cast-away things usually stored in an attic, discloses the fact that the inhabitants of Coxsackie drew up and signed a Declaration of Independence one year before the immortal manifesto, written by a Virginian, was given to the ages at Philadelphia. The historic document was discovered at Albany by Mr. John M. Clarke, President of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society and by him presented to that society.

Descendants of the signers of the Coxsackie Declaration are eligible to membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as the Registrar General, Mrs. James H. Stansfield, will accept such service, provided the said signers remained loyal to the American cause throughout the Revolution.

The state historian, Dr. Sullivan; the state librarian, Dr. Wyer, and the state archivist, have each examined the parchment and pronounced it unique. Two hundred and twenty-five Dutch signatures are appended to the Declaration.

On the reverse side of the parchment is written in diminutive script, "George III, last King of America."

The Coxsackie Declaration of Independence reads:

PERSUADED that the Salvation of the Rights and Liberties of America, depends, under God, on the firm Union of its Inhabitants, in a vigorous prosecution of the Measures necessary for its Safety, and convinced of the necessity of preventing the Anarchy and Confusion which attend a Dissolution of the Powers of Government:

THAT the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Coxsackie District in the County of Albany, being greatly alarmed at the avowed Design of the Ministry to raise a Revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody Scene acting in the Massachusetts-Bay; DO in the most solemn Manner resolve never to become Slaves; and do also associate under all the Ties of Religion, Honor and Love to our Country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into Execution whatever Measures may be rendered by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our provisional Convention for the purpose of preserving our Constitution and opposing the Execution of several arbitrary and oppressive Acts of the British Parliament, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America on constitutional principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained; and that we will, in all Things, follow the advice of our general Committee, respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good Order, and the safety of individuals and private property.

Dated at Coxsackie the Seventeenth Day in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy five.

John Schuneman, V. D. S.
Theunis van vechten
Jas. Barker
Henry Van Bergen
John L. Bronck
Jacob + Hallenbeck
William + Hallenbeck
Anthony van Bergen
John A. Witbeck
Saml. Van Vechten
Pieter Conyne
Thomas Houghtelen
Michael + Collyor
Francis Salisbury Jr
Johannes + Jansen
Lambert Van + Volkenburgh
Casper Hollenbak
Myndert V. Schaick
Arcut + Van Schaick
Jacob Van Loon
Jacob Hallenbeck
William Van Bergen
Casperus Halenbeck
Peter Bronck
Leonard Bronck
Abraham Hallenbeck
Peter + Vanette
Wilhelmus Vandenbergh
John + Vanette
Wessell Salisbury
Casperse Hellenbeck
John Groog
Abraham Salisbury

35
Reyckert Van den berk
Richard Johnson
John Vosburgh
Henry Irison
Nikolas Yare
Matthia Van Con Jan
Casper Pare
John Romear
Benjamin + Essex
John van Stienburg
Gared Peresen
P. Friessouser
John C. Claus
Jeremiah + Steenbergh
John + Wall
James + White
John + Snyder
Nicholas Van Loon
Martin Hallenbeck
John V. Schaick
John W. Bught
Nicholas V. Schake
Peter Van Burgan
John Parree
Isaac + Collyer
Jacob + Livingston
Thomas + Templar
Joseph Nisbit
William Groom
Henry Knoll
John + Schrader
Arent + Gooss
Hendrick + Smith
William + Smith
George Rosa
Marten G. V. Bergen
Williamis + Dederick
Jary + Van Loon
Johan Wesdernich
Saml Allen
Abraham Camer
Willhelmas Lampman
Herman + Becker
Casper Hallenbeck
Nicholas Van Loon
Robert Thomas
Jacob + Shoup
Peter Van Loon Jr
Abraham Van Loon
Hendrick + Rose
William Rea
Philip Conyne
Reychet van den berk
Coenraet + Hoghtaline
Richard + Houghtaline
Philip Conine Jr
Baltus Van Slyk
John van den berck
Jeremiah + Conine
Peter Conine
Peter Van Slyk
Jam, Hearn
Philip Bronck
Beniamen Smith
Marten V. Bargin
Peter Smith
Petrus + Brandow
John + Curby
Jacob Van Vechten
Francis Salisbury
Abraham Salisbury
Cornelius Dubois
Heiybarts Dubois
John Dubois
Benjamin Dubois
Richard + Vandenbergh
Henry Webber
Isaak Witbeck
William Wells
Sml. Stogles Salisbury
A. Doonhalten
Ebenezer Stanton
Willm Brandow Jr
Edward Groom
Haedrick + Schram
Clement Overbagh
Benjamin Van gerdener
Frederick Schram
Wm Jones
Reuben Stanton
Andrew Van den berk
Wilhelme Sammon
Jno Moore
John + Goes
Cornelis Comine
Rich. Ten + Bronck
John + Hallenbeck
John + Munday
James Donney
Joseph Groom
Albert Van Loon
Joachim + Ryal
David Rose
Gererdus Neukerk
Matthias + Hallenbeck
Storm Piosa
Christian Blodaar
John Persaly
Burent Abortsen
Benjamin Cornelis Dubois
Benjamin Dubois
Solomon + Schut
Nicolas V. Sake
Dirk Van Veghton
John + Vosburgh
Frederick Dederick
Johan Niew
J. Wood
Wilhelmus + Oorbagh
Laurence Dubois
John + Van Housan
William + Klauw
Jon. Spoor
Johannis Sousa
Petrus Van Loon
Albertus Van Loon
John Rouge
Pet. + Schram
Dirk Spoor
Andros + Eaghlar
William + Cudney
Frederick Scheck
John Bronck
John Van Loon
Casper Hellenbeck
Matthias + Boom
Peter + Janson
John H. + Schurmerhorn
Hugh Deniston
Laurence Winney
Stephen Haight
Cornelius Spoor
Thos. Garnett
John Ellis
John + Lampman
Mod. Van Sand
Henry Oothaudt
Thouny D. Van Veghten
Benjamin + Frelish
William + Brandow
Cornelius Schermernhorn
Gysbert Oosterhoudt
Jacob Egbertsen Jun
Garret P. + Steenbergh
Thomas Fish
Egbert Bogardus
Peter Bogardus
Johannes + Van Garde
Thomas Aston
John Person
Johannes + Brandow
Johannis Conyn
John Casperus + Van Hoel
Nicholas + Lantman
John + Dryver
Joseph Horsford
Johannes + Planke
Thomas Burdick
Abraham Van Garde
Arent + Feddor
Jam. C. Van Waganem
Peter Soufer
Richard Conways
William Schutt
John Tayler
Jacob + Cook
Goefrie Brandow
Coenrad Flaake
The thirty-second State meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Rockville, by invitation of Sabra Trumbull Chapter, on October 21, 1924, in the Union Congregational Church. The meeting was opened by a formal procession led by pages dressed in white, escorting the State Regent, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell; State Vice Regent, Miss Katherine A. Nettleton; Honorary President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor; Vice President General, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, other guests and State officers.

Invocation was given by the Rev. Thomas Pace Haig, and the Salute to the Flag led by Mrs. Elmer E. Knapp, State Chairman of the Committee on Correct Use of the Flag. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. Francis T. Maxwell, Regent of the hostess Chapter, and also by the Mayor, Hon. John P. Cameron. Mrs. Bissell responded to this welcome and as the Presidential election was in the near future, urged all to vote “for home and country.”

Greetings were given by several guests—among them Miss Isabel Gordon, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Clarence Jenne, Mrs. Harvey L. White, Regent of Ellen Harding Walworth Chapter of New York City; and Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Honorary State Regent of Connecticut.

Many greetings were received from other States, and a message came during the session from Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer General, saying “Don’t Forget Ellis Island.”

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Honorary President General and a beloved and honored Daughter of Connecticut, made a most comprehensive address on “Why I am a Daughter of the American Revolution.” This address, as she said, “taken from a few notes jotted down here and there,” is now in pamphlet form, published by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

Recess was taken for luncheon, which was served by the ladies of two churches.

In the afternoon the principal speaker was Miss Hermine Schwed, Field Secretary of the National Association for Constitutional Government, whose topic was “Enemies of the Constitution From Coast to Coast.” Miss Schwed has had a varied experience in life, and talked eloquently on this matter, which is of such vital interest, especially at the present time.

Miss Katherine Nettleton spoke about “The Oliver Ellsworth Homestead,” the property of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

Solos by Mrs. Dorothea A. Waite and Mr. Percy Cooley were enjoyed. An informal reception and tea was given in the church parlors at the close of the meeting.

ANNA M. G. STEVENS, State Recording Secretary.

IDAHO

The annual State Conference of Idaho met at Nampa on September 29 and 30, 1924. The usual time for holding our Conference has been in March, but we were well pleased this year to defer it until fall, when we found that by so doing, we could have our President General with us. Mrs. Walker, Organizing Secretary General, who accompanied her was also our most welcome guest, and their presence was an inspiration to our Conference.

Unfortunately they were unable to take part in the dedication of two memorials; one at an historical spot on the “Old Oregon Trail,” Caldwell, and erected by the “Idaho Pocahontas” Chapter there, and the other some thirty miles from Boise. The latter was at the scene of the massacre of the Ward family by Indians many years ago, and was the gift of “Pioneer” Chapter of Boise. The stone and bronze tablet are both costly and beautiful; a little park of over an acre, filled with choice shrubs and trees, is a fit setting, in which are the graves of the party of seventeen “Pioneers,” who were on their way to make homes in the Far West.

The presence of our visitors added much to the interest of the day. To them the Conference of a State which has so few Chapters, and such a small membership, must have been of small moment, but it meant a great deal to DS.

Our State has over 84,000 square miles within its boundaries, with a population of less than half a million. Thus our Chapters are widely scattered. Each has done its full part of loyal service in the past two years: Nampa, our hostess Chapter this year, has a membership of only twenty-six, not all residents. It has raised over $200 in the past year. No Chapter of four times its size could have surpassed its bountiful hospitality. Nothing which could add to our comfort or pleasure was missing.
As a State offering we have erected this year, a beautiful stone obelisk, with a handsome bronze tablet, marking the spot on the banks of the Clearwater River, where Henry Spalding and his wife, Eliza Spalding, built the first home, school, church, and began work as Mission Teachers to the Nez Perce Indians in 1836.

Our Smithsonian Report last year showed a total of over $1,600 raised for Patriotic and Educational purposes. State pioneer history has taken on an added interest in the last two years, and relics, papers, early marriages, deeds, &c., are forming valuable State records.

Two of our Chapters are financing scholarships in colleges; two have Student Loan Funds; many are much interested in Ellis Island work. We realize that by comparison with States, where Chapters are counted by the scores, and D. A. R. membership by the hundreds, we are still "a feeble folk," but we will do our best to "Carry On."

It was a benediction to us all to see our charming President General, and have her talk to us, and we only hope that we see her some time again. Our new State officials took office on October 20, 1924.

Mrs. Kennedy Packard, State Regent.

Indiana

The twenty-fourth annual Conference of Indiana D. A. R. was held in Marion, October 7, 8 and 9, 1924. Tuesday afternoon was devoted to group meetings, State Executive Board, Chapter Regents, Chapter Historians and Chapter Treasurers, with their respective State officers.

All meetings were held in the First Methodist Church, and it was an imposing procession that answered the bugle call Tuesday evening, the color bearers, pages, the State Regent, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, and the Registrar General, Mrs. James H. Stanfield, who honored the Conference by attending the opening meeting, and State officers.

