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The Alien Within Our Boundaries

By James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor

It has not been by a mere matter of chance that the United States has become great and its people prosperous. There is something more than luck in maintaining the stability of a government, the theory of which was different from that which had ever been successfully tried before, which required perseverance, hard work, study, and training of the citizenry for the specific task of self-government, as well as the exercise and enjoyment of the rights of labor and recreation.

The American-born child has before it a definite period of instruction. In schools he is developed to meet the particular educational needs of the young man or woman who expects, upon attaining majority, to take a definite part in the rule of his land. The proper preparation of the native-born American for his task of self-government is the concern of all of American society. The State leaves nothing to chance—the school laws throughout the nation, though not uniform, require generally a certain school attendance, and this attendance is assured through the annual school census, aided sometimes by the bugaboo of child life, the truant officer.

Speaking of the school census, what is a census anyway? Why do we have a complete census every ten years, and certain specific censuses on particular phases of American accomplishment at shorter periods? What is the need of the census that the nation should go to such enormous expense as enumeration requires? A census is a means of collecting information, co-ordinating it and making available facts, pure and unadulterated, which may be used as a basis for study and solution of various problems of economic, industrial, commercial, and civic importance. We cannot successfully complete any job without knowing it. You cannot solve any problem of arithmetic without figures.

How true it is that no condition ever remains the same for any length of time. Man and man's accomplishments are either progressing or retrogressing. There is no middle ground. We aim always to go forward, but without knowing where we stand with relation to the objects about us, we may
feel we are moving, and yet not know the direction. The census tells us where we are “at,” to use the language of the street.

The United States today has no easy problem to solve in its alien question. We know that there are nearly six million aliens in the country, and that there are whole communities where foreign customs and foreign tongues are spoken, but, as a nation, we do not know the whole story. There is only one way for us to get down to brass tacks in the solution of the alien problem and that is by getting the facts, then analyzing them and taking affirmative measures for correcting the situation where it is found serious.

The Congress of the United States has for some time considered the increasing proportion of alien residents and the bringing in and teaching of strange and unsound doctrines of economic and political control. The Immigration Act of 1917 prohibits the admission of aliens who are anarchists or members of certain unlawful organizations as well as the deportation of aliens found in the United States engaged in activities detrimental to government by constituted authority. The 1921 and subsequent quota laws were affirmative measures to check the entrance into the United States of aliens in such large numbers as to make the problem of assimilation a difficult one. Our greatest problem today is the establishment and maintenance of a policy toward the stranger within our gates.

It is in the solution of this problem that I propose the annual enrollment of our alien population. The average alien, who today is without adequate opportunity to learn what America means is in this country ten years before he is naturalized. Primarily the idea that I wish to express in compulsory enrollment of all aliens is to be helpful to the alien, first of all, in that it would provide the facts and the foundation upon which we could build a national program for expediting assimilation and encouraging naturalization. This is not a proposal looking toward compulsory citizenship, for citizenship is not a mere matter of form; it must come from the heart. Naturalization tells only half the story of assimilation into American life.

The enrollment of all aliens will give rise to a system that would do two things: give the alien who honestly and conscientiously seeks to comply with our laws and to fit him for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, the help which he must have to accomplish this end; clear the way for the elimination of the foreigner who is here in defiance of our laws or who preaches the downfall of American institutions.

The proposed legislation is essentially a program of education in which every alien enrolls for citizenship training. It will provide the contact now lacking between the foreign-born resident and the government. Furthermore, it will enable the government to know its task because it will have adequate and complete information concerning the individual needs and the collective needs of the aliens in a community. It will prove an identification which will establish for all purposes his right to be in the United States. This identity, during a time such as at present when thousands of aliens are illegally in the United States, is certainly worth something to the alien who has been legally admitted and has a right to enjoy the advantages and the privileges of American life.

Essentially a government of law and order, the United States must maintain its dignity in the mind of not only the citizen but the alien population. Our immigration laws are a part of our statute system and the proper respect for them must
be had as of all other laws, if we are to maintain for our government its place among the other nations of the world. The knowledge that every alien must register will lessen the number of violations of our immigration laws by surreptitious entry of aliens. But the usefulness of the enrollment plan as an aid to detecting criminals is only secondary to the use which should be made of it in stimulating better citizenry.

The desire is first to teach English so that we will be a nation with a common language, every citizen standing upon an equal basis with the other in ability to understand all matters of general interest and to communicate one with another upon the many subjects which arise in the daily life of every man, woman and child in the country. In addition to English, the alien should be taught the several other subjects which treat of our national life, history, government and economics. The greatest menace to American institutions is ignorance led by selfish education—the man who has to get his information from one who sees fit to give him only such as will serve his selfish interest. The alien should be educated and made to think and argue for himself. He should not be allowed to take for gospel truth those statements made from a soap box by some red leader in his campaign of anarchy. Through a properly organized system of education the government will get its story first to the alien; and, once understanding what it is all about, the alien—usually here because attracted by the greater opportunities under our plan of government—will properly estimate the value of the statements he hears about him.

The national campaign for better citizenship through education should be organized with a national advisory committee to assist the Secretary of Labor in making such regulations to carry on the work of naturalization as would seem to best suit the needs or requirements of the United States and to secure the greatest co-operation among the several nationalities and races represented. The national committee would comprise the leading men in every one of these groups of enrolled persons. They would serve without compensation, to the end that a better understanding and a more efficient working basis for Americanization and naturalization could be worked out. Under the national committee would be local committees made up in the same way and, as the Secretary of Labor would be chairman of the national committee, so the naturalization examiner would head the local committee. These committees, through the individual members representing each of the nationalities or races enrolled, would assist in making up the program for education and Americanization in the local communities.

Those organizations would work with the local schools, churches, fraternities, and civic and patriotic bodies. They would outline the programs for education, determining to what extent text books, moving pictures, dramas and other means of education could be best utilized. At present there is no organized program for such work. A number of separate organizations have undertaken it, but they have been without direction.

I can picture to myself the great army of foreign born banded together through the enrollment system as one great fraternal organization, working toward the end of fostering better citizenship and greater respect for American institutions. In this work of Americanization there is a part for every American citizen individually, and through the organizations of the church, fraternal, civic and patriotic societies.
The financial means to carry on the program I have outlined would be supplied by the small enrollment fee collected at the time of the annual enrollment. This fund, too, might be used in rendering assistance to aliens who, through no fault of their own, become destitute and public charges. The present immigration laws require that, should an alien become a public charge before he has been here five years, or any time from causes which are not affirmatively shown to have arisen subsequent to his arrival, he be taken into custody upon the warrant of the Secretary of Labor and deported to the country from which he came. Think of the tragedy which must follow when the breadwinner, the father of a family of five or six, dies and leaves them without means of support. The alien who dies and leaves a family in this condition before having resided for five years in America seldom leaves behind sufficient means to care for his family. The smaller children make it impossible for the mother to earn a living and thus the family has to be sent back. They have no home on the other side and perhaps they have lost all communication with their friends, and yet we do not deem it our national duty as American citizens to take care of them. The making of this enrollment fund available to help out in emergencies of this kind may seem paternalistic, but considered as a kind of insurance that stigma is removed and the project takes on the essential elements of some of our leading insurance institutions.

Briefly, let me summarize some of the other results which I believe the alien education enrollment plan will accomplish; first of all, for the alien as an individual and indirectly to the benefit of the Government and then the results which would flow directly to the advantage of American institutions:

It will arouse in the alien a desire for American citizenship and whether this desire be from patriotic or selfish motives, if he be worthy, his acquisition into American citizenship is advantageous.

It will mean protection to the alien from the wiles and schemes of the nationals of his own country and those born here through the establishment of places, the creation of committees, etc., from which he can secure reliable, accurate information.

The ultimate object, the assimilation of the foreign born through Americanization and naturalization, is more readily accomplished because it does away with the necessity for producing witnesses who have personally known the applicant for citizenship for a period of five years. Experience has proved that this requirement, at present necessary, the alien can not meet because of circumstances not otherwise detrimental to himself.

By being brought into contact with representatives of the Government whose duty it is to make no distinction on account of race or religion, it helps to break down the barriers of prejudice and misunderstanding, which sometimes exists between the foreign and native born.

Education in the language, methods, ideals, and traditions of America means increased efficiency with the attendant advantages to the alien, to the local community, State and nation, and the world.

The result of this training will tend to earlier familiarize the foreign born with American customs and ideals. Will promote sanitary methods through instruction and by observation.

Will reduce disease by an understanding of things taught and seen, read and heard.

Will reduce crime in that those who are inherently honest will not, when difficulties and embarrassments, trials and temp-
tations arise, listen to the wiles of the tempter, because they have come to a knowledge that in America the individual has his own chance. Will reduce crime because a clear understanding of the possibilities of America brings a realization even if the individual be not inherently inclined to honesty, that it pays to be honest.

It will detect the international crook, the dope or narcotic peddler and the trafficker in women and children.

It will lessen the number of violations of our immigration laws by the surreptitious entry of aliens, because the knowledge that all aliens must enroll will check the rush of such violators.

It will adequately check the legality of the residence of Orientals, toward whom we have adopted a policy of exclusion.

It will mean that the possibilities for the practice of sabotage, etc., on the part of the foreign born, perhaps subsidized from abroad, will be considerably lessened.

Will teach respect for the law, for with an understanding of the purposes of the law comes an appreciation in the individual of its advantages.

This enrollment measure is obviously of advantage to the employer of foreign-born labor because of the increased efficiency, greater production and better systematizing of methods and reduction of accident loss by reason of inability to comprehend English instructions.

Will decrease labor turnover because promoting increased efficiency and a realization by employees that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." It will increase the products of America, both for foreign and domestic consumption, with the resultant advantage to the manufacturer and employee, thus promoting general prosperity.

It will enable us to better protect our own country, gained through the blood of our forefathers.

It will likely tend to the arrival on these shores of a better class of aliens, in that those here will convey to those of the relatives and friends abroad a higher conception of America and the duties and possibilities of participation in American life, with a resultant desire on the part of those better qualified to emigrate and a corresponding hesitancy on the part of those less qualified.
The William Henry Harrison Home

By Mindwell C. Wilson

THE outstanding work of the Indiana Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the past year has been the raising of a $10,000 endowment fund for the preservation of the William Henry Harrison Home in Vincennes. Under the administration of the former State Regent of the Indiana Society, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, of Delphi, the endowment fund has been raised and has exceeded by several hundred dollars the desired quota. William Henry Harrison was governor of the Indiana Territory from July 4, 1800, to September, 1813, when Harrison was placed in command of the troops of the Northwest Territory and Gibson became governor of the Indiana Territory. This splendid mansion was built in 1804 at Vincennes, the territorial capital that had been also the seat of the French Government and, with the arrival of Governor Harrison, Vincennes became the western outpost of Anglo-Saxon civilization. The Indiana Territory stretched from Lake Superior to the Ohio, from the Mississippi to a line east of Cincinnati. Vincennes was the administrative center of this great territory and for the space of five months Harrison was also governor of the vast Louisiana Territory that President Jefferson bought from France. The bricks in this house were brought from Pittsburgh on a flatboat. The house is large and imposing. No other house in this country is filled with more memories or has greater historic interest for the people of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. For years the Harrison house was the link that bound what had been New France to the government at Washington.
"What I kept I lost,  
What I spent I had,  
What I gave I have.”

—Persian Proverb.

AUGUST, now the eighth month of the calendar year, was named for the Roman Emperor Augustus, one of the greatest rulers that ever lived. Of it a poet has said,

"August being rich arrayed  
In garment all of gold down to the ground."

There is, indeed, something royal about it. For it is a month of gold and purple, its sun throwing a "golden glory" on the yellowing fields of grain, while everywhere there is the sheen of goldenrod and aster, and of purple grapes ripening on the vine.

One of the warmest months of the year, and usually one of the stillest, its heat is likely to be of the "sweltering" variety, hence, August is proverbially the month of vacations.

To many of us it means pleasant change of scene and restful, health-giving hours spent apart from the usual routine of life's duties. For still others of us, the magic carpet of journeys, from one cause or another, fails to alight before our doorstep and August, instead of affording leisure and pleasant change of scene, becomes, instead, one of the busiest months of the whole year, with young folks home from school and the joys, the cares, and the responsibilities of hospitality thick about us. For still others of us it is a testing time of our powers of endurance and our serenity of disposition, with the yield of garden, field, and orchard peaking themselves for distribution and winter storing.

However, no matter what the problems and responsibilities that come in lieu of the August holiday, let our compact with ourselves be, that we shall determine both to play and rest in our home environment. Routine is not only needful but essential in the well-ordered business of living, but well-planned breaks in the routine of one's daily life not only make for longer lives, for greater efficiency, and for greater joy in the doing of our daily tasks, but for that happier understanding of our neighbor's viewpoint, which sweetens daily intercourse.

A famous physician's criticism of us American women is that, when we are most fatigued, instead of giving our bodies and our souls the needed repose, we put our intelligence in our vanity bags and goad ourselves to increased activity. Suppose, by way of answer, that, during this month of August, we try to so plan one of our waking hours, that we may, as nearly as possible, shut ourselves off from the routine. This hour, spent in complete relaxation and rest, in uninterrupted reading, or in that form of enjoyment which means greatest bliss to each particular soul, will, I suspect, do a very great deal toward imbuing each one of us with that freedom from care and worry which will make for the poise that brings peace of mind in its wake. In this way each one of us will prove herself a vacation specialist, prescribing for herself the type of vacation that it is possible to procure with the resources at hand.

And, while we are still upon this topic of vacation, I wonder if you know that the banking institutions of the country, in line with their Christmas Club Savings
idea, are inaugurating Save-to-Travel Clubs—with vacations carefully planned by experts, at prices ranging from fifty dollars upwards. To even read the illustrated pamphlets issued in this connection is to indulge in that most fascinating of indoor sports, the planning of a journey which the Save-to-Travel Clubs claim to turn from a dream to a certainty.

In world history there is scarcely a more important month in all the calendar year than that of August. It saw the battle of Thermopylae, in 480 B.C. It was in August, 1492, that Columbus sailed from Spain on his first voyage of discovery to the new world, and, in August, 1502, that he first landed on the American continent. Likewise, was it, in August, 1620, that the Pilgrims sailed from England on the Mayflower, and that Hendrik Hudson first entered Hudson Bay. Coming nearer our own day and time, the Holy Roman Empire ceased to exist in August, 1806; Fulton’s Clermont made its trial trip in August, 1807; the United States and Spain signed peace proposals in August, 1898; and the principal old-world nations, engaging in the recent European conflict, declared their pronouncements of war in August, 1914.

For us, in our own daily lives, and in our vacation plannings for increasing the membership and promoting the general welfare of our Society, may this month of August, 1925, likewise, prove a time of auspicious beginnings whose like we have not yet been privileged to know, either as individuals or as an organization.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

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Tribute to the Flag
By Ethel Roads

Mahantongo Chapter, Pottsville, Pennsylvania

A S A GOOD thought sent from one to another collects other good thoughts on its mental journey, so does the American Flag, fluttering in the breeze, radiate messages of Liberty and Service to the north, east, south, and west. The Aurora Borealis, catching this message, reflects the colors of its symbol so that the very firmament itself is permeated with the ideals and inspiring sentiments which the American Flag represents.
Historic Arrow Rock Tavern

BY MRS. RYLAND TODHUNTER
Historian, Lafayette-Lexington Chapter

THIS well preserved and ancient public house derives its name from the quaint old town of Arrow Rock, of which it is the heart and center. The tavern holds first place by right of its history, as well as by the halo which time, romance, and sentiment have thrown about it. Since the tavern shares equally with the little village and beautiful name, we would know more of the origin of Arrow Rock.

Tradition tells us that before the trapper had penetrated the wilderness, before his batteau had parted the waters of the turbid Missouri, the cliff on which the old town is situated was known to the Red Man of the Northwest, from the Yellowstone River and the Little Missouri down. On the slope of the hill at Arrow Rock are, or once were, bushels of flint sprawls and defective arrow heads, showing that at some remote time, further back than any history or authentic tradition, this locality was once the manufacturer of arrow heads. This gives a reason for the name, no doubt, given by the Indians and translated into our language by the whites. The place was called Arrow Rock before the coming of the white man, for a pretty story is told of how a young Indian brave won the daughter of the Chief in a contest with his rivals, shooting an arrow from the opposite bank of the river and letting it fly farther than any of them, on the high rock, which ever after was known as Arrow Rock. In the year 1807, a company of traders, with headquarters at St. Louis, sent Capt. George Sibley, of St. Charles, to establish a trading post within the present boundaries of Saline County. The site chosen, after a careful survey of the country, was where the present town of Arrow Rock now stands. We have the written word of Captain Sibley that he swam the Missouri River in order to reach the sightly land, an elevated, green pillow of grass, topped with forest trees and resting in an elbow of the broad river. At this point Captain Sibley erected a substantial building of logs, a story and a half high, with one door and no windows, which could be used for a trading house, or converted into a fort or block house.

In 1811, the first ferry, a rude one, was established, and settlement began in earnest. Gradually Arrow Rock outgrew the log-cabin type of hostelry, which had supplied "entertainment for man and beast," for the pioneer in his advance to the conquest of the wilderness. In 1827, the ferry was crowded with passenger traffic to Saline County, and Arrow Rock was fast becoming a place of commercial importance. In 1830, Judge Joseph Huston built the Arrow Rock Tavern. It was built of brick, his slaves burning the brick, and erecting it on the present site of the building. Its architecture is characteristic of the early period, having the old-fashioned stone and brick fireplaces and high, small-paned windows. The woodwork throughout is of solid native walnut, dressed by hand, and estimated to be worth many hundreds of dollars.

Ninety-five years ago the old bell, in its shelter on the roof, began its clanging, inviting the countryside to its "warming." It has been rung six times daily since
that time, according to the custom instituted by the old Judge—a half hour before meals and then again at mealtime. In days gone by the bell was official announcer of any especial event or of any speaking taking place. Perhaps the old bell pealed out a joyful tone when a steamboat from St. Louis steamed slowly by on the first venture up the river to the head-waters of the Missouri. Or a more martial tone may have been in the call during the Black Hawk War, when Major Gentry passed that way to establish fortifications in the Northeast. Perhaps there was a wail from the belfry as it called a gathering that they might lament together the great floods throughout Missouri. Or, again, a year later the burning of the State House at Jefferson City and all the early records. No doubt the bell rang out a joyous shout on many occasions, especially when its three citizens were respectively called to the Governor's chair. And when a life ended the bell tolled in doleful manner for each departed citizen, laid to rest in the little cemetery beyond the town, where more celebrities of the State now rest than in any one spot within its borders.

And now since the historic treasure—the old tavern—has been given by this State into the keeping of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution, the members of Lafayette-Lexington Chapter must soon make a holiday pilgrimage down the Santa Fé Trail to visit the old tavern. Be assured, it will be to each of you a day of thrills, from the moment your car glides to the outer edge of the old pavement, bordering the entire front of the building. Sentiment is stirred anew, as you set foot upon those ancient paving stones, worn away by the trampling of many feet, where in olden days the county elections were held, and the travelers from far and near rested, as they quaffed their ale and exchanged stories of the Trail and of the unsettled West.

At first glimpse of the gray face of the old tavern, you are impressed with the smallness of the brick of which the broad front is built. Then you note a touch of color, flaming along the double line of windows—modern window boxes—all abloom with larkspur and gilly flower, sweet pinks and four o'clocks, pretty-by-nights, and flowering moss, young shoots from the parent plants that have been growing for years in the old flower garden back of the house, and nourished by water from the "big" spring near by. Four front doors usually stand invitingly ajar. Whichever one you choose ushers you into a commodious room, with an enclosed winding stairway, leading to a room of like proportions in the second story. Be advised, though, to select the central door over which the wooden
sign “Old Tavern” swings. Entering, you find yourself in the “Office,” where the clerk’s desk, like an old counter, runs in a half circle from a window to the door opening into another stairway. Opposite the desk is the big fireplace and high wooden mantel supporting an old clock, still keeping time, although it may have been made by Eli Terry, who taught Seth Thomas how to build clocks. Ranged round the room are split-bottomed and cane-seated chairs. And you are again back at the desk, to examine the register, thumbed, worn, soiled, and flyspecked. Over its open pages dangles the knotted end of the bell rope, which has come down from the attic, through roof, ceiling, and floor, and ceiling and floor again, awaiting the touch of a hand—its call to service. Pass on to the dining-room, where the long, narrow tables of white pine are scrubbed and shining. And to the kitchen, with a giant fireplace, where pot-hooks are still swinging. And so on through the pantry, the woodshed, the milk house, and the sheltered deep well. Over the entire building, front, and double “L” are the bedrooms. The largest room in the tavern is on the ground floor, reached from the parlor, and from two other entrances, one leading into the garden. In this room the guests of the “Inn” assembled, the wandering stranger was welcomed and hospitality extended alike to the humblest wayfarer and the honored guest.

But the old “Tap-Room” has been transformed, and now has a higher mis-
OLD ARROW ROCK TAVERN—ARROW ROCK, MISSOURI—INTERIOR OF TAP-ROOM, WITH RELICS
sion. Today it is a treasure house of precious things. Missourians, interested in seeing the Government make a State Museum of the old tavern, gave of their personal stock of heirlooms, or lent them. The walls are covered with objects of the greatest historic value. The articles listed have been several times published, and it is too long to enumerate here. One of the homely and lowly objects to which you will do homage, I predict, is Daniel Boone’s fiddle, upon which he played until feeble old age stayed his fingers. Then he gave it to a negro boy, a son of an old servitor, “who knew a good fiddle-tune when he heard it.”

In “the best bedroom” of the Tavern the furnishings have been restored, through the efforts of the Old Trails Roads Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, aided by the women of Saline County, in and around Arrow Rock. A massive mahogany four-poster bed was the gift of members of the Marmaduke-Sappington family. Upon this bed, on show days, is spread the elaborate rose quilt which was loaned by Lafayette-Lexington Chapter. An extra price was charged tourists for the use of this room, because of its attractiveness, after it had been refurnished.

There is yet a last word to be added before you leave the Tavern on your journey homeward. The room in which a tragedy occurred will not be pointed out to you, neither will the ghost walk while you are near, although you may hear whispers of the “haunted room.” But “I tell the tale as it was told to me.”

A long time ago, in an upper room in the Old Tavern, a young mother lay in the curtained bed, with her infant son clasped in her arms. The winter’s day was drawing to its close. Outside, the snow fell softly over the short street and the dark river, just beyond, filled with floating cakes of ice. As the twilight deepened the young husband closed his place of business, crossed the street and entered the tavern. Eager to reach his loved ones, he climbed the stair, and opening the door softly he paused on the threshold. The fire diffused a rosy glow throughout the room. The negro mammy, faithful and devoted nurse, lulled by the warmth and silence, was asleep in her chair. The proud father walked softly toward the bed. Smiling in anticipation of the vision of happiness awaiting him, he drew aside the curtains, bending low to bestow a caress. The little three-weeks-old babe was alone. The mother had disappeared. Clad only in her white nightdress, she had gone, in the cold, the snow and the night. And no trace was ever found of her to this day. Across the river, opposite the point where the short street wound down to the water’s edge, a band of friendly Indians was encamped. For many years the story was told among them of how on winter’s nights, when the snow was falling on the water, a spirit maiden robed in white hovered in the air above the drifting cakes of ice, as if moving with them, until she was caught up by the clouds and wafted away.

At a dinner given in the Old Tavern a few years ago a party of elderly gentlemen were gathered to celebrate the birthday of Mr. William Wilhelm. Responding to the felicitations of his friends, Mr. Wilhelm said, in part, “Seventy-eight years ago I was a deserted babe, born in an upper room in this house. I have spent the greater part of my life within its walls. Together my father and I lived here until he passed away. I have never married and shall spend the remnant of my days where, years ago, I gave up all hope of finding trace of my mother, who disappeared, leaving me a helpless babe of three weeks.”
A Shopping Tour with the First Lady of the Land

By Florence Seville Berryman

Illustrations by Clifford K. Berryman

(Continued from July Magazine)

PRESIDENT TYLER averaged a different “first lady” for each year of his one term in the White House. His first wife, Letitia Christian, was an invalid, and died in 1842, making but one official appearance, at the wedding reception of her daughter Elizabeth. Mrs. Robert Tyler presided until after the death of her mother-in-law. She wore gowns made for her in Washington, “one a pearl-colored silk that would set you crazy,” she wrote to her sister, and which “fit her to perfection.” She also ordered clothes and bonnets from Lawson’s, in New York. The second Tyler daughter, Mrs. Letitia Semple, was mistress from 1842 until the President’s marriage in 1844 to Julia Gardner, a New York girl less than half his age. She had bought her trousseau in the fashionable stores of her native city, having no occasion to shop for others during the eight months of her life in Washington.

Congress behaved in small fashion toward the Tyler administration, because of party animosity, and made no appropriations for furnishing the White House, or for the numerous incidental expenses of fuel, lights, doorkeepers, private secretary, and a thousand and one other things that usually served to practically double the President’s salary in the middle of the nineteenth century. But Tyler supplied the lack from his private funds and maintained the high standards of his predecessors for entertainment. John Quincy Adams was a guest at Tyler’s first Independence Day dinner, and recorded in his diary that they were served with turtle soup from a 300-pound turtle presented by admirers in Key West.

Mrs. James K. Polk was familiar with Washington shops long before her husband’s term at the White House, as he had been a Congressman and Speaker of the House of Representatives a decade earlier. She had good, though quiet, taste in dress, being of a devoutly religious nature, which made her somewhat austere. All dancing was banished from the White House during her occupancy there. She held weekly receptions, but the increasing population of Washington and its attendant increase of callers made it necessary for her to dispense with refreshments altogether.

“Some have greatness thrust upon them” is most applicable to Mrs. Zachary Taylor, to whom social life in the White House was so distasteful that she refused to preside as “first lady” and retired with her pipe and her knitting to a few private rooms, making no public appearances. She continued, however, to take more than a supervisory interest in household affairs, preparing many dishes for the President with her own hands. She had always been a superlatively domestic woman, having her own little dairy and her own vegetable garden, personally doing the necessary manual work in them. Paris gowns held for her not the slightest lure. Her daughter Betty, Mrs. Bliss, was presiding “first lady” and carried off
her duties in a satisfactory manner. She must have been obliged to get a new ball gown almost immediately upon her arrival in Washington, for at the inaugural ball tendered her father so much grease dripped from the tallow-candle illumination that it appeared as though some of the dancers were taking wax casts of their frocks.