The State Regent, Mrs. H. B. Wilson, called the Conference to order. Mrs. James Coats, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, led the large audience in the Salute to the Flag. Mrs. Arch Price, Regent of the Marion Chapter, gave a most pleasing address of "Welcome." Mrs. Charles W. Ross, Vice Regent, responding. Greetings from the National Society were given by Mrs. Stanfield, Registrar General. A solo and encore, sung by Mr. Lew Tukey, of Marion, was followed by a "Tribute to Riley," by Miss Dorothy Wilson, of Logansport. As this was the 75th anniversary of the Hoosier Poet's birth, Miss Wilson's "Tribute," was especially appropriate.

The principal address of the evening was given by Oswald Ryan, of Anderson, who spoke upon "Americanization." He felt the D. A. R. is one of the blessings of the American nation. After the singing of "America," and the presentation to the State Regent of a gavel made of wood from the William Henry Harrison Home by the Francis Vigo Chapter, an informal reception was held in the church parlors, the Regent of the Marion Chapter and State Officers receiving the guests.

Indiana Daughters were delighted with the splendid Conference Souvenir Programs, which included concise sketches of the "National Organization," "The Harrison Mansion," written by Mrs. Leo Schulteis, the first State Regent—"Mrs. Chapin C. Foster," "How to Display the Flag," "Washington's Prayer for His Country," the Flag Salute, photographs of President General, State officers, Regent of the Marion Chapter, the Harrison Home, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Schulteis, lists of Chapter Regents, committees, etc. The State Regent, Mrs. Wilson, has not only given these programs to the State Conference for two years, but through advertisements cleared each year $100. Last year her name was placed on the Honor Roll of the William Henry Harrison Fund, this year the name of her mother, Mrs. Lavisa A. Crampton, a charter member of the Charles Carroll Chapter, was deservedly honored by the Conference.

Three exhibits were held at this Conference: Ellis Island, the Berry School and photographs of Markers placed by the D. A. R. in Indiana; programs and work of the State Reciprocity Committee.

All reports of State officers and Chapter Regents brought out the splendid work that has been accomplished by Indiana Daughters the past year. The report of the State Regent was full of patriotism, clearly and definitely expressed, as has been the work of her administration. She especially condemned pacifist organizations.

The annual banquet was of unusual interest because of the splendid program given. Three hundred Daughters were seated at the beautifully appointed tables, Mrs. Kate Milner Rabb, one of Indiana's history writers, and loyal D. A. R., was toastmistress. The honor guest was Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Registrar General, who gave a most delightful talk. "A Midnight Fantasy," was given by Mrs. Charles Fithian and Mrs. Russell R. Dennis of the Knightstown Chapter. Mrs. George Chrisman of the Richmond Chapter, gave a sketch of "The Chapter—and Its Regent." Old time
songs were sung at intervals, led by Miss Ada Wright, and accompanied by an orchestra. Miss Wright also sang several solos. The closing address upon the Constitution was given by Mrs. Chase Harding of Crawfordsville. The place cards had the design of the Indiana Banner, chosen by the D. A. R. of Indiana, and adopted in 1917 by the State Legislature.

The tea given by the Francis Marion Chapter Wednesday afternoon at the Country Club was most enjoyable. The Rotarians and Kiwanians of the city furnished transportation, and this courtesy was also extended to the Daughters at the closing luncheon of the Conference at the Country Club on Thursday.

Thursday morning the regular business was continued. The report of the Resolutions Committee—Mrs. F. F. Cauble caused much interest. The work of the National Society in printing of Manual and Ellis Island was upheld. Trees are to be planted by Chapters over the State, and the usual historic and patriotic work of the State carried forward. The Harrison Fund reported by the State Treasurer $9,305 in the Treasury; 25 names on the Honor Roll. This work no doubt will be completed before the end of Mrs. Wilson's administration. Miss Louise McDuffee, Vice President General from Michigan, gave an interesting talk on Americanization Work, answering many questions asked by the Conference.

The election of officers to begin serving next April resulted as follows: State Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Ross; Vice State Regent, Mrs. Harvey Morris; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Roscoe O'Byrne; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Sappenfield. This city is to have the next State Conference. Treasurer, Mrs. John Stoner; Historian, Mrs. S. E. Perkins; Librarian, Miss Caroline Ford; Auditor, Mrs. William Matthews; Chaplain, Mrs. Frank Felter; State Directors, Mrs. J. B. Crankshaw, Mrs. H. C. Sheridan, Miss Mary Alice Warren. (MRS. HARVEY) MARTHA TUCKER MORRIS, State Historian.

OREGON

Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution met September 26, 1924, in the House of Representatives, the State Capitol at Salem, in special Conference for the purpose of meeting the President General of the National Society, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

The call to leadership in building up the "finest and best in the growth of the Republic" was the keynote of the address the President General delivered to representatives of every Chapter of the Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution assembled to do honor to the head of the national organization.

"On every hand we are constituting ourselves self-appointed apostles to counteract the dangerous Bolshevist propaganda in our midst which would substitute for our time-tried and honored institutions of government, the half baked 'isms' and theories of those who, unscrupulously confuse liberty with license," said Mrs. Cook.

One hundred and fifty representatives attended the sessions. Baskets of zinnias and asters were placed about the platform where Mrs. Cook, President General; Miss Anne Margaret Lang, Vice President General, and Mrs. Seymour Jones, State Regent, were seated.

Chemeketa Chapter, deriving its name from the Indian word meaning, "Here we rest," acted as hostess to the State Conference under the able leadership of Mrs. Russell Catlin, Regent, and Mrs. Elmo S. White, Executive Chairman.

The following State officers attended the Conference: Mrs. Seymour Jones, State Regent; Mrs. A. A. Finch, Vice Regent; Mrs. R. C. Wright, Treasurer; Mrs. P. M. Brandt, Librarian; Mrs. Lulu D. Crandall, Historian; Mrs. J. L. Soule, Registrar; Mrs. George F. Murch, Chaplain; Mrs. Elmo S. White, Corresponding Secretary; while Honorary State Regents who attended were Mrs. J. P. Montgomery and Mrs. F. M. Wilkins.

The bugle call, sounded by Bugler Hester, Oregon State National Guard, announced the opening of the Special Conference at 10 o'clock, when the National and State officers entered, escorted by six pages. The special page to the President General was Mauree Styles; to the State Regent, Virginia Best; to the Vice President General, Margaret Heltzel, Jane Harbison, Edna Raymond and Elsie Raymond, all children of the American Revolution.

The State Regent, Mrs. Seymour Jones, with the fall of the gavel, declared the Special Conference convened to honor the President General of the National Society.

The National Anthem was sung, led by Mrs. Harry M. Styles, musical director of Chemeketa Chapter; the welcome by Mrs. Russell Catlin, hostess Regent; invocation, Washington's Prayer, led by Mrs. George F. Murch, State Chaplain; Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. E. C. Apperson, State Chairman of Flag Committee; greetings by the Mayor of Salem, John B. Geisy; Rollin K. Page of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Hon. George Griffith, State Commander of the American Legion.

Mrs. Cook was introduced by Miss Anne
Margaret Lang, Oregon’s Vice President General, who, in a cordial address of welcome, waives the time granted on the program for an address by herself in favor of the honor guest, our President General.

An historical sketch of the Oregon Conference of the D. A. R. was given by Mrs. I. L. Patterson, Past Vice President General of Oregon. The State Historian, Mrs. Lulu D. Crandall, then gave the report of Oregon for 1923-24, for the Smithsonian Institution.

After luncheon, the “Battle Hymn of the Republic” was sung, led by Mrs. Styles, and the American’s Creed, by Mrs. C. C. Clark, State Chairman of Patriotic Education. Greetings by Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, of Colonial Dames, and by Mrs. Esther A. Jobs, of the Daughters of 1812. Three-minute talks then followed by the nineteen Chapter Regents.

The evening session was announced by Bugler Hester and the procession of distinguished officers marched to the speakers’ desk where Mrs. Cook delivered an earnest appeal for thoughtful consideration of the startling problems that present themselves at this time.

The reception which followed was a brilliant function. “Good-byes” were said to the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, whose cordiality and winning personality won for her the loyal support and lasting friendship of every Daughter present.

Mrs. Cook left for Portland to join the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William S. Walker and together they will attend the State Conferences in Wyoming, Montana, North and South Dakota. In some of these States this will be the first time a President General has ever attended a State Conference.

LULU D. CRANDALL,
State Historian.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The twenty-eighth annual Conference of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution opened Tuesday night, November 11, 1924, in the High School Auditorium, in Newberry. Mrs. Burney, State Regent, upon the fall of the gavel, declared the Conference convened. The Rev. Babb, pastor of the First Baptist Church, made the invocation. Mrs. Landrum, Chairman on the Correct Use of the Flag, conducted the Flag ceremony. The Apostrophe to the Flag followed, then the “Star Spangled Banner” was sung by the audience standing. By the side of Old Glory was another Flag, sacred to the South, and the poem “Carolina,” was read by Miss Hortense Woodson.

The delegates were welcomed to Newberry by the Regent of the hostess Chapter, Mrs. Walter H. Hunt. A welcome from the citizens of Newberry by the Mayor, Mr. Cromer. In a clear decisive manner he brought out many interesting historic facts. The response to the welcome was given by Mrs. James Eason, of Charleston.

As the State Regent of New York was absent, her place was taken by Mrs. Robert Gibbes, of New York, Chairman of New York Tomasssee Committee. Before she spoke, a chorus sang New York’s State song. The State song of Illinois was sung before the Regent of that State was introduced by Mrs. Burney. The Illinois Chairman of Patriotic Education, Mrs. Pattison, was then introduced and spoke. Through her efforts, $3,200 was presented to Tomasssee for the Library. The State Regent of Florida was absent, as was our Vice President General, Mrs. Cain. The Sons of the American Revolution was represented by Major John F. Jones, who brought greetings from that Society. Mrs. Black, President of the U. D. C., State Division, also brought greetings, as did Mrs. Habenicht, State President, U. S. Daughters of 1812. After the singing of “America,” the delegates and their friends were invited to attend a reception at the home of Col. and Mrs. W. H. Hunt, given by the S. A. R.

Wednesday morning the opening session for business was called to order by the State Regent. The State Chaplain, Mrs. Chapin, offered a prayer, and “America” was sung by the audience. The State Regent read her report, the First Vice Regent in the chair. The reports of State officers and Chairmen of standing committees followed. At 1 o’clock the Conference adjourned to attend a luncheon at the American Legion Hall, given by its hostess, the Jasper Chapter.

When the afternoon session adjourned, a drive was given the delegates by the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, ending at the Country Club, where we were the guests of the American Legion and Legion Auxiliary. One of the interesting events of the afternoon session was the exhibition of articles belonging to Emily Geiger. One, a beautiful shawl, given her by LaFayette and worn by her at the ball in Charleston; an invitation to her wedding; the pen with which General Greene wrote his message to Marion; a piece of her wedding veil, and a pin, part of the jewelry given by General Greene to Emily on the day of her wedding. A descendant of Betsy Ross, who made our first Flag, was presented, Mrs. Taber, of Dillon.

The Wednesday night session was devoted to Tomasssee. Reports were read by Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun, who retired from the Tomasssee
Board at this Conference. Mrs. R. M. Bratton, as Chairman of Tomassee Board, gave her report. Miss Grace Dell James then read her report as Superintendent, and stressed Love and Service.