Mrs. Millard Fillmore was one of the most cultured women of the White House, and is chiefly remembered for having installed in it the first library. She personally secured $5,000 from Congress and selected the books. She seldom went out socially, as she had a weak ankle which often kept her abed. New York admirers of her husband had presented her with a fine carriage and horses, in which she occasionally drove out, and on shopping expeditions. She had a rarely talented daughter, Abigail, who presided socially, although she was scarcely more than a child.

Mrs. Fillmore had an old black cook who had served in the White House for many years. She purchased for him a small hotel range to lighten his labors, but instead of so doing it completely upset him. He had dextrously prepared many-course dinners for as many as thirty-six people, in a huge fireplace with cranes, hooks, pots and pans, kettles and skillets. But managing the draughts in the range was beyond his ability; so the President went personally to the Patent Office to inspect the model and restore calm in the kitchen.

We shall not have a very energetic time shopping with Mrs. Franklin Pierce, whose husband is said to have saved $10,000 of his salary during his single term. It was a melancholy one, as his son had been killed just three months before his inauguration, and the mother was inconsolable, wear-
ing mourning throughout the period and purchasing practically nothing in the way of clothes while in the National Capital. She was prevailed upon to attend the inaugural ball, but did so in a black dress. She was kept occupied with household affairs, however, as many renovations took place during the Pierce administration. Congress appropriated considerable sums for the repairs, and the selection of the furniture was delegated to a gentleman of taste and judgment. John B. Blake, Commissioner of Public Buildings, had charge of such purchases for Mrs. Pierce.

The Pierce dishes, now in the relics room at the White House, were a memorial gift from Miss Harriet Crump, of Washington, whose father was steward for Mrs. Pierce and also during a part of two other administrations.

A vivid contrast to this régime was the one which followed, when beautiful Harriet Lane presided over the social affairs of her uncle, President Buchanan. This was one of the most brilliant administrations in our history, for the magnificence of White House entertainments and the importance of national visitors there, among whom were the Prince of Wales and the Japanese ambassadors, who presented a vast number of rare and costly gifts to the President. Miss Lane's personal charm and genius for social conduct had been enhanced by many years as presiding lady for Buchanan in London and elsewhere. Her chic costumes were generally purchased abroad and in New York City. While in the White House she left her household affairs almost exclusively with her competent staff of servants.

Of all the ladies of the White House, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln receives the palm for eccentricity. While her husband was absorbed in guiding the nation through the greatest crisis in its history, she was concerned with social prestige and new clothes to a point where they became a mania with her. She went frequently to Perry's, a store at 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., on the site now occupied by Kann's department store, and bought innumerable yards of silks, satins, brocades, and other materials, and literally tons of buttons and trimmings. These latter were her hobby; she may be easily termed a collector of buttons, such stores of them did she manage to accumulate. A negro seamstress lived in the White House all during the Lincoln administration and must have been engaged every waking minute in the wholesale production of dresses, for after the assassination of the President, Mrs. Lincoln and the negress, Elizabeth Keckler by name, went to New York City and held a great sale of from 800 to 900 dresses, ostensibly worn in the White House by the President's wife. The seamstress later wrote a "biography" or "memoirs" of her years in the Lincoln household, recounting numerous gross falsehoods. The domestic servants, who ran the White House without much interruption from their mistress, were, after the assassination, dismissed by her for the sake of economy, and the mansion was at the mercy of the destructive crowds which surged through it before President Johnson's family were able to move in. Many of the valuable old furnishings were stolen, many ruined during these weeks while Mrs. Lincoln remained there, apparently ill. The tragedy of the Lincoln administration was complete.

There is extreme pathos in the realization that so often, when a man reaches the prime of his life and talents, the wife of his own generation, who has for many years worked with him and made it possible for him to reach the heights, has failed in health and is unable to share the
enjoyment of his success. Such a wife was Mrs. Andrew Johnson, who was able to make but one public appearance. Her daughter, Mrs. Martha Patterson, was the President's "first lady" and the Johnson household was very lively, with the two Patterson children, a sister and three children, and the President's two sons. Mrs. Patterson was excessively domestic, and took pleasure in such little tasks as skimming the milk given by the cows that grazed between the White House and the Potomac River.

In surveying the amounts of appropriations by Congress for White House expenses during twelve years, which included a part of the Grant administration, when the President's salary was raised to $50,000, when $4,000 annually was voted for furniture, and an additional $160,000 granted for refurnishing, besides other sums too numerous to mention, and recalling the various appropriations for former administrations, we are both astonished and amused. Congress has complained so fretfully, yet has "come across" so handsomely in most cases, that it reminds us of an irascible old gentleman whose every pleasant remark is preceded by an indignant snort.

Mrs. Grant, like Mrs. Polk, had been a resident of Washington, living on I Street for some years before she moved to the White House, and consequently was a familiar figure in Washington stores. She had the usual staff of servants at the White House, one of whom was a steward employed by the President because he had been such an excellent quartermaster sergeant. But he was totally unable to comprehend the meaning of "quality" for the dining table, and always interpreted it as additional quantity, so had finally to be dismissed.

Both the President and Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes were simple and domestic in their tastes. Mrs. Hayes wore very plain clothes, many of them made at home. The President's pet pastime was poking about in little old shops in search of curios and antiques. The set of dishes which Mrs. Hayes ordered was one of the most original and distinctive ever used in the White House, having designs of
United States flora, planned from her personal knowledge of botany and love of flowers.

Practically no shopping was done in Washington by Mrs. Garfield, since her husband was assassinated at the end of six months. She wore very simple clothes, brought with her from Ohio.

President Chester A. Arthur was a new type in the White House—the aristocratic metropolitan clubman, distinguished in appearance, and fastidious in his personal life. The social side of his administration was a model of perfection and propriety. His wife being dead, Mrs. McElroy, his sister, presided as mistress of the White House, and was the equal of the President in her social gifts. Her gowns were enviable creations from New York and Paris; the one worn at the inaugural ball had been made by Worth.

"President Arthur was the highest liver in the White House," remarked a local market proprietor whose knowledge of our national executives is at once intimate and humorous. "He paid more attention to food than any other President in the last fifty years, and gave a lot of personal attention to his dinners, although he had a good colored steward. Before each dinner, the President would see that the correct wine glasses, flowers, china, table linen and other accessories were in use, and that a perfect menu had been prepared. He was a connoisseur of wines."

The ladies of the White House during the last forty years have been notably generous with their patronage of Washington merchants. They have personally gone to such establishments as the "Boston House," on F Street, Washington's select shopping district, and on these little expeditions they occasionally manage to escape from the flock of secret service men and other retainers usually surrounding them and, incognito, select what they desire in the same leisurely manner as a private citizen. Again, merchandise is often sent to the White House for their inspection.

Miss Rose Cleveland was among the "first ladies" who have dealt largely with Washington merchants. Mrs. Grover Cleveland, the first bride of a President to be married in the White House, followed her example, and they apparently obtained satisfactory results.

MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, IN COMPANY WITH HER SECRETARY, OFTEN LUNCHEON IN SMALL RESTAURANTS DURING HER SHOPPING TOURS
sults, since the numerous descriptions of their gowns have a sumptuous sound. But their purchases were wholly of material by the yard, for it is only in the last decade that the ready-made dress has achieved distinction.

Even after her brother’s marriage, Miss Cleveland continued to supervise the housekeeping. But during these administrations a bonded steward by the name of Pinckney, a highly educated mulatto with unusual executive ability, had practically complete charge of the household management. He was vested with greater authority than ever before or since possessed by a steward. He habitually purchased food at the Center Market. But as President Cleveland is said to have made about a hundred hunting trips during his first administration alone, on which he shot 4,000 ducks, it would seem as though the fowl question were solved without the steward’s effort.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is so beloved and familiar a name to all Daughters of the American Revolution that there is doubtless little to be said about her which is not already known. She and her daughter, Mrs. McKee, who frequently officiated as “first lady” in her mother’s place, personally went shopping in Washington stores. The “brocade gowns of American manufacture” which they wore at the President’s inaugural ball were greatly admired.

Domestic affairs during the Harrison régime were left entirely in charge of a competent colored steward, under supervision of Mrs. Dimmock, a widowed niece of Mrs. Harrison, who lived with her and later became the President’s second wife.

But Mrs. Harrison was a conscientious housekeeper and took keen interest in putting the White House in order. She was especially concerned with the table service, which had been sadly neglected, many broken pieces and sets having accumulated during preceding administrations. Possessing always a patriotic reverence for the traditions and memories of the great men and women who had lived in the White House in previous decades, she saved all possible pieces which could be mended, in an endeavor to have every former administration represented in the White House china closet. She also ordered a new set, a replica of the Lincoln china, having a blue border with forty-four stars, a wreath of Indian corn in gold upon the edge, and the eagle and United States arms in the center. She first ascertained whether any American manufacturer could make this set; but the secret of the unusual blue of the border was known only to the Limoges factories in France, which consequently made the china for her. A further realization of the unceasing demands upon her time may be derived from the fact that she and Mrs. McKee personally attended to their correspondence, and had no secretary to help.

Mrs. McKinley, too, shopped in Washington, buying material and having her gowns made by Washington modistes; but, as her health was delicate, she did not go about as much as others of the “first ladies.” She was fond of knitting and passed many hours at this recreation, donating her beautiful work to various charitable organizations, at the sales of which it fetched fabulous sums because of its notable origin.

A splendid example of economy and diligent attention to domestic affairs was set for American housewives by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. In addition to presiding at the many social affairs of the White House during her husband’s seven years in office, she found time to give personal attention to her housekeeping. She dispensed with the customary serv-
ices of a steward (and there has been none since), having instead a white woman, who did the marketing and also acted as head cook. She transferred the White House patronage during the Roosevelt régime from the Center Market to a select private market on Connecticut Avenue, which has always maintained an excellent standard. Mrs. Roosevelt planned most of her own meals, and personally wrote out the White House menus. She shopped at the "Boston House" and other Washington stores, often afoot and plainly dressed to avoid public attention. Miss Belle Hagner, her secretary, frequently accompanied her. The writer recalls following them as a child down 11th Street, from F, where they had been shopping. Mrs. Roosevelt was clad in a plain black suit with a short, flaring, tight-sleeved coat and a stiff, black sailor hat with a brim about an inch thick. They stopped in front of the Philadelphia Oyster House, a small establishment no longer operated, but which was then noted for its excellent sea food and cooking. They glanced around cautiously to assure themselves they were unobserved, then dived into the restaurant, reminding one that modern society has indeed produced the phenomenon where the highest and the lowest sometimes behave in the same way: the "first lady" and the criminal have to employ the same tactics to escape detection.

When President and Mrs. Taft took up their abode in the White House, they brought Mrs. L. A. Jaffray to take charge of the housekeeping. She has been there ever since, and is the type of woman completely removed by birth, breeding and
education from the servant class. Her first White House mistress, both wives of President Wilson, Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Coolidge have left domestic duties in her hands practically altogether. They have occasionally assisted in making out the menu and in giving orders, but, generally speaking, they are completely relieved of this side of White House life. This housekeeper does most of the buying at the Center Market, which is now a Washington institution.

Mrs. Taft as "first lady" shopped occasionally in Washington, although she had brought with her to the White House an extensive wardrobe from the Philippines, where the President was Governor for a term. This wardrobe included beautiful gowns handmade by Spanish nuns, who continued to make clothes to her order. As wife of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, she still resides in Washington and is frequently seen alone in the shopping district, dressed so quietly as to escape general notice.

During the first Mrs. Wilson's life at the White House, Miss Helen Bones was supervisor of household management. Mrs. Helen Axson Wilson and Mrs. Edith Galt Wilson both shopped in Washington, the latter almost exclusively, since she was and is a Washington woman.

It may be interesting to briefly survey in this connection the domestic situation at the White House. President Taft was the first national executive to receive $75,000 salary annually, and $25,000 traveling expenses. The President also receives $60,000 extra expenses from Congress, but pays at least $50,000 a year on entertaining, food and clothing exclusively, the greater proportion of which is spent on the second named. This is no surprise when we realize that there are never less than thirty persons at each White House meal; twenty to twenty-five of these are servants.

Mrs. Harding is the only "first lady" in the last half century who bought practically no gowns in Washington. She habitually traveled to New York to select her clothes, accompanied often by an intimate Washington friend, Mrs. Edward B. McLean. Mrs. Harding had some of the most appropriate gowns ever worn in the White House, and generally purchased them ready-made. Many will share with her the thrill always derived from a shopping tour in America's great metropolis.

Our present "first lady," Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, brings joy to the hearts of Washington merchants with her patronage. She purchases her gowns frequently ready-made, from various F street stores. The sales-girls of one of these habitually act as mannequins, donning each a different gown and displaying it before the noted prospective purchaser. Mrs. Coolidge has exquisite taste in dress, as everyone can observe from her photographs, if not from a personal meeting with her.

Perhaps one of the many reasons why her gowns are so distinctive, so obviously suited to her own individuality, is that those who create them in many instances have endeavored to please not only an eminent customer, but a gracious friend as well. Everyone who comes under the spell of her personality retains an impression of friendliness more profound than the perfunctory greeting one would expect of a woman in her position. She seems to have a gift for people and apparently retains her interest in them even though she must of necessity meet hundreds every month.

The little fitter of a Washington establishment who designed the gown for Mrs. Coolidge's first diplomatic reception received most thoughtful evidences of appreciation for her interest. Mrs.
Coolidge presented her with an autographed photograph, the President came in person to thank her, and their car was sent to convey her to the White House the night of the reception, that she might see her own handiwork upon the "first lady." On another occasion, Mrs. Coolidge sent flowers from the White House conservatory to all the girls in the workrooms of the same establishment.

Endowed with true New England endurance, Mrs. Coolidge is enabled to discharge her arduous social duties with rare vitality, and in addition to undertake domestic responsibilities which have seemed appalling to many of her predecessors. She is to take a leading personal part in the new project for refurnishing the White House. Her taste and discrimination will govern all selections.

It seems scarcely necessary to state that no attempt has been made to catalog in an exhaustive way every different method which each of our "first ladies" has employed to attend to her sartorial and other needs. For woman, whether she be a "first lady" or a scrublady, is seldom a creature of habit; and, in fact, the higher up the social scale she is found, the less can she be said to conform to an habitual rule, which is the secret of her "infinite variety" and never-ending interest to us. So this story only attempts to record the particular manner of shopping most often favored by each President's wife; her deviations therefrom would fill a volume.

The reader who accepts this article as merely a whispered hint to pass a "rainy afternoon" now and then, delving into the almost-forgotten private and personal aspects of the past, as one delves into the recesses of old trunks in some delightful attic, discovering quaint and human things, will derive the greatest pleasure from it. Nothing will yield a more effective cure for the pessimism now current over post-war problems as a research into the past which is contained in old letters, diaries, a few published reminiscences, and in the minds of our oldest living generation who "remember when." History as generally recorded and recommended casts a glowing halo around past greatness, men, women, social and political conditions and problems, that we who read are prone to sigh for the "good old days" when all politicians were statesmen and heroes; all women, belles and ladies, servants were both capable and respectful; and the proletariat was a peaceful, law-abiding citizenry. But when we get down to the real state of affairs during the past century and a half of our national life, we shall realize that we aren't so very much better or better off than our ancestors, but, on the other hand, we are not so much worse off. In fact, there is precious little difference in us, except for the fact that we shop in automobiles where they used carriages, and we have a greater number of ingenious mechanical contrivances. But their problems were just as knotty as ours, and the solutions often just as bungling.

And quite as great a crowd of prophets cried, "Our civilization cannot endure. We are rapidly en route to the dogs," yet those poor dogs are still starving. And here we are quite likely to remain for another century and a half, when the same habits will doubtless characterize us; the same human nature manifest itself. Our "first ladies" will still be shopping, stealing away from the White House to look for a bargain whenever they get the chance. The only difference is that they may fly by aeroplane to the shopping district and alight upon the spacious roofs of future emporiums; but their gowns will be quite as magnificent and will excite just as much attention then as they do now, and as they did one hundred and fifty years ago.
The causes of the American Revolution—as distinguished from the events that led up to it—like the causes of any great historical event, are not simple, but very complicated. No one of the many possible explanations tells the whole story. The references here given are intended to bring out some of the principal features and some of the opposing views. For a general statement, see Lodge’s Story of the American Revolution, 13-24; Van Tyne’s American Revolution, ch. i, (American Nation series); Lecky’s England in the XVIII Century (new ed.), iv, 1-42; or H. E. Egerton’s American Revolution, ch. i. Some special causes may be noted:

1. Since the beginning of English emigration to America the characters of the two peoples had changed until they were really two different nations. Factors which had much influence in this change were in England, her commercial prosperity and military successes; in America, the settlement in the colonies of large numbers of discontented people, at odds with the English government; and of many people of non-British stock with no native feeling of allegiance to the English crown.

2. The Frontier and its influence was an important factor in this divergence. Frontier conditions involved a difference of environment which the Englishman could not understand. They fostered especially personal independence and self-reliance, the exact opposite of “a state of constitutional dependence” upon a distant ruling power. Moreover, in the colonies themselves they led to social friction, the influence of which on the final breach is not yet fully estimated.

3. In the political field this divergence appeared in opposing theories as to the constitution of the Empire and as to representation. In England, the cabinet and parliament had taken to themselves most of the king’s former powers, with little or no change in form. Americans did not understand this, especially as Blackstone’s Commentaries, their great law book, said nothing about it. They refused to recognize the supremacy of parliament. Their steady increase in settled area and population had accustomed them to frequent changes in the apportionment of representation in the assemblies. England had had no reapportionment for nearly two hundred years, but most Englishmen considered their parliament sufficiently representative.

4. Factional quarrels and party demoralization in England, with the attempts of George III to restore the former power of the Crown, helped to discredit the English government and make it less efficient than ever.

5. England had been very lax, as compared with other colonial powers, in enforcing her authority over the colonies.
Medal Commemorating the Paul Revere Sesqui-Centennial

The year 1925 is the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and many of the events connected with that beginning offer great opportunities for medallic commemoration. The Ride of Paul Revere is particularly deserving of such commemoration. So far as we have been able to learn, no medal with a satisfactory likeness of Paul Revere has ever been struck, and this has been one factor in the selection of this subject.

There is no available portrait of Paul Revere showing him as he was in 1775, when he took the memorable ride. Likenesses by Gilbert Stuart and by St. Memin are known; and these were the only aids which the artist had, and both show the patriot in advanced years. His portrait in profile occupies the obverse of our medal with the inscription PAUL REVERE and the years of his birth and death, 1735-1818. Below, in parallel lines, we read PATRIOT, SILVERSMITH—SOLDIER, ENGRAVER. Beneath, a sword and a silver bowl are entwined with a fillet. The whole is enclosed by a cable border. It is worthy of note that the silver piece—a sugar bowl—was modelled from one bearing Paul Revere’s mark or stamp. It is now in the collection of the Hon. A. T. Clearwater, to whom our thanks are due for having permitted its reproduction.

The reverse concerns itself with the ride which Longfellow immortalized, although, according to Justin Winsor, he “paid little attention to exactness of fact.” The artist has represented him awaiting the lantern signal,

“One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and to arm.”

The inscription reads PAUL REVERE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL, 1925. In the exergue are the initials and seal of the American Numismatic Society. The artist’s initials, in small letters, appear just below the exergual line.

Your Committee counts itself very fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Anthony de Francisci for the making of this medal. He is well known as the designer of the beautiful Peace Dollar and of the Maine Centennial Half-dollar, and of several successful medals as well. At his suggestion, a radical departure in the form of our medal was agreed upon—the rounded edge—an element which contributes in no small degree to the attractiveness of the result. It is also of interest that the reverse was first modelled in the exact size of the medal itself. It was then enlarged and again reduced after having been retouched, this course having been taken in order to eliminate the pantographic effect of the reducing machine. The obverse was modelled on a scale of only three diameters.

Several of our leading patriotic and historical organizations have been invited to participate in the subscription. The medal is struck in both silver and bronze. It is an exceptionally fine piece of workmanship, and issued under the auspices of

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,
Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y.
To the Members of the National Board of Management:

Desirous of completing the panoramic survey which the President General had earlier in her administration set for herself before the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress, she planned to leave Washington February 14th, but her departure was delayed until February 16th in order that she might attend a meeting which President Coolidge called at the White House, of the recently appointed Commission for the observance of George Washington's birthday in 1932. Our Society is one of the two women's organizations represented upon this Commission.

Upon her arrival in Chicago, the President General was met by the State Regent of Illinois, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, and Mr. Herrick, the Regent of the Chicago Chapter, Mrs. Samuel W. Earle, and by the State Regent of Michigan, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel. After a brief but interesting visit, the journey was resumed in company with Mrs. Seydel, who accompanied the President General on the trip as far as Oakland, California.

At Lamy, where the first stop of our schedule was made, we were met by Mrs. E. C. Wilson, State Regent of New Mexico, Dr. Brown and Mrs. Smith, who drove us to Santa Fe, which was eighteen miles distant.

During our pleasant sojourn in Santa Fe we were the guests of the State Regent in her spacious and most attractive adobe home. The State Conference, which was a special one held in the President General's honor, met in an assembly room in the Santa Fe Library, Museum and Community Center. Steven Watts Kearny Chapter, of which Mrs. Frank E. Andrews is Regent, was hostess for the conference. Every chapter in the State was represented, and there was a large group of members present from Albuquerque and other parts of the State. The reports from the State Chairmen and Chapter Regents were interesting and encouraging. Great activity is being shown in chapter work and the President General was gratified to learn that several chapters are in process of organization. It is clearly evident that New Mexico Daughters have a capable and enthusiastic executive as their leader.

At noon, a luncheon of outstanding interest was held in the beautiful rooms of the Arizona Club, with one hundred guests present. The floral decorations in red, white, and blue flowers were of unusual beauty and originality of design, and the menus were attractively printed, so as to be used as souvenirs of the occasion. In the menu of the President General, Mrs. D. E. Evans, a member of the Maricopa Chapter, and an artist of ability and renown, had painted in water colors a view of the beautiful valley with its surrounding mountains which we beheld as we looked through the large windows on the club's top floor. The afternoon session was replete with interest, and the reports of
the State Officers and Chairmen and Chapter Regents most inspiring. All were profoundly moved by the account which the Vice-President General gave of the work which is being done for the strangers who come to Arizona in search of health without sufficient funds, and all too often become destitute while in pursuit of it. In addition to the humanitarian work which the Daughters are doing in looking out for the unfortunate and providing them with the necessities of life, they have also built and equipped a room in a hospital in Bishir.

At the conclusion of the President General's speech, the State Regent, in the name of the Arizona Daughters, presented her with a quaintly carved silver bracelet in the center of which was a large turquoise. She was also presented with another memento of the State and the Conference in the rare antique serape, which was a gift to her from the Vice-President General, Mrs. Hoval A. Smith.

Mrs. William Lee Pinney, the State Regent, brought the conference to a highly successful close by the large tea which she gave late that afternoon at the Phoenix Country Club. Speeded upon our journey by the State Regent, the Vice-President General, and many of the Arizona Daughters, we said our reluctant goodbyes at six o'clock that evening.

Arriving in Los Angeles Sunday morning, February twenty-second, we were met by the State Vice-Regent of California, Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve and other State Daughters. That afternoon the President General had the honor to take part in the dedication of the Sun Dial erected in Lafayette Park by the Cabrillo Chapter, of which Mrs. George P. Bent is Regent. This interesting ceremony, which was presided over by Mrs. W. W. Tilson, a former State Regent of California, commemorated the life and services of Philip De Neva, a French engineer of ability, who first laid out the Pueblo, of which Mrs. George P. Bent is Regent, were also present, and a group of beautiful children attired in Colonial costume danced the minuet for us during the exercises which were being held over all the land upon that day commemorating the life and services of George Washington, the Father of His Country.

Monday, February twenty-third, she was privileged to be the guest of honor at a meeting of the Southern Council of the Daughters of the American Revolution, over which Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve, the State Vice-Regent presided. The reports of the National Vice-Chairmen and State Chairmen gave convincing proof of the great activity of Daughters in this part of the State and of the splendid work which they are accomplishing. That same day a luncheon was given in honor of the President General, the Treasurer General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, and other distinguished guests in the ballroom of the Biltmore, at which five hundred and fifty Daughters were present. The greetings were cordial and enthusiastic and the flowers almost overwhelming in their beauty and fragrance. It was a privilege and a pleasure to meet so many representatives from the southern part of the great State of California and to be able to bring to them the work of the National Society, as well as to impress upon them the vital importance of their personal co-operation in making a success of national projects. In the evening the President General was the guest of honor of the Sons of the American Revolution at their Annual Banquet, at which time she made a patriotic address. It has been a pleasure always to meet with the members of this fraternal organization, and our Society is most appreciative of their feeling of mutual interest and helpful co-operation.

The morning of February twenty-fourth, Mrs. L. G. Post drove us to Santa Barbara, that beautiful city by the sea. Accompanying us on this drive were the State Vice-Regent and Mrs. W. W. Briggs, State Chairman of Publicity. We were joined there by Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, the State Regent of Michigan, and other visiting Daughters. Our welcome in Santa Barbara was a hearty one. Baskets of fruit just gathered from the trees and lovely flowers recently plucked from the gardens greeted us as we entered our rooms. Mrs. E. H. Whittaker, Regent of the Santa Barbara Chapter, and the members of her Chapter, were untiring in their thoughtful concern for our comfort. At a luncheon held that noon in the Arlington Hotel we were especially happy in meeting among the two hundred Daughters present, the Society's honorary Vice-President General from Illinois, Mrs. William Butcherworth. Many members of the Golden West Chapter of Ventura, of which Mrs. William H. Price is Regent, were also present, and a group of beautiful children attired in Colonial costume danced the minuet for us during the luncheon. The evening was delightfully occupied with a dinner given in our honor by the Regent of the Santa Barbara Chapter and the members of her Board, at which time we had the pleasure of meeting their husbands. The President General would here like to pause in tribute to the husbands of Daughters of the American Revolution. Their advice and splendid co-operation are surely a tremendous impetus in speeding us along the way of our endeavors. She cannot too strongly impress upon you the importance of the work which is being so enthusiastically carried on by our Daughters in this part of the State of California.
Because of the President General's having to remain in Washington to attend the meeting of the commission appointed by President Coolidge, to which reference has been previously made, she was unable to fulfill an engagement to motor from Los Angeles to San Diego as the guest of the Chapter, Mrs. Edgar L. Kendall, Regent, and of which the State Regent is a member.