After the report of Miss James, Mrs. Bratton asked for a few minutes. In well chosen words she spoke of Mrs. Calhoun, and told of her service to the Daughters, and as an expression of the appreciation of the Tomassee Board for her valuable service on that board, she presented Mrs. Calhoun with a silver tray. When Mrs. Calhoun stepped forward to receive it, she said: "For once I am speechless." She then thanked the board for their affectionate token of love.

On Tomassee night, the bonds were delivered to the chairmen of the seven districts. The seventh district, Mrs. Clarence Owens, Chairman, won the bond for the largest number of bonds for the district, and the Wm. Capers Chapter of Columbia, the bond for the largest number of bonds for the number of members. The State Chairman of Bonds, Mrs. F. C. Cain, was ill and Mrs. Bratton distributed the bonds.

Thursday morning session was called to order by the State Regent. Rev. Carson led in prayer. The Memorial Hour was presided over by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Chapin. During the reading of the twenty names of those who had died the audience stood and at the conclusion remained standing bowing their heads in silent prayer. Then in a sweet soprano voice, Miss Julia Johnston sang "There Is No Death."

The final report of the Credentials Committee was voting strength 103. Four State officers were elected to take the places of those whose terms expired. The election followed, resulting in the choice of Mrs. Walter H. Hunt for Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. Joseph Hart, of York, for Third Vice-Regent; Mrs. J. C. Jeffries for Assistant Historian; and Miss Leila Shannon of Camden, for Auditor. Mrs. Foster McKissick was elected to the Board of Tomassee to take the place of Mrs. Calhoun, who retired after three years on the Board. Mrs. F. M. Gadsden elected to the same Board, for one year, due to the elevation to State Regent of Mrs. Burney. A rising vote of thanks was given to Mrs. W. T. C. Bates for her work as Chairman of Publicity.

Greetings were read from Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer General; from Vice-President-General Millspaugh, S. A. R., and from Mrs. Sarah Richardson, an Ex-State Regent.

Reports of Chapter Regents followed. Then adjournment was in order and luncheon was served in the American Legion Hall, given by the three local U. D. C. chapters.

As the State Regent had to leave for a board meeting of the N. S. D. A. R. the First Vice-Regent presided at the afternoon session. Resolutions of thanks for courtesies extended the delegates were read. Dillon extended an invitation for the next meeting. The newly elected officers were installed. News that a buggy and harness had been given Tomassee was received with many expressions of thanks.

Lillian D. Bates, State Chairman, Publicity.

WEST VIRGINIA

The West Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution met in their 19th annual State Conference on October 21 and 22, 1924, at Fairmont, with the William Haymond and Col. Morgan Chapters as hostesses. The meetings were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were most interesting and enthusiastic.

After the entrance of the President General, National and State officers, the conference was called to order by Mrs. Robert J. Reed, the State Regent. The devotional service was led by the State Chaplain, after which the pledge to the flag was given by the Conference. The singing of "America" was followed by greetings from the hostess Chapter, by Mrs. Ernest Hutton and the response by Mrs. W. H. Vaught. We were honored to have with us our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, who was presented to the Conference by Mrs. George De Bolt, Historian General.

We were delighted to have Mrs. Cook with us and feel sure that the personal touch with the President General will mean greater zeal for our work. It was also our pleasure to entertain three other National officers, Mrs. George De Bolt, Historian General; Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer General; and Miss McDuffie, Vice President General from Michigan, who gave us most interesting talks on their work.

Mrs. Mary Martin Sloop, founder of the mountain school at Crossmore, N. C., was one of our entertaining visitors and told us of the wonderful work among the mountaineers.

The report of State Officers and Chapter Regents showed progress and awakened interest in the various causes, for this work extended from the general marking of Revolutionary graves and historic spots to the maintaining of scholarships, Ellis Island, and patriotic education.

One of the interesting events of the Conference was when Mrs. Trainer, Regent of the Lowther-Fitz-Randolph Chapter, of Salem, and Mrs. Clark Heavener made the presentation of
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK; THE TREASURER GENERAL, MRS. ALFRED BROUSSEAU; THE HISTORIAN GENERAL, MRS. GEORGE DE BOLT, AND MISS ALICE McDUFFIE, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL FROM MICHIGAN, AT THE WEST VIRGINIA STATE CONFERENCE.

the old cross-cut saw of Col. William Lowther, which bore the following inscription:

"Col. William Lowther purchased this cross-cut saw at Winchester, Virginia, and carried it on horseback to Clarksburg, (West) Virginia, where it was used in sawing timber for the Nutter Fork in 1772." "Presented to the Museum, Memorial Continental Hall, by his great-grandson, J. M. Lowther, of Auburn, through the Lwther-Fitz-Randolph Chapter, D. A. R., Salem, West Virginia."

The Wednesday night meeting was opened at eight o'clock with Mrs. George De Bolt presiding. The address of the evening was by our President General. Mrs. Cook was presented to the large audience by Mrs. De Bolt, and in her most charming manner she told us many interesting and instructive things about the National work.

The Conference was delightfully entertained by the Fairmont Chapters. Besides the serving of a luncheon each day, there was a large reception given by Mrs. J. E. Watson in honor of Mrs. Cook. The Conference adjourned after a most instructive and inspiring two days. The next Conference will be held in Parkersburg, with the James Wood Chapter as hostess.

MRS. A. W. RAPP, State Historian.

WISCONSIN

The 28th annual State Conference of the Wisconsin Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Beloit, October 28, 29, and 30, 1924. The Conference was held in the Congregational Church. Registration took place in a large side room. Mrs. H. P. Touer, Regent of Beloit, the hostess Chapter, Mrs. Perrigo, past Regent, and Miss Clara Faley, Committee women, were there to greet delegates and alternates.

An informal dinner was served in the First Presbyterian Church. The evening session began at 7:30 o'clock, with an address of welcome by the Mayor of Beloit, Hon. E. G. Smith, who welcomed us most cordially. This was followed by a paper on our National Songs and a sketch of their history by Mrs. Edward F. Hanson. The songs were illustrated by Mrs. C. A. Gustaveson, soprano, and Mrs. F. W. Wilford at the piano.

The second day Conference opened 9:00 a.m. with invocation by W. W. Willard, followed by assembly singing, Flag Salute and The American’s Creed. After these formalities Mrs. Touer, Regent of the hostess Chapter, addressed the Conference. Next, two pretty girls came forward with beautiful yellow chrysanthemums arranged in large baskets, gifts from the Moelestad Auxiliary, Woman’s Relief Corps; and the American Legion Auxiliary. The response was given by Wisconsin’s little godmother, Mrs. Ada Pratt Kimberly of Janesville. She received an ovation.

Mrs. Spence, Wisconsin’s Vice President General, was invited to speak. She thanked the Conference for placing her in a position
where she could serve the State. She told us about the Wisconsin Room which recently became ours in Memorial Continental Hall. Then she told about the plans laid down by the National Organization.

The address of the State Regent, Mrs. Ralph H. Hess, followed. Short, kind and clear, its keynote—cooperation in the work for our beloved organization. Mrs. Hess was chosen by the Board last year to fill the term left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Parker. That she has done this well every member of the Wisconsin Board will testify.

The reports were splendid. The State Regents, Mrs. Hess, Wisconsin, has finished the work begun three years ago. The book, "Sketches of Wisconsin Pioneer Women" collected and published by our historian, Mrs. George Dexheimer, is published and the yearbook gotten out by our Registrar, Mrs. Frank Buckley, is also finished.

The Vice-Regent, Mrs. Lueck, urged the Chapters to plant trees and to encourage the planting of trees. The Registrar, Mrs. Frank Buckley, begged the Chapter members to send in their full address—street and number. The Treasurer, Mrs. Norman Gill, in her report showed the State's finances to be in good shape.

The Historian made a last appeal regarding the importance of filling out the report to go to the Smithsonian Institution. The reports for the last three years show the influence of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine on Chapters. The Chapters that have the Magazine as a part of each month's program are the Chapters doing the most work, per capita. I therefore advise you to put the quickest, brightest women on the Magazine and give them ten minutes at each meeting to present the subject. As for Pioneer Sketches, the work grew from a suggestion by the former Historian General, Miss Coltrane, and Wisconsin now has a book of two hundred pages which recounts the story of its pioneer women.

At the afternoon session, regular business was taken up. A motion was made from the floor to send greetings to Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, and invite her to attend our State Conference in 1925, any time between October 1st and April 1st, best suiting her convenience.

Excellent reports of State Chairmen, and Chapter Regents followed. After the banquet a concert was given, followed by an address by the President of Beloit College, Irving Mauer, his subject being "Good American Citizenship."

Thursday morning the subject of dues was discussed. The vote stood twenty for the one dollar increase in dues and only two for the reduction.

A student loan fund, fostered by the D. A. R., will be known in the future as the Ada Pratt Kimberly Loan Fund, in honor of our Wisconsin godmother, Mrs. Kimberly of Janesville. She is a Charter Member.

Election followed, with these results: State Regent, Mrs. Ralph H. Hess; Vice-Regent, Mrs. James F. Trottman; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. L. Olds; Registrar, Mrs. W. H. Webb; Recording Secretary, Miss Gene Sturtevant; Historian, Mrs. A. J. Vinje; Librarian, Mrs. W. G. Clough.

After the resolutions and other business was finished, the Conference closed with many pleasant memories to carry through the year.

MRS. GEORGE W. DEXHEIMER, Retiring State Historian.

"Lafayette, We Are Here"

The question has arisen as to whether the words: "Lafayette, we are here!" uttered by General John J. Pershing at Lafayette's tomb upon, his arrival in France after the United States joined the Allies in the World War, were not in some way an answer to a similar remark made by Lafayette when the famous Frenchman came to America to aid the patriots in the Revolutionary War.

Such seems not to have been the case. Lafayette did not come over with any troops. He came, secretly, with a half dozen or so other Frenchmen, officers. The first French troops to arrive in America came from the West Indies and joined in the futile assault on Savannah. They then went back.

The first real French expedition to come over was Rochambeau's army, which reached Rhode Island in 1780.

There is no record in the papers of the Continental Congress of any speech made by Lafayette. From other sources it appears that he was received somewhat coldly at first on account of the trouble caused by foreign officers who, as soldiers of fortune, had preceded him to America. He offered to serve as a volunteer without pay; but the first record that appears in the Journals of Congress is his appointment as Major General in the Continental Army.
VII. The American School

1. A brief discussion of American education may be found in Hart, A. B.: National Ideals Historically Traced, ch. xii; of American colleges in Bryce: American Commonwealth, ch. cv; later, fuller and more readable than either is Slosson, E. E.: The American Spirit in Education (Chronicles of America). For those wishing to use only one book the last named work, or Cubberley, E. P.: History of Education will cover all points; the references to the latter book may be enlarged from the same author's Public Education in the United States.

2. THE EUROPEAN BACKGROUND—Here, as usual, America began by importing from Europe, but the non-English element is larger in educational than in political ideas. For the English origins see Eggleston, Edward: The Transit of Civilization, 207-221; Channing: United States, i, 429-432; Cubberley, E. P.: History of Education, 319-326. For the non-English (Calvinistic) side see Cubberley: 330-335.

3. COLONIAL EDUCATION—Each of the three geographical groups of colonies developed education along its own lines:

(a) New England developed education institutions at public expense, with a strong religious background: Cubberley: 356-368; Channing: United States, i, 432-435.

   (b) The Middle Colonies preferred private and parochial schools largely under denominational control: Cubberley: 368-371; Slosson: ch. ii.

(c) Virginia and the southern colonies followed the English tradition that elementary education was not the State's business, which harmonized with their geographic and economic conditions. Cubberley: 371-375; Fiske: Old Virginia, ii, 245-253. General accounts are given in Eggleston: Transit of Civilization, 221-255; Earle, A. M.: Child Life in Colonial Days, ch. iii, iv; Channing: United States, ii, 362-372.

   Textbooks are discussed in Earle: ch. viii; the New England Primer is digested in Cubberley's Readings in the History of Education, No. 202; a fuller account is P. L. Ford: The New England Primer.

4. The decline of religious enthusiasm and the strain of the Revolution and the succeeding years led to a weakening of educational institutions, public and private. As they revived, the tendency, especially in New England, was to transfer them to the State: Cubberley: 519-527; 653-658; Slosson: ch. viii.

5. The typical American public school, free, nonsectarian, and supported by taxation, was the result of a battle carried on during the first half of the nineteenth century against the opposite tendencies. For the influences at work see Cubberley: 667-674; for the story of the struggle, Cubberley: 676-695; for a fuller account of the work of Horace Mann see Slosson, ch. ix.

   A general account of education for this period from a somewhat different standpoint is given in Channing: United States, Vol. V, ch. viii. For the influence of the Westward Movement see Slosson, ch. xi; Eggleston's Hoosier Schoolmaster gives a picture of the frontier school and the community it served.
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
Genealogical Editor
The Portner, Washington, D. C.

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.

ANSWERS

Dickinson's Co., Col. Porter's Reg't return for equipment dated 9 Nov. 1778. p 660. James
Merrick List of men appearing on a credit bill of Capt. Reuben Dickinson's Co. (yr not
given) said Merrick credited with service for 4 mos, 1 week. The name Merrick is spelled
9 or to different ways.
   (a) WARNER.—There are two Seth Warners in Mass. Soldiers & Sailors. One was 19 yrs
old, so he could not have been your ances. The other is in Vol. 16 p. 599. Seth Warner—Col-
one—from Cont. Balances of men belonging to Col. Hazen's & said Warner's Reg'ts;
were certified at various dates bet Apr. 1779 & May 1784.—Mrs. W. I. Fuller, 3 New-
bury St., W. Somerville, Mass.

12000. WRIGHT.—In "Births, Marriages & Deaths of Concord, Mass. 1635-1850" p. 267—Henri
Wright son of Jonas & Mary his w, b 22 Oct. 1796. p 267—Henry Wright of Concord &
Sarah Flint of Lincoln were mar 22 Apr. 1819—p 372. Jonas, s of Joseph Wright & Re-
becca his w was b 18 June 1762—p. 212. Jonas d 15 June 1818 aged 50—p. 337. Jonas Wright
of Concord & Mary Haigood of Acton were mar 11 Mch 1794—p. 359. Mary w of Lt Jonas
w of Lt Jonas d 12 Feb. 1813 aged 46—p. 333. Joseph Wright & Rebecca Heywood both of
Concord were mar 15 Dec 1743—p. 160. Joseph was b 28 Feb. 1722—p. 105 & d 16 Oct
1815 aged 93—p 335. Rebecca Wright dau of Dea. Samuel Heywood & Eliz his w was b 23
1801. John son of Ephraim & Ruth Flint &
Esther dau of Noah & Esther Fuller were mar
Flint b 9 June 1754—p 37, d 6 Sept 1810 aged
56—p 162. Esther Fuller b 25 Jan 1768—p 38,
d 12 Jan 1811 aged 43, p 161. From Concord
Recs Ephraim Flint & Mrs. Ruth Wheeler
were mar 31 Mch 1743—p. 153. He was b 4
Mch 1714—p 83 & d in Lincoln 26 Dec. 1762
aged 49—p 161.—Mrs. W. I. Fuller, 3 New-
bury St., W. Somerville, Mass.

12001. MILLS.—Stiles' History of Ancient
Windor Conn. p 494, 495. Peter Mills of Wintonbury, son of Peter 1st mar 24 July 1762
Joanna Porter who was prob b in Hatfield 7
Feb 1760/1. Peter d 1754. Son Gideon b 15
Aug 1715. Dexter's Annals of Yale College
for further particulars. From Simsbury
Recs by Albert C. Bates the following: Gideon
Mills & Eliz. Higley were mar in Simsbury 23
Nov 1748. He d 4 Aug 1772—p 214. His w d
26 July 1774—p 215. Their s Lt. Gideon b 16
Oct 1749—p 56 d 1813, mar Ruth b 26 July
1751, dau of Esq Oliver Humphrey b 1720 &
Sarah Garret whom he mar 28 Jan 1744—p 95.
Sarah was b 22 Jan 1724—p 139 dau of Francis
Garret & his w Sarah Fuller whom he mar
19 Mar 1723—p. 150. Lt Gideon's dau Ruth
mar Owen Brown. See Humphreys Gen. p
301 & 302 & Abiel Brown's Canton Gen. p 99.—
Mrs. W. I. Fuller, 3 Newbury St., W. Somer-
ville, Mass.

12016. MONTGOMERY.—Landrum's History of
Spartansburg Co. S. Car. gives the following:
John & Rosa Roddy Montgomery emig from
Pa. to Spartansburg Dist. 1785. Their s Hugh
mar Miss Reynolds & their chil were John,
James, Thos., Walker, David, Elias, Mary &
Eliz. who mar Shadrach Barton. Mary mar —
GROSS.—Mrs. A. J. Lamb, Enoree, S. C.

12030. SENSSENENDORFER.—Ludwig (Lewis)
Senssenendorfer & Catharine Inpodi were mar
25 Apr, 1797 by Rev. Johannes Heinrich Hef-
frich & are spoken of as from Lowhill Twp. Northampton, now Lehigh Co., Pa. (Pub. of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa. vol. 5 No 1, Mch 1912) She was prob. dau of Nicholas Inkbody, Colebrookdale who mar Margaret Linn of Great Swamp Northampton Co., to Dec. 1768 (Recs of St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church, Douglassville, Pa.) Nicholas & Adam Imbody were both members of Capt. Lente's Co., 1777-1778. (Pa. Arch 3rd Series, vol. 6, p 275.) Would be glad to corres on this matter.—Mrs. C. M. Steinmetz, 545 Centre St., Reading, Pa.


12058. BONHAM.—In the Bonham booklet compiled by the late Dr. Emmet Smith is the following: Malichi was the s of Absolom & Jemima Harker Bonham who at the beginning of the Rev. were living in Frederick Co., Md. “Aft the Rev. Malachi went west & his subsequent history is unknown.” Warford Bonham was b in Washington Co., Md Nov 1781 & d Marshall Co., Ill 1869. His f d when he was 5 yrs old, 1786, & 1790 his widow & 8 chil removed to Washington Co., Pa. where she set. 1800 Warford Bonham went west set. in Ross Co., O where 1808 he mar Rebecca Mason dau of a N. J. Quaker. He served in War 1812. 1832 he removed to Pickaway Co. & 1834 removed to Ill. His bros & sis were John, James, Jeriah, Eliz., Rebecca, Nancy & Mary.—Mrs. E. B. Haver, 2029 Elizabeth Street, Pueblo, Colo.

12064. GAINES.—Sir James Gaines of Newton in Wales Breconshire had s James who came to Va. & had s Richard b in Culpeper Co. Va. His s James 1710-1780 mar 1730 Mary Pendleton 1717-1803; his bro Henry mar Isabella Pendleton, Mary's sis, both dau of Henry Pendleton 1683-1721 & his w Mary Bishop Taylor 1688-1770. Do not know of your Henry but there is a deed on record Spottsylvania Co. Deed Book “F” showing in July 1760 Harry Gaines & w Martha of St. David's Parish King William Co., Va. signed a deed to 200 acres Spts Co.—Mrs. Chas S. Passmore, 717 West Granite St., Butte, Mont.

QUERIES.

12120. DILLON - HALL.—Wanted ances of Israel Dillon who d abt 1854 in San Francisco & also of his w Mary Hall who d abt 1852 in Marengo, Iowa. Their 5th chil, Samuel was b Feb 1835 in Millwood.—M. H. S.

12121. RUSH.—Want the relationship, if any, of John Rush of Lancaster Co., Pa. who d abt 1800, served in Capt. Skiles Co. in Rev.; wife's n Martha, to Dr. Benj. Rush.—C. B.

12122. GAILLARD.—Wanted Rev. rec. with proof of same of Charles Gaillard b 1757 d 1800. His bro Peter was Capt. in Rev. Army.—G. R. L.


12124. NICHOLS.—Wanted parentage of Rev. Darius A. Nichols. Had sis Lucy who mar Capt. Joe Spencer & a bro Benj. Rev. Nichols' parents lived at Roxborough, R. I. 1834, he taught in Kent Academy 1823-'24, was ordained in Auburn N. Y. 1829, was a student at Hamilton, N. Y. Was there Rev. rec in this line?—A. N. R.

12125. KILLCUT.—Wanted parentage & infor of Eleazer Killcut b 1763 in N. H. d 1842, buried Quechee, Vt. mar Sarah Jennie Carr of Hillsboro, N. H. who had 4 bros in Rev. Daughters Margaret Killcut m America Chase, Hartford, Vt. & Sarah m Simon Brockway, Randolph, Va.—S. P. H.

12126. CAMPBELL.—Would like to corres with desc of John Campbell & w Hester Clark, of Newberry Co., S. C. who moved to Warren Co., O., 1803. Also with desc of Douglas or Duncan Neal Campbell who came to America 1756; also with desc of Henry Darby of S. Car.—M. C. H.

12128. Clark-Jonas.—Adolph Jonas d in Middlesex Co., N. J. 1795. His gr. dau Catherine Jonas b 1782 mar Jonathan Clark 14 Sept 1800. Wanted Catherine's parentage also name of w of John Jonas who was in Continental Army 1776-1781, enlisted Middlesex Co., N. J. & in 1790 was in Washington Co., Pa.—A. C. H.


(a) Rhodes.—John James, Stephen Stuart & Jane Rhodes resided in Gloucester Co., N. J. They emig to Montg. Co., O 1817. James mar in O & set nr Indianapolis, Ind. Stephen Stuart m 1797 in Burlington N. J. Eliz. Hooper b 15 Apr 1773; Jane mar Henry Ledden, lived & d nr Glassboro N. J. Had chil Samuel, Henry, James, Elijah, Melita, Mary & Sarah. Tradition in the family is that the parents of these Rhodes were John Rhodes & Eliz. Stuart. Proof of this is desired, also place of res. of parentage. Would like to corre with their desc.

(b) Andrews.—Robt. Andrews of Ipswich, Mass mar 1647 Eliz. — Wanted her family name. Their dau Abigail mar Daniel Hovey.—H. L. S.

12130. Horton.—Wanted parentage of Jesse Horton who was b in Hanging Rock, S. C. 1773, mar Sallie Chamblee (Chambly, Chamblis) of N. C. They removed to Ala. abt 1820. Had 12 chil all b. in N. C. except one. Their s Wm. was b in Wake Co., N. C. 1812. Jesse Horton's f served in Rev. as a Capt. under Marion, proof of this service is desired, also all his dates.—J. R. R.

12131. Ammerman.—Wanted parentage & any infor of Philip Ammerman who lived in Pa. or Va. during the Rev., mar — Hebler in Pa. Their chil were Joseph, Daniel, Samuel, Isaac, Polly Ann & 4 others. Joseph mar Rebecca, dau of Johnathan & Susanna Starks Read & lived in Harrison Co., Ky. Wanted Rev. rec of Philip Ammerman & of his father, also of Johnathan Reed. Would like to corre with any desc.—A. C. E.