Our party left Santa Barbara in company with the Regents of the Santa Barbara and the Golden West Chapters and a number of other Daughters and arrived in Oakland Wednesday, February twenty-fourth, to attend the California State Conference, where we were welcomed by Mrs. H. J. Mannhart, the State Regent, and a number of the Oakland Daughters. That same day we attended the unveiling of a bronze tablet inset in a large native boulder, erected by the Seven East Bay Chapters to commemorate the San Antonio Rancho, granted by the Kings of Spain to San Louis Parolto in 1820. The ceremonies incident to the occasion were presided over by Mrs. H. C. Booth, and the President General made an address, after which we drove to Wild Duck Inn for luncheon, where we were the guests of the Seven East Bay Chapters.

Any résumé of California journeyings would be incomplete without an expression of appreciation of the flowers that seemed to arrive almost every hour, as if all of California were greeting us with flowers. Baskets and bouquets brought greetings from such allied organizations as Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, Woman's Relief Corps, Daughters of 1812, and the Sons of the American Revolution, as well as from many members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The California State Conference convened the evening of February twenty-fifth in the Ball Room of the Oakland Hotel, with the State Regent, Mrs. Mannhart presiding. At nine o'clock a reception was tendered the President General by the Northern Chapters of California, with the following East Bay Chapters as hostesses: Berkeley Hills Chapter, Mrs. W. F. Moorish, Regent; Capo De Oro Chapter, Mrs. L. C. Brown, Regent; Esperanza Chapter, Mrs. H. B. Payne, Regent; John Rutledge Chapter, Mrs. E. R. Smith, Regent; Oakland Chapter, Mrs. C. H. Miller, Regent; Sierra Chapter, Mrs. Raymond Roach, Regent; and Phoebe Apperson Hearst Chapter, Miss Annette Faulkner, Regent.

The following day was devoted to the reports of State Officers, State Chairmen, and Chapter Regents, with recess at noon for the luncheon given in honor of the President General by the members of the Executive Board. After luncheon, the reports continued until the late afternoon, when the President General gave a formal address. An interesting evening session, given over to subjects pertaining to California history, concluded Wednesday's program.

The reports continued throughout Thursday and up until Friday, when the President General spoke upon the work of the Society. During a noon-day reciprocity luncheon on Friday, she also responded to a toast. An interesting program was given Friday evening by the committee in charge of the Immigration work on Angel Island.

Saturday afternoon the four San Francisco Chapters, namely: the California Chapter, Mrs. J. L. Moody, Regent; La Puerta De Oro Chapter, Mrs. M. O. Austin, Regent; Talalpais Chapter, Mrs. W. M. Campbell, Regent; and the Sequoia Chapter, Miss Claire McNee, Regent, gave a reception in the President General's honor at the Century Club, which was attractively decorated with spring blossoms and flowers. A quartette of students from Mills College tendered a delightful musical program, and the President General made a brief address, at the conclusion of which a group of Children of the American Revolution dressed in Colonial costume presented her with a lovely old-fashioned nosegay.

Monday, March second, the journey from San Francisco to Colorado Springs was begun. All day Monday the trip through California was replete with interest and enjoyment, for it was like a tour through fairyland, with the green mountains and valleys everywhere showing forth their blossoming fruit trees. By way of sharp contrast, too, there was the beauty of the gorge through which the Feather River finds its winding way. As this ever-changing scene was viewed from the observation car platform, one felt that it would never be possible to have enough of this wonderful and beautiful scenery.

In response to a telegram sent to the State Regent of Utah, Mrs. M. K. Parsons, the President General was met at the train during her fifteen-minute stop-over in Salt Lake City, by the State Regent, the Regent of the Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Mrs. Glen R. Bothwell of Salt Lake City, and a party of Utah Daughters, with whom she was privileged to enjoy an all-too-brief but most delightful visit and to hear interesting accounts of the work in Utah as well. Upon her departure, she was presented with beautiful flowers which brightened wonderfully the further journey.

March fourth, the President General arrived in Colorado Springs, where she was met and given a hearty reception by the State Regent, Mrs. John C. Bushinger, and the Regents of the Hostess Chapters, Mrs. Frank A. Bissell,
Regent of the Zebulon Pike Chapter, and Mrs. Elizabeth D. Preston, Regent of the Kinnikinnik Chapter, who had placed a beautiful bouquet of roses and sweet peas to greet her in her room in the Antlers Hotel.

Later she was joined by Mrs. Gerald Livingston Schuyler, Vice-President General from Colorado, and Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Vice-President General from Michigan, the latter accompanying her during the remainder of the trip. That evening we attended a reception given by the two hostess chapters in the home of Mrs. William Wells Price, where we were given an opportunity to meet many of the members and visiting delegates. One of the delightful musical selections rendered during the State Conference was the State song, "Colorado," both the words and music of which were written by our hostess, Mrs. Price.

Upon the convening of the Conference the following morning cordial greetings were not only extended the President General by the Daughters of the American Revolution, but by representatives of many other organizations as well, to each one of which she responded.

The afternoon meeting was not only interesting, but most informing as to the work of the Regents from all over the State of Colorado.

At four-thirty we attended a tea given in our honor by the acting President of Colorado College, Dr. Christopher Mierow. Receiving with Mrs. Mierow and Mrs. Lee, Dean of women of the college, were the President General and the State Regent of Michigan, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, the Vice-President General from Michigan, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, and the Vice-President General from Colorado, Mrs. Gerald Livingston Schuyler. Two of the students in Colonial costume gave a charming and graceful dance, after which we had an opportunity to inspect this splendid old college and to enjoy its delightful surroundings.

At the open meeting held Thursday night the President General gave the address of the evening on the "Aims and Ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution," which was followed by a charming musical program. Just before adjournment, the President General, the State Regent, and Vice-President General from Michigan were each presented with a beautiful vase from the Van Briggel Pottery Company of Colorado, through the courtesy of the Zebulon Pike and Kinnikinnik Chapters.

On Friday morning, after the opening of the Conference the President General gave an address; the splendid reports of State Committees were listened to and Mrs. C. A. Osborne and Miss Elizabeth Preston, Regent of the Kinnikinnik Chapter, made admirable farewell speeches. Mrs. John C. Bushinger, who is also in her last year of service as State Regent, not only gave a splendid address, but made many important suggestions for carrying on the work. She herself has made a great success of every undertaking because of her ability and charm of manner.

This outstanding and important conference was brought to its appointed close with a delightful and beautiful luncheon held at the Antlers Hotel at which the President General spoke in warm appreciation of all that had been done to make her visit a memorable one, including the thoughtfulness of Mrs. Allen P. Gunnell in placing her limousine at her disposal with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Clarke Harman, as our delightful driver and guide.

Mr. and Mrs. Eilert gave the President General the pleasure of motorizing from Colorado Springs to Denver, a distance of seventy-five miles, in their comfortable and luxurious car. After having been so continuously upon trains and in conventions, the drive meant much to her, with its life-giving air and beautiful scenery. Upon her arrival in Denver, the President General was the guest of Judge and Mrs. John Campbell, where she was given such a cordial welcome that she immediately felt rested and at home. The following day Mrs. Campbell was not only hostess at a charming luncheon in the President General's honor but with Mrs. Gerald Livingston Schuyler, Vice-President General of Colorado, gave a beautiful reception for her that same afternoon. The Regents of the Denver Chapters assisted in receiving and the President General thoroughly enjoyed the happy opportunity thus afforded to meet so many of the splendid Daughters from Denver, and all parts of the State, who were there to greet her. The Colorado Chapter, of which Mrs. Meyer Harrison is Regent, presented the President General with a spray of beautiful flowers and a wonderful box of bonbons. The Denver Chapter, of which Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd is Regent, honored her with beautiful flowers and a volume of poems written by Mrs. Martha Coleman Sherman, a member of that Chapter; and the Peace Pipe Chapter. Mrs. W. S. Tarbell, Regent, delighted her with a delicious box of candy and cakes. Never has the President General seen an atmosphere more completely radiated by friendliness and good cheer.

After a farewell dinner with Judge and Mrs. Campbell, at which we were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler, who drove us to the station, we left for Hutchinson, Kansas, where we arrived March eighth.

The State Regent, Mrs. Robert Bruce Campbell, and Mrs. H. F. Brown, Regent of the Uvedale Chapter, were there to meet us, Mrs. Brown entertaining us at luncheon at the
Bisonte Hotel, where we were guests during our stay in Hutchinson, and where, upon going to our rooms we found a superb basket of flowers tied with a yellow ribbon, on which was inscribed, “Welcome from Kansas Daughters.”

That afternoon, with Mrs. Campbell, the State Regent, as our hostess and Mrs. Brown, we went by trolley to Witchita, Kansas, where we were met at the station by Dr. Henry Roe Cloud, the President of the American Indian Institute, and by Mr. H. A. Darling, one of the trustees of the school, with whom we motored to the Institute, where the forty-seven Indian students of the school were assembled to greet us. After meeting Mrs. Cloud and the others gathered to welcome us, the exercises of the afternoon began, in which many Daughters from the two Witchita Chapters joined. After the singing of America, Mr. Starr, a stalwart Indian student, eloquently welcomed the President General in the language of his tribe, telling what the interest of our National Society has meant to the American Indian Institute and how happy they were in having the President General visit the school. In conclusion, according to his interpreter, Dr. Cloud, he presented the President General with a beautiful beaded Indian bag as a token of her adoption into the Witchita tribe. He hoped, he said, that in the future in speaking of the Indians, she would now always say, “We Indians.”

The President General then made a brief address, after which she was presented with two beautiful baskets of flowers, one the gift of the Eunice Sterling Chapter, of which Mrs. R. G. Kirkwood is Regent, and the other the gift of the Witchita Chapter, of which Mrs. R. D. Clapp is Regent.

A quartette of Indian boys then sang delightfully for us. At the conclusion of this group of songs, we made a tour of inspection of the boys’ rooms, which we found to be in perfect order. We were also interested in seeing the clean and healthful conditions under which the boys’ food is prepared. The school owns one hundred and eighty acres of beautiful farming country which is cultivated by the students. Immediately following the inspection, ten of us motored to the charming home of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Roe Cloud, which is located a short distance from the school. Here, the President General, the Vice-President General from Michigan, the State Regent of Kansas, the Regents of the Witchita Chapters, who were joined by their husbands, and the members of the Board of Directors of the College, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Cloud at a delicious chicken dinner, after which all of us returned to Hutchinson, fervently expressing the hope that our Society’s interest in this Indian school may not only be continued, but be further evidenced in an even more substantial way than it is at the present time.

The following day, the President General secured a stenographer and occupied herself far into the afternoon in an effort to keep herself abreast of the accumulation of mail which had been forwarded to her. A drive with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Thompson came as a pleasant interlude, during the course of which we saw the memorial tablet erected by the citizens of Kansas at the place where President Harding entered the field in which he helped to harvest the wheat. As the country round-about is very beautiful and somewhat rolling for many miles, it was indeed a delightful sight to view the fields in which we were told the finest wheat in the United States is grown. We also viewed the memorial placed by the Uvedale Chapter in the park of Hutchinson which commemorates the visit of President Harding to this city. It has the distinction of being the first monument to his memory. A delightful dinner was given in our honor that evening, at which the members of the State Board of Management were present, it being a privilege to meet the enthusiastic Daughters who are largely responsible for the successful work being done by our Society in the great State of Kansas.

From the dinner we went to a reception given by the Uvedale Chapter at the home of Mrs. John Starr, one of its members, where we were greeted by a group of attractive children in Colonial costume, who, with a pretty air of responsibility, looked out for our comfort during the course of the evening. A musical program of unusual charm and brilliance was a feature of the gracious hospitality extended us.

The sessions of the Conference were held at the Christian Church where we were given a cordial reception and warm greetings not only upon the part of the Society, but by the representatives of other organizations, after which the President General delivered a greeting and assured those present of her warm appreciation of the charming hospitality which was being extended her. In response to a special invitation extended by the Chamber of Commerce, which had changed its regular day of luncheon so that the President General and her party might be present, the conference united in a joint luncheon with the Chamber of Commerce, during the course of which the President General addressed the gathering. At the afternoon session of the conference, after encouraging reports had been made by the State Officers, the President General spoke of the national work of the organization. She was followed by Mrs. Henry Roe Cloud, who spoke enthusiastically concerning the work which the American Indian Institute is doing.
Impressive memorial services were then held to commemorate the character and achievements of the members who had passed on to Life Eternal during the year.

In the evening, the Uvedale Chapter, in its capacity as hostess, gave a dinner at the Hutchinson Country Club in honor of the President General and all visiting Daughters. Those present will long remember it because of its originality and charm. In addition to having unusually attractive floral decorations, the local high school orchestra played enjoyable music. The spirit of happiness and good fellowship which prevailed throughout the gathering was most stimulating and inspiring and Mrs. Thompson proved herself a brilliant toastmistress. The President General had pleasure in responding to a toast, after which a group of delightful songs were rendered. The Uvedale Chapter then gave one of the cleverest and most unique toasts to which the President General has ever listened. Each of seven Daughters took a successive letter in the word Uvedale, beginning with U, and elaborated upon what is represented in the work of the Chapter. This extraordinarily interesting evening was brought to a pleasant conclusion with a dramatic production entitled "The Florist Shop, a one act play by the Hutchinson High School students under the direction of Mr. D. C. Connell.

The State Regent of Kansas has organized a number of new Chapters and is otherwise making an outstanding success of carrying on the work among Kansas Daughters.

March eleventh we left the beautiful city of Hutchinson, Kansas, for Blackwell, Oklahoma, which we reached that same afternoon in time to attend the Sixteenth Annual State Conference of Oklahoma Daughters. The State Regent, Mrs. Andrew R. Hickam; the Regent of the Sarah Harrison Chapter, Mrs. C. Robert Bellati, and Mrs. H. H. McClintock, former State Regent of Oklahoma, and a group of Oklahoma Daughters met us at the train, taking us directly to the Larken Hotel, where we were comfortably located for the remainder of our visit in Blackwell. All during the afternoon there were pleasant calls from many Daughters. In the evening we were the guests of Mrs. C. Robert Bellati and Mrs. C. A. Raffety for dinner at the latter's beautiful home. This happy coming-together of State Officers and Officers of the entertaining Chapters afforded an exceptionally pleasant opportunity to talk over the State work and that of the National Society. After dinner we were the guests of Mrs. C. L. Beatty, the State Registrar, at a picture showing of "Janice Meredith," which the manager of the local theater had put on, out of special courtesy to the visiting Daughters attending the conference. The President General was particularly impressed with the enthusiastic way in which the audience applauded the victories of General Washington and the flag of the United States whenever it appeared on the screen.

Early on the morning of March 12th, through the courtesy of Mrs. E. F. Welch of Bartlesville, we enjoyed a drive about the surrounding country which was very beautiful in its spring-time loveliness.

Upon our return to the hotel we also found "spring-time" in possession of our rooms, since Mrs. Welch and Mrs. McClintock had caused lovely blossoms to be placed there as well. At ten o'clock we had the privilege of attending a Regents' Conference, at which time we were enabled to participate in a discussion concerning questions of interest to the Regents. A unique feature of the luncheon which followed the Regents' Conference was the spirited music played by the "Anti-Horse Thief Orchestra."

The conference, which met in the Main Auditorium at the Methodist Episcopal Church, was called to order at two o'clock that afternoon by the State Regent, Mrs. A. R. Hickam, who gave an address of welcome. The President General was then presented with beautiful bouquets of flowers on behalf of the Lion's Club and Woman's Relief Corps, in the acceptance of which the President General voiced her hearty thanks and grateful appreciation. She then made a formal address in which she spoke of the ideals of the National Society and of its ever-widening sphere of usefulness.

Upon the conclusion of her speech, Oklahoma Daughters completely surprised her by presenting her with a wonderful Indian blanket shawl which she will always treasure in remembrance of her visit to the Oklahoma Conference, as well as of the old friendships she renewed and the new ones she made during this all-too-short visit.

Upon the adjournment of the afternoon session Mr. and Mrs. Belatti and a friend drove us to Ponca City, which is fifteen miles distant, in order that we might take a train to Kansas City due at seven o'clock. After dinner on the train we read with much interest the full and complete account of the conference, including the copy of the President General's address as reported in the paper published by Mr. Belatti.

March 13, upon our arrival in Kansas City, we were happily greeted by Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, and her friend, Mrs. Wm. Ernest Glenn, a former State Secretary of Missouri,
with whom we had breakfast and a pleasant visit, in Mrs. Connelly's attractive apartment. We then left for Omaha, Nebraska, which we reached in such a blizzard that the President General had a real "at home" feeling, since she is accustomed to just such weather in Pennsylvania every now and then.

Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith, State Regent of Nebraska, Mrs. B. M. Anderson, Regent of the Major Isaac Sadler Chapter, and Mrs. John J. Foster, Regent of the Omaha Chapter, were at the station to meet and greet us, escorting us to a pleasant apartment in the Blackstone Hotel, where beautiful baskets of flowers awaited us with greetings and good wishes from Omaha Daughters.

With the members of the State Board, the Chapter Board and the Chairmen of Chapter Committees, we were the honor guests that evening of the two Omaha Chapters, at which time the President General spoke on the work that our Society is doing in inculcating patriotic ideals and stamping out radicalism in our body politic.

Saturday, too, was a busy and interesting day. A luncheon given in honor of the President General, the Vice-President General from Michigan, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, and the State Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith, and the two Omaha Chapters afforded a delightful opportunity to meet and greet nearly two hundred of Omaha's enthusiastic and untiring workers in our Society's behalf, with Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith, the State Regent of Nebraska.

Immediately after the luncheon, we left Omaha for Lincoln, Nebraska, where we were met by Mrs. Adam McMullen, wife of the Governor of Nebraska, Mrs. Walter Whitten, Regent of the Deborah Avery Chapter, Mrs. Frank Wilmeth, Regent of the St. Leger Cowley Chapter, and other Daughters.

During our sojourn in Lincoln, we had the honor to be the guests of Governor and Mrs. McMullen in the Executive Mansion. The Governor's loyal patriotic attitude to our government and its ideals is an asset of which Nebraska may well be proud. Certainly it has never been our privilege to be the recipients of more charming and gracious hospitality.

That evening a reception was given in our honor by Miss Katharine M. Green, National Registrar of the Daughters of the Patriots and Founders, of which your President General is also a member.

Sunday afternoon, Mrs. McMullen, wife of the Governor, and the two Lincoln Chapters, gave a reception in our honor in the Executive Mansion, at which Governor McMullen was present and joined in cordially greeting the many splendid men and women who came to show their interest in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The flowers presented us by the entertaining Chapters were truly lovely and a fine orchestra rendered most enjoyable music.

Leaving Lincoln that afternoon we motored to Beatrice, where we had dinner at the hotel as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight S. Dalbey, the latter being the Regent of the Elizabeth Montague Chapter, which Chapter was hostess for the State Conference and was, in large measure, responsible for its success. Later we went to the delightful home of Mr. and Mrs. Ellet Grant Drake, Mrs. Drake being the Vice-President General from Nebraska, whose guests we were throughout our visit in Beatrice.

The conference was a very interesting one, for through the gracious and efficient leadership of Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith as State Regent, the work of the State was outstanding in splendid accomplishments. The opening meeting was marked by the presence of an unusual number of ex-State Regents. It gave your President General great pleasure to respond to the many addresses of welcome which were tendered her. Before the evening meeting, Mr. and Mrs. Drake were hosts at a very delightful dinner which included as guests all of the past State Officers attending the State Conference.

No less interesting than the morning session was the evening one, with its many splendid speeches. The President of the Izaak Walton League, at the conclusion of his address, conferred the first honorary membership ever bestowed upon a woman in Nebraska, in making your President General a member of the Beatrice Society. After happy, felicitous greetings by the State Officers, the President General made the final address on the program. The informal reception which followed gave her an opportunity to meet the splendid men and women of Beatrice.

Each morning during our stay in Beatrice we were greeted with a different assortment of flowers by the Officers Reserve Association, of which Mr. Thomas P. Wilson is President.

Tuesday, March 17, Mr. Drake, carrying out the Drake ideals of hospitality to the very last mile of the way, kindly motored us a distance of fifty-five miles in order that we might make train connections at Omaha for Des Moines, which latter city we reached that evening. Upon our arrival there, we were met by Mrs. Frederick E. Frisbee, National Chairman of our Committee on Conservation and Thrift, and Mrs. Harold R. Howell, former Vice-President General from Iowa, who told us to our great surprise and regret of the serious illness of Mrs. Robert H. Munger, the State Regent. As
a large open meeting was already in progress
at the Hotel Savoy, we changed our gowns as
quickly as possible and made our way there,
being given an enthusiastic reception upon our
entrance. In the absence of Mrs. Munger, the
State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Alexander William
Hawley, presided with charm and poise over a
very brilliant gathering of men and women
which included Governor Hammill of Iowa,
who gave a remarkably fine and most interest-
ing patriotic speech. After a delightful musical
program, the President General concluded the
evening with a formal address.

The Abigail Adams Chapter, of which Mrs.
W. R. Beck is Regent, and the Beacon Hill
Chapter, of which Mrs. C. W. Rosene is
Regent, were the hostess Chapters for the con-
ference, which opened the next morning. There
were many interesting reports of officers at this
session. A unique and gratifying note upon the
program stated that the President General had
been assigned no definite time at any particular
session, because the committee in charge desired
her to speak at each session upon any topic she
wished to emphasize. Taking advantage of this
opportunity, the President General spoke at
every session of the conference while she was
in Iowa.

That noon, we were the guests of the hostess
Chapters at luncheon, the afternoon session
adjourning at four o'clock in order to afford
us the privilege and pleasure of receiving by
Governor Hammill in the beautiful Capitol
building at Des Moines. Following this recep-
tion, we were delightfully entertained at a tea
in the interesting State Historical Building
through the courtesy of Mr. E. R. Harlan,
Curator of Iowa. That same evening, a beauti-
ful reception was given in honor of the visiting
Daughters at the Women's City Club by the
two Hostess Chapters. Here opportunity
presented itself to meet many of the gracious
Des Moines women and to say "Good-bye" to
the Daughters from elsewhere whom we had
met throughout the conference. It was a matter
of regret to your President General that she
could not remain throughout the entire duration
of the Iowa Conference, but she felt obliged to
leave at midnight in order to keep engagements
in Washington, and to conclude the final prepa-
rations for the Thirty-fourth Continental Con-
gress. All during her visit to Des Moines, the
President General, despite Mrs. Munger's ill-
ness, was in receipt of beautiful flowers and
loving messages from her and she was ex-
tremely happy to learn that Mrs. Munger, ac-
companied by a nurse, was able to preside for
a time at the conference before its adjournment.

Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, State Regent of
Illinois, who had joined the President General
in Des Moines, accompanied her on the journey
to Chicago. She arrived in Washington March
22, after having been absent since February 16.

This was a lengthy and memorable "field"
trip indeed, but a valuable and important one
in innumerable ways, with a record of eight
State conferences visited and a number of
other meetings as well. Despite its length,
every mile was worth-while and gave an added
impetus to the inspiration and greater usefull-
ness which the President General hopes to
bring to the administration of her office, and
because of the opportunities it afforded for this
close and intimate contact with the members
and officers of our great Society, she knows as
never before, of the vision and the enthusiasm
which seemingly are brooking the impossible,
until literally all worth-while things are pos-
sible of achievement when attempted by Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,
LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.
History of the United States Marine Corps, by Major Edwin N. McClellan.

This work (in course of publication) is an invaluable contribution to history, coming from Major Edwin N. McClellan, U. S. Marine Corps, officer-in-charge of the Historical Section, who is fully qualified to handle his subject.

Volume One, "Afloat and Ashore, 1776-1777," describes operations of the Continental Marines and this will be welcomed by prospective D. A. R. as a source for establishing ancestral service for membership in the Society.

It is interesting to note also that "the day after the Continental Congress authorized the raising of Continental Marines, the Marines of the South Carolina Navy were engaged with the enemy in their State on November 11, 1775, and were rewarded a vote of thanks by the South Carolina Congress . . . the first resolution of thanks ever voted the Marines by a Congress."

There is also the interesting account of the squadron, flying the "Grand Union" and the "Rattlesnake" flags, which sailed from Delaware in February, 1776, for the Bahamas where a descent was made upon New Providence for the purpose of destroying military stores. Landing of the Marines there was effected on March 3d—"the first landing of American forces on foreign soil and the first occasion upon which any American flag floated over foreign territory.

The operations along the coasts of the American Colonies and upon the Lakes to the north are both romantic and dramatic.

Another section of Volume I treats of the organization of the "New Marine Corps, 1798," the creation of which gave the Marine Corps Department "its setting in naval jurisprudence as it is understood today." A further section of this volume is devoted to the "Gallant Year of 1814," the author affirming that "no year in the history of the Marine Corps, not even 1918, surpasses the year 1814 for gallant battle achievements afloat and ashore, and for general activities."


The author remarks that: "If all the Holcombes shown in this Genealogy were living today and could pass in review before our eyes, they would form a striking procession of over sixteen thousand people." In view of the foregoing and the author's claim that ninety per cent of the Holcombes of the world, in the present generation, reside in the United States, this work should meet with great popularity.

It contains a vast amount of detailed information on each individual as to dates, places of birth and death, civil and military service, etc., that makes it an invaluable source of research for membership in the D. A. R.

The first Holcombe to come to America, 1630, had ten children, and with the multiplicity in each generation, his blood was well represented in the service of the American Revolution. He had come on the ship Mary and John, which sailed from Plymouth for New England. Devonshire, the place of his nativity, was the source from which came John and Jacob Holcombe to Pennsylvania in 1700, and their descendants run into the thousands. Other Holcombes from Devonshire who emigrated to America were: Richard, who came to Virginia in 1717, and Andrew, who came via Barbados, 1687, and located in the Southern States.

The family is of English origin and Devon its stronghold, the Heralds' Visitation of that Shire, 1620, listing seven generations there. "The ancestors of perhaps ninety-eight per cent of the American Holcombes came from there."

Among the illustrations contained in the book is that of a receipt dated June 22, 1778, signed by Richard Holcombe for money paid him by General Washington. The Genealogy shows that there were, in all, fifty-two Holcombes serving in the American Revolution, over forty of whom enlisted from Connecticut alone.