(a) Smith.—Wanted parentage of Thomas Smith & of his w Margaret Neal who were mar in 1805 in Sussex Co., Delaware.

(b) Myers-Schuster.—Wanted parentage of George Myers & of his w Susan Schuster who were mar abt 1790 & lived in Bedford Co., Pa. Were among the early set. of Jefferson Co., O.

(c) Runyon-Coriell.—Wanted ances or any infor of Philip Runyon & his w Elsie Coriell both of N. J. & mar bef 1784. Chil Esther, Adilla, Jane, Lewis Margery & Drake.—J. M.

12133. Williams.—Wanted name of wife of Benj. Williams b 15 Dec. 1758. He was s of Joseph & Eunice Wheeler Williams of Norwich, Ct. & gr son of John & Mary Knowlton Williams who were mar 1707. Did Benj. have Rev. rec.?—R. M. S.

12134. Cleaver.—John Cleaver b 4 July 1776 d 1837 mar Rebecca Taylor. Wanted his parentage. His father came from Scotland & set. nr Baltimore, Md.

(a) Simmonds.—Robt. Simmonds b. 1757 in Md. d 1840 in Ind. or Ohio. Mar Sarah George. Wanted date & place of marriage.—R. C. O'B.

12135. Dunn.—Was Abner M. Dunn (Lieut 1st Pa. 1783) or Isaac Budd Dunn (Major, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. St. Clair) the father of Jane Dunn who mar Samuel Kennedy prob in Hardin Co., Ky.? Jane & Samuel had dau Eliz. who mar Rev. Presley Neville Haycroft in Hardin Co., Ky. Haycroft was the s of Samuel, a Rev. soldier. Wanted assistance on these lines & to corre with desc.—A. C. E.

12136. Lockwood.—Wanted parentage & place of birth of Abigail Lockwood b 13 July 1769 mar 19 Feb 1791 Martin Rush & d 1851. Did her father have Rev. rec.?—H. H. L.

12137. Owen.—Wm Owen or Owens b 10 Nov. 1750 (Rev. sol) mar Sept 1773 his cousin Nancy Owens prob in Augusta Co., Va. Wanted parentage of both, & Rev. rec of their fathers.

(a) Short-Hansford.—Wanted parentage of John Short b in Va 15 Feb, 1756 mar prob in Rockingham Co. 20 Jan 1780 Mary Hansford. Wanted her parentage also.

(b) Parks-Davis.—George Parks, Rev. sol of Va. b. 5 Aug 1759 Shenandoah Co. son of John & Sarah Parks, mar 1st Millicent Davis.
48 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Wanted her parentage & Rev. rec of her father.—G. M. S.

12138. BAKER-ALLEN.—Albert Baker mar 21 Oct 1792 Mary.—He d 18 Nov 1839 & she d 22 Sept. 1845. Their chil were Rachel b 1794; Jeannette b 1796; Sarah b 1797; Kesiah b 1800; Isaac b 1803; Charles Sutton b 1806; Anne b 1807; Walter b 1810; Isaac mar 19 Nov 1820 Eliza Allen in Easton, N. Y. Wanted ances of Albert & Mary Baker & of Eliza Allen. Also Rev. rec of ancestors.—A. A. F.

12139. DANIFXS.—Wanted date of death & place of burial SE name of wife of John Daniels b in Grenock, Scotland. He served as Capt. of “Lower Co.” Fairfield Twp. Cumberland Co., N. J. Mil. at Haddonfield Oct 1777 & Apr 1778, at Salem Mch 1778 & Monmouth June 1778. Rec from Adj Gen. at Trenton, N. J. His son removed to Pharsalia, N. Y.—M. D. H.

12140. GAY.—Wanted ances with dates of Samuel Gay (Guy) who bought land in the Borden Grant in Va 1738. He was commissioned Capt. at Orange 1742. Proof of this is desired, also maiden n & ances of his w Margaret.

(a) STACY.—Wanted marriage rec. & all possible data of Kate (Catherine) Stacy who mar in Va. aft the Rev. a widower named Summers, either John or James. They removed to Mo. & set. nr Cape Girardeau. Did her father have Rev. rec.?—H. M. G. F.

12141. NEAL.—Wanted ances, place of b, all dates & Rev. rec of both James Neal & of his w of Augusta Co., Va. Wanted also her maiden n. Their sons James W. & Sam'l were bound by Robt Gwinn & Wm. Foraker uncles & exec. of James Neal's orphans. Samuel to Lanty Graham & James to Robt Gwinn by order of Court 21 Oct 1778.

(a) LOWRY.—Wanted ances, dates & places of b, m & d, maiden n of w with her gen of Stephen Lowry of Pittsburgh, Pa.—R. L. A.

12142. LYNCH.—Wanted parentage & any inf of Jane Lynch & her bro Thos. Jane mar abt 1780/82 in S. Car. Boardwine Waters & Thos. was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

(a) MASON.—Wanted parentage & any inf of David Mason b in Sussex or Surrey Co., Va. 1751, mar in S. Car. Laurens Dist., Isabella Teague. Had bros Job & John.—B. F. L.

12143. WALTON.—Wanted parentage & bros & sis of Frances Walton who was the 1st w of Col. Richard Calloway, Pioneer of Va. & Ky.—L. S. McC.

12144. CHAMPLAIN.—Wanted Rev. rec with proof & maiden n of w Eliz. of Wm. Champlain of Conn. The fam. removed from Conn to Western Pa.—G. D. T.

12145. GAITHER.—Wanted date & place of Capt. Basil Gaither who was b in Elk Ridge Md 1751 & mar Margaret Watkins. Wanted also dates & places of b & mar of his f Capt Edward Gaither who mar Eleanor Whittle, also Rev. rec of Capt. Edward.—C. B. M.

12146. DICKERSON.—Wanted parentage with all dates of Lyman Dickerson b 14 Feb. 1780. His father was from Washington Litchfield Co., Ct.—L. M. G.

12147. TALIAFERRO-THORNTON.—Wanted parentage with dates of Sarah Taliaferro who mar in Fairfield Caroline Co., Va. Col. Anthony Thornton. Their son Chas. Thornton mar Sarah, dau of John Fitzhugh, removed to Oldham Co., Ky. 1812, d there 1820. Did he have Rev. rec.? Their gr dau Sarah Ann Clarkson d 1820. Wanted Todd gen. & would like to corres with their desc. He had bros Robt. & Gus & sis Jane & Eliza.

(a) HOWARD-COURTS.—Maj. Wm. Taylor s of Geo Taylor of Orange Co., Va. & Rachel Gibson mar 1st Lucy Worrell Howard (Hoard); 2nd Eliz. Courts (Coats). Wanted gen of both wives. Chil of 1st w John mar Maria Frances Barbour & removed to Mo.; Eliz. mar her cousin Francis Taylor. Would like to corres with desc of the latter.—K. H.

12148. GASPER.—Wanted n of mother & date of mar of Dorothy (Dolly) Gasper, w of Jacob Kline who was b 27 Dec. 1785.

(a) FRantz.—Wanted name of w & date of m of m of Lawrence, son of Sebastian & Anna Frantz (France) b 1772.—C. A. F.


(a) WILLIAMS.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Williams who mar in Pomfret, Ct. 1782 Thos. Gould of Marblehead & Sturbridge.—J. G.

12150. MOORE-MURDOCK.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of Solomon Moore, b 30 Jan 1750 prob. Athol, Mass.; wanted also ances of his w Submit Murdock b 10 Jan 1759 at Windham Ct. or Vt. They lived at Wilmington Vt. & removed to N. Y. State 1792.—S. M. S.

12151. CUBBERLY.—Wanted to corres with desc of Dr. James Cumberly whose dau Hannah mar Lieut John Dever. The scales which Dr.
Cubberly used for weighing medicine for the Rev. soldiers are still in existence.—W. H. H.

12152. **PATTESON.**—Wanted proof of Rev. rec of Israel Pierce Patteson son of Serosen Nelson Patteson & his w Mary, dau of — Strohm of Pa. & his w Mary Pierce of New Hampshire.—W. M. C.

12153. **DOBYNS.**—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of Frederick Dobyns of Richmond Co., Va. who mar Lucy Mott in Northumberland Co., Va. Dec. 1794. Their chil were Nancy mar James Finley; Leah m Wm. Finley; Eliz. m George Finley; Harriet mar Dr. Humphrey Bennett Jones; Sarah mar Ambrose Grayson Gordan; Randolph Mott; John Frederick. Wanted any infor of these families.

(a) **MOTT.**—Wanted Rev. rec & any infor of Randolph Mott of Northumberland Co., Va. who mar Francis Craine. Their s Randolph mar Nancy Walker & had chil Isaac, Randolph, Joseph, Sara mar Edward Dobyns; Lucy b 1776 mar Frederick Dobyns 1794; Eliz. Mott; John & Nancy who mar Howard Finley. Wanted also Rev. ances of Nancy Walker.—J. R. W.

12154. **DUTCHER.**—Wanted date of mar of Gabriel Dutcher & Eliz Knickerbocker. Their dau Catherine was b 18 Sept 1749 in Salisbury Conn.—E. D. T.

12155. **SHACKELFORD.**—Wanted parentage & gen of Richard Dunford Shackelford b in Pittsylvania Co., Va 1795. His mother was a Dunford. His father was b in King & Queen Co., Va. Richard Dunford Shackelford fought in both the 1812 & Mexican Wars. Wanted Rev. rec of his father.—M. W.

12156. **ROQUEMORE-ROCKMORE.**—In an old family cemetery at Dennis, Putnam Co., Ga. there is the grave of Thos. Rockmore b 1734 d 14 Oct 1820. The name here is spelled Rockmore but in the Family Bible it is Roquemore. Mary Ann Rockmore b 22 Mar 1802 d 25 Mar 1880, m 6 Oct 1822 Wm. Barron Garrard of Putnam Co., Ga. Wanted any infor of this Rockmore family.—F. R. H.

12157. **GREENER.**—Wanted gen of Philip Greiner & of his w Margaret —, who lived nr Wooster, Wayne Co., O. Their chil were Mollie, Peggy, Mary, Barbara, Sophia, Betsy, Catharine Sarah, John, Fred, Philip Jacob & one who d in infancy. Their dau Mary mar 1st — Smith & had s Adam Vincent Smith of Bloomfield, Iowa. She mar 2nd Wm. Marks & had dau Sophia b 22 May 1843 mar 1st — Cochran; 2nd James Brewster 4 Feb. 1867.—J. B. M.

12158. **ROWLAND.**—Jesse Rowland & his w Bettie Marcus came to Amer. Wanted dates of their mar & their coming to Amer. Their s John Young Rowland was b 1779 & the fam lived in Va. or N. Car. Later they removed to Tenn., Ky. & Mo. Would like any infor of this family.—G. P.

12159. **WOOD.**—Wanted parentage of Eunice Wood who mar Roft. Graham, Rev. sol., who was b 1747 in Spencer, Mass. His bro Wm. b 28 Aug 1753 & he were son of John & Jane Thompson Graham.—E. C. S.

12160. **NICHOLAS-BRUSH.**—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev. rec of father of Mary Nicholas who mar Uriah Brush (Bruce, Brooss). Their chil were David, Joseph & Sarah b 1776 d 1870 in Sandgate, Vt. mar Thos. Farr, 1772-1848; wanted also his parentage & Rev. rec of father. Wanted Rev. rec of Uriah Brush.