Not only the Colonial and Revolutionary Holcombes are given in the Genealogy, but also the nineteenth century Holcombe immigrants and miscellaneous branches. The work contains a bibliography and is well indexed.
THE twenty-fifth year of the organization of the Arizona Daughters of the American Revolution and our first visit from a President General! A jubilee year for us, indeed! Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, our President General, accompanied by Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, State Regent of Michigan, arrived in Phoenix late in the evening of February 20th, to attend the State Conference, an enthusiastic reception committee meeting their train and seeing them to their hotel, where an informal reception was held.

The first event of the next day was a Pennsylvania-Arizona breakfast given for the National officers and State and Chapter regents by the State Historian, Mrs. Ethel Maddock Clark and her sister, Mrs. Thomas Maddock, at the home of the latter. At 10:00 A.M. the State Conference opened at the Central Christian Church with Mrs. W. L. Pinney, State Regent, presiding. Six young girls of the C. A. R. dressed in white and wearing C. A. R. badges in white and gold, acted as ushers. These were Faith Dryer, Jean Clark, Maxine Stuchel, Dorothy Thomas and Mary and Ethel Twitchell. Mrs. E. K. Foltz, Mrs. Walter Wilson and Mrs. D. L. Ray were pages. The invocation was given by the Rev. Hardy Ingham, followed by the Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. Rachel McLain, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag. After the singing of “America,” greetings were given by the Rev. Philip Y. Pendleton, pastor; from the Sons of the American Revolution by Rev. J. Rockwood Jenkins, President; from the Children of the American Revolution by Jean Maddock Clark, Secretary; the American Legion, Evan S. Stallcup, State Commander; the Maricopa Chapter, Mrs. Thomas T. Moore, Regent; Response by Mrs. Byron L. Moffitt, Regent, Tucson Chapter, on behalf of the delegates. Immediately after the greetings from the C. A. R. secretary, Mrs. Etta Hemphill Pond, State Organizing President of the Arizona Children of the American Revolution, introduced Mrs. Hallie Orme Thomas to the Conference as the first D. A. R. in the State in whose honor the C. A. R. have named their Chapter. Following the example of the President General, the whole Conference rose and remained standing as Mrs. Cook paid a brief tribute to Mrs. Thomas. At the close of the greetings, Mr. H. Aden Enyeart sang “The Sons of Liberty.”

Then, with a few words of appreciation and affection, Mrs. Hoval A. Smith, Arizona’s own Vice-President General, introduced Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, whose address proved to be all that the Arizona Daughters expected. Mrs. Cook told of how our organization is living very much in the present and of our close association with the National Government; of our desire for peace, but peace with honor; of our belief in preparedness as a means to peace; of the insidious way in which the radicals work, both without and within; of our working in harmony with the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary and every organization that stands for patriotism and loyalty to our Government. The talk was an inspiration to all who heard it. At its close, Mrs. Cook was presented with a beautiful silver and turquoise bracelet of Indian workmanship and with a Navajo blanket.

Luncheon was served at the Arizona Club, places being marked for 92 guests at tables arranged in an elongated “T.” Visiting Daughters from many States were present. An attractive souvenir luncheon program contained the following tribute to Mrs. Cook, written by Mrs. James Girand:

“Arizona, the last star to be added to our glorious flag; Arizona, whose valleys and plains are rich in the ruins of Historic Missions, whose ancient inhabitants were contemporaneous with the Aztecs of Old Mexico and the Incas of Peru, welcomes you.

“Ever grateful to those intrepid Pioneers who blazed the difficult and dangerous trails, our people, today blessed with patriotic devotion and with fidelity to our Flag and country deep rooted in their hearts, welcome you.

“Arizona’s Chapters wish you Godspeed on your further journey across the Desert, where the hand of man hath not yet wrought its marvels. ‘Where time is not—nor days, nor months—nor years—an everlasting Now of Silence.’”

In the copy for Mrs. Cook, our talented artist member, Mrs. Jessie Benton Evans, painted an exquisite little water color of historic Superstition Mountain.

The afternoon session began with a group of songs by Mrs. Helen Fenner Miller, among them “My Own United States.” Roses were
35 Chapters, and also 204 members-at-large. showed splendid work done by the placing of
the Christian Church. The reports of the State
gave an increase in membership and along
zation recently of a new Chapter at Phillips-
the reports more than is usual of our
25 years is a long time to
agree, for the many indigent ex-service
of State officers, State Chairmen and Chapter
officers and delegates and visitors.
All sessions of the Conference were held in
the Christian Church. The reports of the State
officers, Committees and Chapter Regents showed an increase in membership and along all lines of patriotic work. A gain of 98
in membership was reported by Mrs. B. B. Beery,
State Registrar. She also reported the organization recently of a new Chapter at Phillips-
burg, with Miss Marjorie Spaulding as Regent.
A Flag award was given the Wichita Chapter
for the largest per cent of increase in members.
The total membership in Kansas is 2,184 in the
35 Chapters, and also 204 members-at-large.
A beautiful Memorial Service was held in memory of 25 deceased members and was in charge of Mrs. J. P. Adams, State Historian.
The reports from the Chapter Regents showed splendid work done by the placing of markers, distribution of flags and flag codes in the schools and public buildings, boxes sent to Ellis Island, liberal contributions to schools fostered by the Daughters of the American Revolution, prizes given to children for essays in history and other work pertaining to Americanization.

Mrs. Robert Bruce Campbell, our State Regent, announced the marking of a historic spot known as Quartelejo, near Scott City, at a cost of $1,200. This spot is owned by the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution and is the only place where white men stopped in 1720; it is an old Spanish Pueblo of great historic interest.

Two splendid addresses were given during the Conference; one by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, who told of the work of the National Society and its relation to the State and Chapter work. Mrs. Henry Roe Cloud, of the Chippewa tribe of Indians who, with her husband, founded the American Indian Institute at Wichita and at present principal of the Institute, gave a most interesting talk on the growth and work among the Indian students.

Mrs. D. E. Shaffer, Chairman of the Ellis Island Committee, reported that 25 boxes valued at $441.77 had been sent to Ellis Island by the Kansas Chapters.

The report of Miss Catherine Campbell on Americanization stated that the sum of $271.20 had been expended on this work, besides $415.50 sent to the Treasurer General; Manuals in English, Spanish, Polish, German, and Russian languages, were distributed among the foreign population of the State.

Mrs. R. W. Neale, State Librarian, presented an interesting report showing that money had been donated by the Chapters with which to buy valuable books for the National Library. Besides this, many books have been given and lineage books purchased for the Chapters. Many Chapters have complete sets.

The biennial election of State officers closed the business sessions and resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. Robert Bruce Campbell; Vice-Regent, Mrs. H. H. Peppmeyer; Recording Secretary, Miss Adelaide Morse; Registrar, Mrs. Byron B. Berry; Historian, Mrs. J. P. Adams; Treasurer, Mrs. J. F. Larkin; Librarian, Mrs. R. W. Neale; Auditor, Mrs. Jas. Robison.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: That the Kansas Daughters express their appreciation and thanks to the Scott City Chamber of Commerce for the interest shown and their promise to co-operate in protecting El Quartelejo, and that we endorse the letter and request sent by the Kansas Society of Mayflower Descendants to the Kansas State Text Book Commission; that we pay to the Treasurer General the apportioned sum of $55 as our
share toward purchasing the Rembrandt Peale portrait hanging in Memorial Continental Hall. It was recommended that members of this Society do thoroughly investigate propaganda to undermine our ideals and principles in all its phases, especially that masquerading under the name of Peace and Child Welfare, but which in their working principles further the interests of neither; and it was also recommended that each Chapter in our State appoint a committee of one or more to conduct such investigation, ascertaining the source of such movements, by whom sponsored, their financial backing, and report its findings at Chapter meetings, to the end that public opinion, the cornerstone of a republic, may stand firm in faith in the Government for which our ancestors sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

ADELAIDE MORSE,
State Recording Secretary.

NEBRASKA

On March 14, 1925, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, our President General, and Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Vice-President General from Michigan, arrived in Omaha. Our State Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth O’Linn Smith, met them at the threshold of Nebraska and opened the doors of Omaha to them.

Omaha and Major Isaac Sadler Chapters were hostesses at luncheon Saturday to their guests of honor, Mrs. Cook and Miss McDuffee, and to their State Regent, Mrs. Smith. Going on to Lincoln Saturday the three ladies were guests of Governor and Mrs. McMullen at the Governor’s Mansion. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. McMullen and Deborah Avery and St. Leger Cowley Chapters of Lincoln were at home to all D. A. R’s, of the State in honor of the two National Officers and of the State Regent. Sunday evening the three guests of honor drove to Beatrice to be the guests of Mrs. E. G. Drake, Vice-President General from Nebraska and to attend the State Conference.

The twenty-third Annual State Conference was held in Beatrice March 16th, 17th, and 18th, the Elizabeth Montague Chapter being hostess. The Conference opened Monday afternoon at 3:00 o’clock with State Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth O’Linn Smith presiding. The gavel used was loaned by Niobrara Chapter, being made by hand from a piece of the famous Washington Elm under which George Washington stood when he took command of the Continental Army. The State Regent introduced the guests of honor, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Mrs. Ellet Grant Drake, and Mrs. C. B. Letton, past Vice-President General from Nebraska.

Flowers were presented to State Regent and guests of honor.

Mrs. Cook, after words of greeting and appreciation of the reception accorded her in Omaha and Lincoln, explained some important questions to be brought up during Congress. Namely, the Rembrandt Peale portrait of George Washington; the value of the D. A. R. magazine to every Daughter, and the need of a new auditorium in Washington with seating capacity great enough to accommodate Regents and delegates.

Miss McDuffee, Vice-President General from Michigan, and Mrs. Drake, our own beloved Vice-President General, gave a few words of greeting; also the Honorary State Regents, Mrs. C. B. Letton, Mrs. Scott Merrill, Mrs. Jane B. Ringer, and Mrs. Charles F. Spencer. Mrs. F. Williams, State President, D. F. F. A., and Miss Roxy Ammerman, of the C. A. R., brought greetings.

Major Ed. C. Fisher, of Beatrice, Past State Commander of American Legion, greeted the visitors on behalf of the Legion and Officers Reserve Corps.

Miss McDuffee then spoke on Americanization. She spoke of the work being done by the Chapters and dwelt on the work in Nebraska, giving many items of interest and helpful suggestions in reaching the foreign born.

The Monday evening conference opened at 8:00 p.m. with bugle call and processional of honored guests and State Executive Board. Corsage bouquets were presented by the pages to each officer. Rev. Pardun offered the invocation and the Beatrice Kiwanis Glee Club gave several groups of songs during the evening, which were much enjoyed. Mr. Ellis, on behalf of the Mayor, extended the city’s welcome and hospitality. The Conference was most graciously welcomed by Mrs. D. S. Dalbey, Regent of Elizabeth Montague Chapter, and by Mrs. Ellet G. Drake, Vice-President General. Dudley Scott, President of Izaak Walton League, welcomed the Conference, telling of their work in preservation of trees and birds and asking our President General to become their first honorary lady member, which she graciously accepted.

On account of the illness of Mrs. C. S. Paine, State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Scott Merrell, of Fairbury, Honorary State Regent, responded to the addresses of welcome.

The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General, who was accorded a gracious and enthusiastic reception by her audience, all of whom were deeply impressed by her charming personality, her obvious devotion to her work, and her exceptional ability.
Mrs. Cook gave us much of interest, both from Washington and the many States she had visited. She called to our attention how close, as an organization, we are to our government and what an opportunity we have for power and influence throughout our country; the need of our helping to direct the efforts of all toward industry, thrift, and righteous and Godly train of thought; that political equality means civic responsibility and that we must measure up to the best ideals of public service. "No nation," said Mrs. Cook, "ever rises higher than the self-imposed ideals of its women, and so it is we who must ultimately keep the core of our national being sweet and sound by the practice of those so-called old fashioned virtues, which have been such mighty factors in the march of civilization and of Christianity."

At the close of the evening an informal reception brought the Daughters closer together and all deemed it a pleasure and a privilege to meet and visit with our distinguished leader and our sister Vice-President General from Michigan, who were to leave us before another day.

Tuesday morning after devotions and minutes of the meeting came reports of State Chairmen of National committees.

The State Regent reported having visited all chapters in the State this year with one exception. Much interest was shown in committee reports. A beautiful Memorial Service for the twenty-six deceased Nebraska Daughters of the past year and for Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, of Virginia, was conducted by the State Chaplain, Miss Harriet Ballard.

The report of the Credentials Committee and election of officers was then held, half of the State officers being elected each year. The following officers were elected by acclamation: Regent, Mrs. C. S. Paine, Lincoln; Vice-Regent, Mrs. D. C. Butterfield, Norfolk; Recording Secretary, Mrs. N. S. McLean, Scottsbluff; Registrar, Mrs. Wanser, David City; Auditor, Mrs. A. L. Brown, Fairmont.

The social part of the conference included a reception in the Paddock Hotel Tuesday evening, at which Mrs. Ellet Grant Drake, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith, Mrs. Adam McMullen, wife of our Governor, and Mrs. D. S. Dalbey and other Chapter officers received and welcomed the Daughters.

Wednesday morning brought reports of State committees.

The State Genealogical Circulating Library was reported by Mrs. Spencer in good condition and in great demand.

Mrs. Hinman gave her usual interesting report of placing flowers on the graves of the soldiers in the government cemetery at Fort McPherson. This time pansies were used.