(a) **TORRANCE.**—Wanted parentage & dates of Lewis Torrance who mar Betsy. Wanted her maiden n. Lewis came from Conn. to Jay, N. Y. abt 1812; his f came from Scotland.

(b) **KETCHUM.**—Wanted maiden n of w with her dates, of Epenetus Ketchum b 1736 Huntington, L. I., d 1789, served in Rev. from Berkshire Co., Mass. Wanted also parentage of Sally Knickerbocker 1772-1846, who mar David Ketchum 1765-1845.—C. F. M.

12161. **WRIGHT.**—Wanted ances of Lieut. Wm. Wright b Northcastle, Westchester Co., N. Y. d 1786. May have also lived in Dutchess Co., N. Y.—F. F. H.

12162. **BARNES-SEWARD.**—Wanted ances of Jackson Barns b 1815, Hamilton Co., O. & of his w Julian Seward b 1818, Hamilton Co., O. Want proof of her Sparks ances.

(a) **BURKhardt.**—Wanted dates & place of burial of George Burkhardt, Rev. sol from Pa. or Ky. Set. in Ky. aft Rev. 118 years old. Wanted names of chil by 1st w.—E. E. S.

12163. **CORLiss.**—Wanted Rev. rec of George Corliss of Schoharie, Herkimer Co., N. Y. His parents are buried in London Dist Canada West. & Geo. may have been b there, but his chil were b in Schoharie.—E. D. F.

12164. **WILLS.**—Wanted dates of b & d & Rev. rec of Louis Wills who was b in Slausberg, Germany, came to Amer. & mar.—Dick. Their s Peter b 23 Dec. 1776 mar 15 Dec. 1806 Susanna Weitzel & d 14 Nov 1856.—W. L. C.


The photographic illustrations alone in "The Manors and Historic Houses of the Hudson Valley," by Harold Donaldson Eberlein, are worth more than the price of the book. Moreover, they are worth framing. These eighty-one illustrations range from quaint cottages to stately mansions, together with views of the interiors and close-ups of charming doorways.

In this volume, you are taken into a "timber-ceiled room in a low-caved house on the banks of the Hudson," where the Society of the Cincinnati had its birth. In the garden of another venerable house, farther up the river, you "learn that 'Yankee Doodle' was written by a young officer attached to General Abercrombie's staff, as he sat by the well"; and, again, if you enter a small study in a certain serene mansion in Cambridge," you find "that when a young subaltern popped in, without first knocking, and found General Washington on his knees in fervent prayer, the great man, enraged at the intrusion, flung his scabbard at the youngster's head, swore roundly at him as he beat a hasty retreat, and then returned to his prayers."

So, in each instance, the houses impress the stories of history upon the mind. The houses of the Hudson Valley are rich in such lore for it was the great highway of the Province and, later, the chief line of strategy during the War of Independence. "Many of the most momentous as well as the most dramatic events in the history of the war occurred in or near the houses" described by Eberlein. Therefore, these houses "afford a concrete setting for bygone men and deeds, and help us to visualize momentous actions and diverting incidents alike, with all the attendant circumstances."

This volume of over three hundred pages, its attractive binding comporting with its valuable contents, is a limited edition and the type from which it was printed has been distributed.


A contribution, by a Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, to the history of the Southwest in a treatment of the separation movement which, immediately after the Revolutionary War, was rife on all the frontiers. The movement for the establishment of the State of Franklin on the headwaters of the Tennessee River has been denominated by the historian, McLaughlin, as the most famous example. Winston Churchill, in portraying this unique State in his novel, "The Crossing," says: "What principality in the world has the story to rival that of John Sevier and the State of Franklin?" The new-state movement was led and carried on for years by Revolutionary soldiers of the trans-Alleghany Country (in Tennessee and Virginia), who were animated by the spirit of the Revolution itself.

The book peculiarly appeals to the Daughters of the entire Southwest, many of whom are descended from Franklin leaders and the opponents of the State of Franklin, such as Sevier, Cooke, Shelby, Martin, Carter, Tipton, Doak, Outlaw, Kennedy, Doherty, the Campbells, Barton, Hardin, Christian, Robertson, Cage, White, and the Conways. These and many others are adequately sketched. The volume is rich from a genealogical standpoint. Phases of the history of the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky and Alabama are given, and the book may be deemed a definitive treatment of the separation movement, ranged around Franklin as its most significant manifestation. Any descendant of East Tennessee ancestry may read the book with pride and profit. Edition limited to 450 copies.
Bonny Kate Chapter (Knoxville, Tenn.), with a membership of 130, has celebrated all patriotic anniversaries. In October we presented to the High School and City Libraries copies of Johnston's "Yorktown Campaign." During Education Week members visited schools and talked on patriotic subjects. February 22, a program was held in the High School, and Dean Hoskins, of the University of Tennessee, gave an address on the life of Washington. Tennessee Citizenship Week was stressed and through the efforts of the Chapter nearly $500 was raised toward placing in Statuary Hall, in the Capitol at Washington, statues of Jackson and Sevier.

The newspapers and special screen slides were used to bring before the public portions of the Constitution during Constitution Week. Naturalization exercises were attended and the Manual was distributed to the new citizens. Our newspapers were requested to copy the Flag Code, with cuts, as given in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine; and a clipping was sent to the State Historian for the State Scrap Book. Through the Chapter, Miss Mary Temple, Honorary State Regent, presented to the City Library a genealogical work; the Regent, Mrs. Cates, presented three volumes, published in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1785-86. Our Chapter sent to Memorial Continental Hall a copy of "The King's Mountain," by Miss Kate White, who is one of our members and our State Historian. Gifts were made to the mountain school at Devil's Fork. In March a Kenmore tea was given and $254.35 was realized. A card party netted us $79.50.

Two beautiful luncheons were given by the Chapter; one for Miss Temple upon her return from Sweden, the other for the retiring Regent and her officers.

Application has been made for markers for the graves for two Revolutionary soldiers. Through Miss Kate White, who is a recognized authority on early Tennessee history, the exact location of old Fort Adair was made. John Adair, a Revolutionary soldier, built the fort, and his three lineal descendants, Mrs. Martha Smith, aged 96, Mrs. Sara Saunders, aged 88, and Mr. J. Harvey Smith, aged 85, unveiled the marker of beautiful Tennessee marble, which was a gift to the Chapter from Mr. John Ross. Credit is due Mrs. James D. Hoskins and her able committee, who made it possible to celebrate Flag Day by unveiling this marker. After an interesting program the Regent, Mrs. Benjamin Cates, installed the new officers, and the program for the day and for the year was brought to a close.

Bettie Lewis-Ayers Hoskins, Historian.
Rebecca Motte Chapter (Charleston, S. C.). It was indeed a privilege for our Chapter to have the honor of entertaining our President General. The officers and members, with many distinguished guests, gathered in the “Old Exchange,” the South Carolina State Building, to welcome Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, and to hear her words of greeting and her helpful talk pertaining to the work of the National Society. It was on this occasion that the silver service from the U. S. S. South Carolina was used for the first time since it was placed in the custody of the State D. A. R. Rebecca Motte Chapter was extremely gratified by the interest evidenced by Mrs. Cook in the work accomplished by its 140 enthusiastic members.

We hold the State championship for contributions to Tamasee, having given $3,800 to that cause. We care for the State D. A. R. building, which is the most historical in South Carolina. We have placed many valuable relics in the Chapter Room. On one wall may be seen one of the three original copies of the Declaration of Independence, and we have also a portrait of George Washington, painted before 1800, by Gilbert Stuart. Near by stands a towering grandfather clock which has kept time for two hundred years. There is a large picture of Lafayette at the Court of France, and a bronze group representing “The Spirit of ’76.” The statue of our statesman, Senator B. R. Tillman, who was diligent in procuring the building from the Government, rests in an alcove. This statue was made from the copper bottom of the Maine.

Our great interest at present is centered upon a portrait of Rebecca Motte, for whom our Chapter is named. The ceremony of unveiling this will take place in the fall. Soon after this there will be another ceremony—that of unveiling a memorial tablet to Mrs. Lee Harby, to whose appreciative mind came the thought of preserving the historic building, and it was through her untiring efforts that the “Old Exchange” was finally given into the care of the Daughters of the State.

We are doing with enthusiasm what seems to us worth while—and at the end of each year, when we sum up the activities of our Chapter life, we find a record of which we are not ashamed.

ADELE J. BAKER, Regent.

Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter (Morgantown, W. Va.). Each year since 1920 we have offered two loan scholarships of $250 each to girls who otherwise could not finance their year’s work. We have two girls graduating this June, each receiving an A. B. degree, and another whom we helped two years ago is also completing her work. Each year the Chapter has earned this money. Sometimes we give concerts, again a play, perhaps a food sale or an individual subscription. No matter how we have raised the money it is always a Chapter work and never that of a few members. This comes under the head of Patriotic Education, and we also give prizes in our local schools and each year we send $50 to the Pine Mountain Settlement school in Kentucky, and donate to Red Cross and County Hospital Funds. We place the Daughters of the Revolution Magazine in the High School and
the W. V. U. libraries. We have placed a *Maine* tablet in the High School. Our Chapter has a great variety of Americanization work which we do. We always attend and assist the foreigners when they receive their citizenship papers from the courts. We secure a special speaker, present each man with a copy of the American's Creed, an Immigrants' Manual, welcome them personally and urge them to attend our night schools, which we visit frequently. We distribute many Manuals to foreigners and have sent boxes to Ellis Island, besides having interesting Americanization programs.

We have placed a granite marker, costing $100, with a "Real Daughter" tablet. This is in memory of our Real Daughter, Mrs. Susanna Guseman Cobun, who lived to be 101 years old.

All patriotic days are observed. The June meeting is set aside as Flag Day, and some of our most interesting programs are held at that time, such as a display, with descriptive readings, of over thirty United States Flags, showing the evolution of our Flag from Colonial times down to the present day. We have Magazine programs, Colonial and local historical ones, educational papers, lectures, etc. Several times a year our social gatherings draw us closer together. At our Washington's Birthday party we are costumed in flowered gowns, with curls and powder in imitation of our Revolutionary mothers, while candles, spinning wheels and flags, old songs and dances take us back over a hundred years.

Our Chapter was organized in 1904 and we hope to celebrate our twentieth anniversary in May. Our motto is Loyalty to the National Society and to our Chapter, for we are not only Daughters, but Sisters in a great cause.

**Juliette Bowers Baker, Historian.**

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**Michael Trebert Chapter** (Port Angeles, Wash.). Port Angeles was presented with its first historical marker by Michael Trebert Chapter on April 25. This marker is a tablet of bronze set in a gray granite boulder, the tablet bearing the following inscription:

"President Lincoln, on June 19, 1862, ordered a reservation here for lighthouse and military uses. Later, under Congressional act of March 3, 1863, part of it became a townsite reserve, making Port Angeles the second national city. Erected by Michael Trebert Chapter, D. A. R., 1924."

In the presence of citizens of the city, the marker was unveiled by Nancy Claire and Harriet Sue Erikson, two little daughters of a member of the Chapter. Our Regent, Mrs. T. H. White, presented the marker to the city, and it was accepted by Mayor H. M. Fisher. An ivy plant, brought by Mrs. E. B. Webster from Martha Washington's garden at Mt. Vernon, was presented by her to be planted at the monument. Dr. F. T. Hyde, representing the Sons of the American Revolution, gave a short address. T. F. Trumbull told of the setting apart of the townsite of Port Angeles, and the ceremony was concluded by the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Port Angeles has the unique distinction of being the second city reserved by act of Congress and the only one so designated by Abraham Lincoln. In accordance with the recommendation of Victor Smith, who had been sent as Collector of the Customs to Puget Sound, Mr. Lincoln, on June 19, 1862, ordered a reservation of five and a half miles along the shores of Port Angeles for lighthouse, naval, or military purposes. In 1863, again acting upon the advice of Victor Smith,
President Lincoln ordered the survey of the public lands at Port Angeles into urban and suburban lots, except so much as might be needed for government purposes. Of the 5,000 acres in the reserve, less than 1,000 were surveyed and sold, Victor Smith asking and receiving permission to withhold certain blocks from sale.

Port Angeles has grown until the population is now almost 10,000. It is the farthest northwest city in the United States, located on the straits of Juan de Fuca, 18 miles from Victoria, British Columbia, and it is 65 miles from the Pacific Ocean. It has a splendid harbor, which accommodated the entire Pacific fleet. Each summer part of the Pacific fleet comes to the harbor for two months.

Beth Webster, Corresponding Secretary.

Bradford Chapter (Canton, Pa.) reports a membership of ninety. We have held nine regular monthly meetings with a good attendance.

We participated in the Fourth of July celebration, which was the largest in the history of our town. There were about ten thousand people on the streets and there were no arrests for drunkenness.

Our yearly County Picnic was held at Moundland Park, the home of Congressman L. T. McFadden. There were about three hundred present from the different Chapters in the county and Regents from neighboring counties, who were invited to meet the guests of honor, the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, and our State Regent, Mrs. John Brown Herron. They each gave very interesting accounts of the work being done by the National Society.

Our programs have included a "Study of the Constitution," by Mrs. Grace Callen; an interesting paper on Benjamin Franklin, by Mrs. George Warren; and "Historical Spots in Pennsylvania," by Mrs. Arthur Mason.

Nettie Randall, Historian.

DuQuoin Chapter (DuQuoin, Ill.) was organized Sept. 1921, with 12 members. Under the efficient leadership of our organizing Regent, Mrs. Lillian Maury Cranston, we now have 43 active members, with a number of papers in Washington for verification. We have a number of non-resident members and each year one meeting has been set aside for the reading of letters from them.

Our Chapter has every year met all State and National obligations, including our quota for the Illinois Room in Memorial Continental Hall, and three cents per capita for Ellis Island.

Two bags of clothing were sent this year to the school at Crossmore, N. C., also a box of material to the detention department at Ellis Island. We contributed our quota to the Manual Fund, bought for distribution among the schools over the country, the Creed and Flag rules and the schools have been instructed in patriotic education through the Chapter.

A certified copy of an old Slave Will of David Roe, ancestor of the Historian, probated 1702, with a certified copy of commission of the Regent's ancestor, Abraham Maury, as 1st Lieutenant of the 10th Virginia Regiment, together with old land grants of Perry County, were sent in. A tortoise-shell card case, the gift of the Regent from the Chapter, was presented and accepted by the Curator General for the Museum at Memorial Continental Hall.

Several graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located and reported for marking.

A letter of condolence was written to Mrs. Harding, two cousins of the late President being members of the Chapter.
Special programs for all patriotic days are arranged. On Washington's Birthday a patriotic luncheon was given in the Presbyterian Church parlors, where 73 guests in Colonial costumes were seated at tables decorated with appropriate colors. Mrs. G. C. Parks, Regent of Jacob Rich Chapter, Cobden, Ill., and Mrs. Mary Woods, real granddaughter of Tamrack were special guests.

On Memorial Day the Chapter united with the veterans of the Civil, Spanish-American, and World War in celebrating the occasion. The Insignia in colors of the D. A. R. and the Flag was carried by two children dressed as Martha Washington and Uncle Sam.

Flag Day was celebrated by a supper to which men were invited. Our Regent represented us at the State Conference and the Historian attended the Continental Congress at Washington.

(MRS.) JENNIE ROE WALLACE, Historian.

Commonwealth Chapter (Richmond, Va.) marked in Hanover County, "Studley," the birth place of Patrick Henry, with a granite boulder and bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

Patrick Henry
Born 1736——Died 1799.
This boulder marks
"Studley,"
The birth place of Patrick Henry
whose immortal words:
"Give me liberty
or give me death,"
fiend the torch of the
Revolution and framed
the destinies of this
glorious nation.
Commonwealth Chapter.
Daughters of the American Revolution.
State of Virginia.

The tablet is placed at the crossroads leading to the old Henry home. Senator Wickham introduced Katherine Spotswood Watson, nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lee Watson, and a little "kinswoman" of Patrick Henry, who unveiled the tablet. After the ceremony the hundreds who had motored from Richmond, Ashland and the surrounding country, repaired to the home of Mr. Greenlee, built almost on the site of the old Henry home. Here the exercises were held in the old Oak grove. Dr. Goodwin gave the invocation and this was followed by the American's Creed, recited by all. Our Regent, Mrs. William Jefferson Payne, presented the tablet in a charming address, commending it to the people's care to be cherished as a marker to the great American. Mr. William Shelton, supervisor of Hanover County, and a descendant of Patrick Henry, received the tablet on behalf of the county, pledging as officer and private citizen, to honor it as a priceless treasure. Mr. J. Watson Hall, of Ashland, introduced Senator Henry T. Wickham, of "Oak Hill," Hanover County, who delivered an eloquent address on Patrick Henry, extolling his virtues as a Christian father, citizen, patriot, orator, and one possessed of prophetic vision. The exercises were concluded by the singing of America.

MRS. HARRY LEE WATSON, Historian.
San Antonio de Bexar Chapter (San Antonio, Tex.). Many expressions of admiration and much applause were given to the patriotic float entered by our Chapter as it passed in the parade of the Battle of Flowers on San Jacinto Day. The float was decorated with flowers and green leaves, our emblem on the front showing to great advantage. On the float were two spinning wheels at which were seated Miss Moffet and Miss Shropshire. The scene represented a Colonial Tea party and the tea table was presided over by Mrs. J. K. Taylor, Mrs. George E. Chamberlain and Mrs. K. McGary. Betsy Ross, in the person of Mrs. Frank Halsey, was working on the first United States Flag. All the ladies wore Colonial costumes, with powdered hair and patches.

The float was drawn by a six-line team of sorrel horses driven by three soldiers, and had an honorary mounted escort of Army officers, Captain Fenters, Captain Howard, Lieutenant Mongers and Lieutenant McGehee. For many years San Antonio has taken pride and interest in the Battle of Flowers, given each April in commemoration of the Battle of San Jacinto. This battle, marked a critical period in Texas history, for it resulted in the defeat of the Mexicans under General Santa Ana in April, 1836. After this battle Texas became an independent republic and continued as such until 1845, when it was admitted to the United States.

Major Hugh Dinwiddie Chapter (Lewisville, Ind.) was organized in 1921 with 32 charter members. We now number 55 and will soon celebrate our 4th birthday. During the past years we have entertained and been entertained; have earned money to make contributions to the different schools and memorials, and bought a bond, also. In conjunction with the Henry County Historical Society, eight graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located and markers placed at three of them with the usual ceremony of unveiling—MAHALA CORTLEYO V BARTLETT, Historian.

Parsippany Chapter (Parsippany, N.J.) dedicated a boulder and table in honor of the Soldier dead of all Wars. The program was in charge of the following committee: Mrs. P. Gertrude Leonard, Mrs. Janet M. Bates and Mrs. Mary R. Cobb. After the bugle call the Parsippany band played "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean;" the presentation of Flags was by Mrs. Marjorie Baldwin, Miss Elizabeth Condit and Mrs. Estelle H. Ball.

Mrs. Annette C. Ball, the Regent, spoke, welcoming the guests. She said, in part: "In the name of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, I welcome you at the unveiling ceremonies of this monument, which is placed here to commemorate the memory of the fathers of our Country, and as our beautiful tablet shows, not only our fathers, but the memory of all patriots of all wars.

VINCENTIA MACDONALD, Historian.
God grant that our Society be inspired to do their full share in helping to bring lasting peace, and that our monument may stand while time shall endure as a final emblem to those who have made the supreme sacrifice for our Country and for right.”

Mrs. Estelle T. Condit and Mrs. Maria C. Kitchell, Vice Regents, drew the cords which unveiled the tablet and Mrs. Jane M. Bates read the inscription, “To honor and commemorate our undaunted forefathers of the Revolution, who aided in securing American independence and establishing constitutional government and in memory of all patriots buried within this cemetery.” Prayer was then offered by our senior member, Mrs. Sarah De Hart Condit. After “The Star Spangled Banner,” Mrs. Caroline S. Howell, ex-Regent, gave a list of the names of all soldiers buried here and placed on the monument an ivy wreath. The audience then sang “My Country ‘Tis of Thee,” and joined in the march with the Boy Scouts and children to place flowers on the graves. The audience then gathered under the beautiful trees, where a large flag was stretched, which everyone saluted after another patriotic song. The Rev. Ward Righter, of East Orange, led in prayer, after which Dr. Charles S. MacFarland gave a fine address. The ceremonies ended with the firing of a salute and “taps.”

Annette C. Ball,
Regent.

Gaspee Chapter, (Providence, R. I.) was one of the first ten chapters to be organized in the country, and on January 11, 1924, celebrated its 32nd birthday at the Providence Plantation Club, with a Colonial costume party. It has been the custom of the Chapter to make a great deal of the birthday party, and, like other such celebrations, always has a huge cake, the cutting of which is a decided feature.

Many of the members of the Chapter, and not a few of the guests, were in Colonial costume. It was like stepping into the drawing room of one of our Colonial ancestors when we entered the beautiful ballroom of one of the women’s clubs, to be greeted by our Regent, Mrs. Arthur M. McCrillis; the Rhode Island Vice President General, Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, and Mrs. Charles Longley, former Vice President General, and other State officers.

Our Regent appeared as Martha Washington, stately, true to type. Our Vice President General came as Mary Dyer, a Quakeress of note in Rhode Island history. Mary Dyer was the only woman among the Quakers to receive capital punishment. She was hanged in Boston Common in 1660, as an unbeliever.

After greeting our fellow-members in their new characters, a very enjoyable program was given by Mrs. Geneva J. Chapman, who rendered two groups of Colonial songs, and groups of Colonial dances by children. Hospitality was delightfully extended to all by the Washingtons, Lincolns, Madisons, Adams and
Greens of Rhode Island, of which General Greene, "The friend of Washington," was one. It was really an education to study the dress and customs of Colonial days, to turn back the pages of history and endeavor to portray the pioneers of Revolutionary times, who played their parts so well that we, their descendants, look with pride upon their achievements and strive to be worthy of the heritage they have passed to us.

There is a value in these parties, for, as we study the characters we wish to represent for a few short hours, we do, indeed, catch the spirit of those Colonial days. We pause in wonder at the greatness of the people (our people) of "yesterday," and pray that we may catch their spirit so that we, too, may do our part in upholding American ideals.

PEARL M. T. REMINGTON, Historian.

Conemaugh Chapter (Blairsville, Pa.) was organized May 8, 1923, by the Organizing Regent, Ellie Roberts Ray, with twenty-seven charter members. The Chapter chose for its name "Conemaugh," the Indian name of the river on which the town of Blairsville is situated. The name means "otter creek," and down this river sailed Christian Frederick Post, Conrad Weiser, Christopher Gist and many others in their dealings with the Indians. With civilization came the Pennsylvania canal and the Pennsylvania railroad winding their way along the stream, but in 1889 the river became suddenly internationally known through the Johnstown flood.

The Chapter issued a "Yearbook" in September, with the subject of "Pennsylvania," for its study. The book contains the names of members and their Revolutionary ancestors. We were represented by a delegate at the State Conference at Lancaster in October. A doll bazaar in December netted us $166 and a food sale in May brought $37. Beside our State tax we gave 25 cents per member to the Manual for Immigrants; $5 to the Harding Memorial; $5 for a Health Bond; $10 to the Caroline Scott Harrison Dormitory Fund; $15 to the Americanization School at Old Concord; $10 to the Lincoln Memorial University in Tennessee; $5 to the pupil who made the best mark in American history and $2 to Ellis Island. The Chapter gave a large American Flag to the Public Library and a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence to the High School. Framed copies of the Flag rules were placed in the hotels and stations; nine copies of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine are taken by members and one copy is placed in the Public Library; twenty-six graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located and duly reported by the Regent, ten of these have had D. A. R. markers placed upon them. The Regent presented a book, "An Abridgement to the Laws of Pennsylvania," published in 1801, to the Museum in Memorial Continental Hall, and a large American Flag to each of the two troops of Girl Scouts in the town.

We have held nine regular meetings. At the Constitution meeting the Regent displayed a parchment land grant with the signature of Thomas Mifflin, one of the Pennsylvania signers of that historic document; likewise the signature of Benjamin Franklin on a parchment grant at the meeting held in honor of that noted Pennsylvanian. But most interesting was the document bearing William Penn's seal, with the date, 1684, which was shown in
connection with the paper on the founders of the State. At the Lincoln meeting one of the members read "The Perfect Tribute," by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. The papers at each meeting have been well prepared and instructive and the cooperation on the part of the members has been splendid. We now have 38 members with the application for our charter in Washington. Two members have an ancestor who was an original member of the Order of the Cincinnati, and three have a Mayflower line. The President General's message is read at each meeting. The social events of the year were a banquet on Washington's Birthday, with appropriate toasts and a minuet danced by two little girls in Colonial costume, and a social on Flag Day with a program in keeping.

Ellie Roberts Ray, Regent.

John Davis Chapter (Abilene, Tex.) The luncheon given by the Chapter on Feb. 22, was especially beautiful. Places for forty-five guests were marked by cards showing George Washington in the escapade so interesting to the minds of America's childhood. Living cherry trees in buff and blue pots further carried out the tradition. The Star Spangled Banner, which floats over every D. A. R. meeting, held the place of honor on the wall, surmounted by silver letters of the organization. It was lighted by an antique hall sconce. The Chapter's emblem, adorning another wall, showed to advantage in the candlelight.

Davis Scarborough, dressed in Colonial costume, as were all members of the Chapter, added much interest in his office of old town crier, announcing dinner with his bell, and later the program, which was worded in quaint old English. Before luncheon, the salute to the Flag was given, while the orchestra played "Dixie." In the absence of Mrs. Greenleaf Fisk, our Regent, Mrs. R. E. L. Norwood acted as mistress of ceremonies, welcoming the guests and afterwards giving an interesting outline of Washington's life and service to his country, and a brief history of the organization of the Chapter in Abilene. Mrs. Dallas Scarborough gave an account of Washington's courtship and marriage. Miss Viola Warren, accompanied by Miss Sullivan on the piano, sang charmingly several old songs. Lois Manly gave a realistic reading, and Miss Marjory Cope, Miss Anno Brown, Mr. Davis Scarborough and Mr. William Gavin, beautifully costumed, danced the minuet. As a fitting close to the program, Mrs. S. T. Dowda proposed a toast to Our Country, the heroes of three great wars, their colors and the women who stood by them. The response was made standing, while the orchestra played the National Anthem.

This year our Chapter has followed the Historical program outlined in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, especially the part that women played in American history.

Bess Hall Pearce, Secretary.

Blue Savannah Chapter (Mullins, S. C.), We met on May 12, 1922, and organized, with Mrs. E. T. McMillan as Regent. We are one of the youngest Chapters in the State, but we have paid all our dues, met all our obligations, and we have money in our treasury. We chose our name to memorialize a battleground nine miles south of here, at Arie's Cross Roads. The battle was fought August 16, 1780, and the Whigs, with General Francis Marion in command, defeated the Tories under Captain Barfield.

On one side of the battleground, where the National Highway passes it, is a spring of pure, cold water. At this spring we plan to place a marker and lay out a small park. This we expect to complete shortly and we hope that the weary traveler may rest, and drink of the cooling water.

Capitola Holliday Kiney, Historian.

Peace Pipe Chapter (Denver, Col.) was organized in May, 1910, with a membership of thirteen. Mrs. Greydene Smith was our first Regent. We now number over eighty, with more coming. Each year has been an advance in loyal, patriotic service.

During the World War we did our utmost to help. Donations to nine different relief stations amounted to $3,052.75. On our service flag we had fifteen stars. Two of our boys, Harry Lauritz Lubers, Jr., and George Donald Holden, made the supreme sacrifice while in service in France.

A tablet, marking the site of Baker's Springs, which furnished the first water supply for Denver, was unveiled with fitting ceremonies at the east end of West Colfax Avenue viaduct, on October 29, 1921. This tablet is on the highway leading to Denver's beautiful mountain parks. The invocation was given by Dr. Lauren M. Edwards of Trinity Methodist Church, and the benediction by the Rev. Charles A. Brady. Miss Lucy B. Tarbell, daughter of our Regent, who by her devoted
efforts has made possible this patriotic progress, unveiled the tablet. Addresses were made by our Regent, Mrs. Tarbell, and the State Regent of Colorado, Mrs. Herbert B. Hayden. The tablet was received for the city by Walter B. Lowry, Manager of Parks and Improvements, and a letter was read from Governor Shoup.

Our meetings are held once each month, from October to May, inclusive. They are much enjoyed, being along patriotic lines with music and a social hour following. A luncheon is usually given at a hotel by the members who have not entertained the Chapter, and this is our guest meeting.

When the Chapter celebrated its first birthday, Mrs. Frank Wheaton presented it with a gavel made from walnut, grown on the grounds of Mt. Vernon, after giving an able review of the work of the National Society from its beginning.

By the capable, efficient work of our beloved Regent, Mrs. Winfield Scott Tarbell, who has served us so long and faithfully, we shall soon be able to erect two more markers.

Annette Newcombe, Historian.

Matthew Starbuck Chapter (Baker, Ore.) After three years of untiring effort, Mrs. J. L. Soule, Organizing Regent of Baker, Oregon, gathered a group of seventeen women as charter members of Matthew Starbuck Chapter. During this time of preliminary work, Mrs. Isaac L. Patterson, of Salem, Oregon, gave her generous assistance, visiting Baker, the first time as State Regent and later as Vice President General. The Chapter was officially organized and the officers installed in June, 1921, by Mrs. John A. Keeting, State Regent. We have at present 29 members. We hold regular monthly meetings, the business sessions being followed by programs on Oregon history, Colonial history and a study of the Constitution of the United States.

Among some of our Chapter activities have been the following: distribution throughout the schools of thousands of copies of the American's Creed, contributions to the Chinese relief, joining with Pendleton and Dallas Chapters in giving $50 for a scholarship at the International College at Springfield, Mass., purchasing Block certificates, and contributing toward Kenmore.
Especially notable was the "Old Trails" program, when talks on the Santa Fé Trail, the old Spanish Trail and the Oregon Trail created among the members renewed interest in the trail blazers. A "Pioneer Pageant" was staged in Baker on July 4, 1922. Our Chapter took a prominent part in the program. Miss Anne M. Lang, our State Regent, and herself an Oregon pioneer, attended, and on the day following she gave us an interesting talk on patriotic education and the correct use of the Flag.

On July 4, 1923, President Harding dedicated the Old Oregon Trail Highway to the memory of the Pioneers. The meeting was held at the Top O' The Mountains, and was vividly portrayed in the January, 1924, issue of our Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

The most elaborate function given by the Chapter was the Colonial Tea on Washington's Birthday. Those who assisted Mrs. Soule in her home on this occasion were charming in their powdered hair and costumes. One suite of rooms became for the time being an historical museum, where were displayed many Revolutionary and Pioneer relics, among them a number of spinning wheels, some rare old china, coats-of-arms, counterpanes and silverware. A program of old ballads was given and the minuet danced by a group of little girls in Colonial costume. A splendid address on the life of Washington was given by Bishop W. P. Remington of the Episcopal Diocese of Eastern Oregon.

Elizabeth Burrows,
Correspondent.

Pasadena Chapter (Pasadena, Cal.) We now have 128 members and 12 associate members. We have two Real Granddaughters, Mrs. Katherine R. L. Alden, and Mrs. Mary Jane Jewell.

The finances of the Chapter are in good condition. We have a balance of $75 in the treasury after expending nearly $1,000. We also have a Liberty Bond and nearly $190 in a savings' account.

Our chief activity has been work for disabled soldiers under the direction of Miss Charlotte Tuttle and Miss Genevieve Church-Smith. Near Pasadena a rest camp is maintained for disabled ex-service men and women. For the upkeep of the premises, Pasadena Chapter has contributed $195, besides $24 for emergency relief. A large supply of food and clothing was also given. The Chapter set aside $25 for their Christmas party which, with other cash donations, provided toys and goodies for the children and a plum pudding for each family. In May the Chapter furnished transportation and lunch for 300 disabled veterans at a picnic.

Americanization and patriotic education has been another important phase of our Chapter work. Patriotic parties were given to the adult members of the Americanization class at the Garfield School when they were graduated and received their citizenship papers.

Six French orphans have been supported by the Chapter during the year. Substantial sums, amounting to $144.65, were given to California Junior Republic; Pacific Lodge Boys' School; The International College at Springfield, Massachusetts; Pasadena Settlement; Ellis Island and Angel Island; and all National and State requests have been fully met. It is the custom of the Chapter to award prizes to the two boys at the California Junior Republic having the highest standing in American History.

The correct use of the Flag has been constantly stressed. In December a wild flower Flag of everlasting blossoms, dyed red, white and blue (to be used upon a float in the parade of the Tournament of Roses on New Year's Day), was made with the assistance of Martin Severance Chapter. This Flag was of the period of 1847-50, and was displayed at the State Conference in March and was favorably passed on by the California State Flag Chairman. Two silk Flags were presented to the Board of City Directors of Pasadena. Large wool bunting Flags were given to Pacific Lodge, a home for boys in Pomona, and to the colored girls' division of the Y. W. C. A.

A number of Revolutionary relics have been collected during the year, the history of each being on file. Excellent work has been done by our Historian, Mrs. Harriet Oxley, in collecting genealogical data. Among the early pioneers who did much for our beautiful city fifty years ago, were Thomas Elliott and his wife, Helen Brown Elliott, whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower. Their genealogies have been sent to the State Librarian and to the State Historian, together with the history of the first Flag made in California.

Nine splendid programs were given during the year, including a travelogue portraying England and France, addresses on "Better Films," "Conservation and Thrift," "Respect for the Law," and "The Constitution of the United States," together with a musicale and the annual birthday luncheon. This, with the installation of the incoming officers following the June luncheon, ended a most enjoyable and profitable year for Pasadena Chapter.

Minnie S. Perkins,
Secretary.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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