The State Flag was awarded to Major Isaac Sadler Chapter of Omaha for the second time for the largest yearly increase in membership.

Of the recommendations, Conference voted to pay our share for the Rembrandt Peale painting of Washington; to send fifty dollars to American International College at Springfield, and to endorse observation of Patriotic Holidays in the schools with suitable programs and also suitable pictures in the moving-picture houses. Two hundred dollars was voted for the Circulating Genealogical Library for purchasing more books.

(MRS. H. E.) NINA CASE POTTER, State Historian.

OHIO

In Marion, Ohio, the home of the late President and Mrs. Warren G. Harding, the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Ohio met for conference and were royally entertained by the Captain William Hendricks Chapter during the week beginning Tuesday, March 10, 1925. Promptly at 8 o'clock the clarion notes of a bugle called the Assembly together and the rich, deep tones of an organ gave the signal for the opening march, which was most imposing. The fair young pages leading the way were followed by National and State officers, officers from the Sons of the American Revolution and the American Legion, and about 400 loyal Daughters. Many visitors were present. The gracious State Regent, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, with a tap of the gavel, declared the 26th State Conference of Ohio called to order and, as one, the entire audience rose and gave the Salute to the Flag, then remaining standing for the invocation. After this impressive scene the addresses of welcome, the responses, and special addresses were given, and it was the delight of the Conference to have messages and greetings given by guests from our neighbor States, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, State Regent of Illinois; Mrs. Charles W. Nash, State Regent of New York; and by our National Officers, Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Registrar General, and Mrs. William Wilson, Vice-President General from Ohio.

The evening closed with a hearty singing by the entire Conference of Ohio's Conference song, "When Ohio Calls Us Home."

Wednesday morning, Thursday morning, and Friday morning ushered in three very busy days. Reports were heard, business relative to our State affairs discussed, many questions of importance settled, and the time seemed too limited to attend to all. However, all work
and no play is a bad precedence to establish, and our meeting on Wednesday adjourned at 4 o'clock to enable the delegates to attend a most delightful tea at the palatial home of Mrs. S. R. King.

On Wednesday evening was held the annual State banquet at the Hotel Harding, headquarters for the Conference. Three hundred and forty-eight women and two brave men attended this Banquet. (The men were officers of the American Legion.)

Thursday a most instructive illustrated lecture on "Evolution of Our Flag" was given by Col. Harrison S. Kerrick, and the writer could wish that all Conferences could hear this lecture.

Thursday evening Miss Clara G. Gilbert gave a most interesting address on "Our National Constitution."

Following an established custom, the Conference, at a specified time, paused for a few minutes to hold Memorial Service for Daughters who have passed into the Great Beyond. This service was held Wednesday morning and immediately following it a pilgrimage was made to the tomb of President and Mrs. Harding, where a simple but beautiful service was held, which filled the hearts of all with renewed love and reverence.

Friday ushered in a half day crowded with work ahead. Reports of such splendid work done under State Chairman—reports that not only made us proud of our D. A. R. Chapters, but made us feel that we must learn and carry home with us every word. With speeding up and rushing through unfinished business the Conference was ready to adjourn at noon, and as the last words of "God Be With Us Till We Meet Again" were sung, the gravel dropped and the 26th Conference of the State of Ohio stood adjourned.

Anna Hallenbeck Nollen,
State Historian.

OREGON

The twelfth annual Conference of the Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution met in Astoria on March 19, 1925, and closed their sessions on Saturday, March 21. Mrs. A. A. Finch, Regent of the Astoria Chapter, was hostess and wonderful hospitality was extended to the members of the Conference under a capable and efficient committee. Astoria is the oldest town in the northwest, settlement having been made there in 1811. It is now a city of 15,000. Commemorating the settlement, the Astoria Chapter last year set the following tablet:

"Site of the original settlement of Astoria
Erection of a fort was begun
April 12, 1811
By the thirty-three members of the Astor party who sailed around Cape Horn in the ship Tonquin and established here the first fur trading post which was the first American settlement west of the Rocky Mountains.

Placed by Astoria Chapter, D. A. R.
October 6, 1924."
Two years ago the historic city of Astoria was all but wiped out by fire, which destroyed all the business section. Today a new Astoria has risen, white and glistening in the setting sun as it drops into the Pacific Ocean beyond the breakers that keep guard over the mouth of Columbia River a few miles distant where the West begins.

Registration showed that those present were: Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, first Regent of the State; Mrs. E. L. Patterson, a past Vice-President General; Mrs. Seymour Jones, State Regent; Mrs. A. A. Finch, Vice-Regent; five other State officers, 16 State Chairmen, and 47 delegates—a total of 71 in attendance. The Conference felt that a great loss was sustained by the State when Mrs. Finch presented her resignation as State Vice-Regent, on account of removal to California. Mrs. C. E. Apperson, of McMinnville, was elected to serve as Vice-Regent for the coming year.

The State Board of Management met at Orange Hall, where all the sessions were held, at 2:30 Thursday. At 4 o'clock an auto ride was taken to Seaside and the party was entertained by the Women's Club. A reception was held in the evening at the home of the W. E. Tallants and formal speeches of welcome were heard from the mayor of Astoria, Mrs. Montgomery, and Mrs. Patterson.

Hon. John H. Smith gave an address full of local history, which he was pleased to call "Some Remarks at Random," this being greatly enjoyed by the visitors.

Friday at 9:30, Scout Master Ralph Stevens with the bugle call ushered in the pages, past Vice-President General, and State officers to the platform, and Mrs. Seymour Jones, State Regent, called the Conference to order. Prayer was by Rev. D. J. Ferguson, presentation of colors by the Boy Scouts, and a salute to the Flag was lead by Mrs. Apperson. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung and Mrs. Finch gave an address of welcome. The response was given by Mrs. E. L. Patterson. Then Mrs. Seymour Jones, State Regent, gave her address, in which she outlined the work of the Society for the past year and the coming year. An address by Mrs. Montgomery, the mother of the State Society, was then heard. By luncheon time the reports of State Chairmen of National committees had been read. In the afternoon the State committee chairmen and 19 Chapter Regents read splendid reports of fine patriotic and educational work performed.

The work of Mrs. O. J. Goffin was particularly outstanding. Mrs Goffin is Chairman of the Preservation of Historic Spots Committee and during the year prepared a detailed map of Oregon showing all historic spots. This map, with a 2,000-word essay, has been sent to National Headquarters.

All National amendments were approved, with the exception of the one pertaining to raising the membership fee. The Conference pledged $1,000 to the art building at the State University at Eugene.

Friday evening the Conference dinner was served at the Hotel Astoria. It proved to be a brilliant function, Mrs. Frankel, of Portland, was a most delightful toastmistress. At 8:30, on the mezzanine floor of the hotel, the Friday Musical Club rendered a fine program for the pleasure of the guests.

The Saturday morning session was devoted to the business of the Conference. A per capita tax was voted for the Peale portrait in Memorial Continental Hall. Angel Island was reported 100 per cent. It was recommended that February 14, Oregon's Admission Day, be celebrated in the schools, and cooperation will be considered.

The State Regent was proud to report that at the last session of the Oregon legislature, held during January and February, an appropriation of $500 was obtained through the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Herbert Gordon. The money will be used to purchase a case in which relics of historic value will be placed in the corridor of the State House at Salem, where they may be viewed by visitors. This was a great joy and satisfaction to the Daughters of the Oregon Chapter.

Willamette Chapter of Portland will be the hostess Chapter for the Conference of 1926.

LULU D. CRANDALL,
State Historian.
### D. A. R. State Membership

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* Chapter membership, 142,286. At Large membership, 9,011.
To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—Editor.

Mildred Warner Washington Chapter (Monmouth, Ill) was responsible for a public celebration of the centennial of the creation of Warren County, Illinois, on January 13, 1925. One hundred years ago on that date the county had been formed by an act of the General Assembly of the State. The celebration was held in the First Methodist Church of Monmouth, with President Thomas H. McMichael, of Monmouth College, presiding. Hugh R. Moffet, editor of the Monmouth Daily Review Atlas, and recognized as an authority on local history, gave an interesting address, telling of the early settlers and history of the county, which was named in honor of General Joseph Warren, said to have been the first officer on the American side killed in the Revolutionary War. He met his death at Bunker Hill, June, 1775. John Lugg spoke of the pioneers of the County and State, and a poem, “Milestones,” by J. D. Henderson, was read. Musical numbers and a reminiscent talk by R. H. Riggle, an early teacher in the county, completed the program.

A silk umbrella was given to the oldest native born woman present, and a cane to the oldest native born man. Also the oldest and the youngest person present were given prizes.

Previous to the exercises the factory whistles were blown and the church bells rung, in honor of the anniversary. The committee in charge of the celebration were Mrs. A. A. Graham, Regent; Mrs. Hugh R. Moffet, Secretary; and Mrs. Nellie P. Hoos, one of our members.

Sarah Davidge Gibson, Historian.

Janet Gage Chapter (Woodbridge, N. J.) was organized in January, 1924, with Mrs. Frank R. Valentine as Regent. We have nearly fifty members and hold our meetings monthly, always with an interesting program.

In June our town celebrated the two hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of receiving its charter. Our Chapter had a beautifully decorated float in the parade, in which Betsy Ross and Janet Gage were represented.

One hundred dollars was donated toward the windows to be placed in the New Jersey room in Memorial Continental Hall. We have placed the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE in the Public Library and in the High School. A donation was given toward an extra worker at Ellis Island.

The graves of fifty-four Revolutionary ancestors of Chapter members were decorated with flags on Memorial Day.

A. E. Breckenridge, Recording Secretary.

Samuel Huntington Chapter (Brainerd, Minn.). We celebrated our first birthday in January, 1925. We have applied for a Charter with twenty-six members, with Mrs. Martha Edson Bronson as Regent. Mrs. Bronson was also our Organizing Regent. She presented the Chapter with a beautiful silk flag, which was dedicated by a recital of the Flag Salute.

At our April meeting we celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Lexington by the collection of fifty jars of preserves and as many glasses of jelly, which we sent to the sick and disabled soldiers at Aberdeen Hospital in St. Paul. Flag Day was observed by a meeting at the home of our Regent. We were represented at the Sibley House meeting, at which time we gave $5 for the establishment of a fund for a water system at the new property known as the Fay House. The Chapter was presented with a membership in the Minnesota Council of Americanization and two delegates were sent. Work along Americanization lines has been followed up. The Manual has been supplied to applicants for citizenship in Crow Wing County. We feel that this work is our greatest field of labor and during the coming year we hope to accomplish much. At the present time we are studying the Manual as a part of each meeting. At our February meeting a box was sent to Ellis Island.

Mrs. F. W. Weiland, Historian.

Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter (West Hartford, Conn.). After nearly 150 years, the
grave of the “Unknown” French heroes, who gave their lives in our service in the trying days of the Revolutionary War has been marked by our Chapter. The dedication ceremony was simple but impressive and was attended by the members of the National Society, members of the West Hartford Town Council, other town officials and many citizens. Professor C. S. Lane opened the exercises with a prayer and the monument was then unveiled by little three year old Anne Harrison Pember, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Pember. Her mother is a member of the Chapter, her grandmother, Mrs. H. G. Bissell, is our Regent, and her great grandmother, Mrs. Harriet H. Engle, is a charter member. All are active workers in the West Hartford Chapter.

Following the unveiling, Mrs. R. W. E. Alcott, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, placed a wreath on the grave, and a history of the service of the French soldiers, written by Miss Mary Whitman, was read by the Honorary Regent, Miss Sarah W. Talcott. A letter from the former French Ambassador, M. Jules Jusserand, was then read by Mrs. Bissell, our Regent. In his letter M. Jusserand said, “I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the dedication by Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter and the raising by them of a boulder to the unknown French soldiers who died in West Hartford during the Revolutionary War.

“I wish it were possible for me to be present when that ceremony takes place, but I am kept so busy here with all sorts of obligations that I cannot hope to have such a privilege.

“I am the more desirous that you be so good as to convey to the ladies of the Chapter my heartfelt thanks for an act that will be greatly appreciated in France.”

A patriotic poem was read by Miss Charlotte Denniston, and the exercises were brought to a close with the singing of “America” by the assemblage. The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Lane.

Tradition has it that the bodies of the French soldiers who died while in camp on Talcott Mountain were also buried in one grave in the cemetery on North Main Street, and it is this spot which has been marked with a monument by the Chapter. Miss Whitman wrote her history of these men from information handed down in her own family. She stated in part as follows: “For a time during the Revolution, French soldiers, our allies, were encamped on Talcott Mountain, and it is supposed that some of them, dying in camp, were buried in this, the oldest West Hartford burial ground. The location of this camp is known, and some years ago a member of the family who at that time owned this land, in building a bungalow, used some of the camp
Belief in the tradition is strengthened by the fact of its having been handed down in the same family on whose mountain wood-lot the French soldiers were encamped. In November, 1888, Henry C. Whitman, following directions given by Lucian Wells, visited the site of this Revolutionary camp, and counted remains of nearly thirty fireplaces. They were built in partly circular form, with the upper stones fallen in. The location may have been chosen in this remote spot because of the plentiful supply of fire wood. To keep alive the tradition of the presence of these soldiers in our town, this memorial has been placed by Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter.

MARION E. BISSELL,
Ex-Regent.

General Joseph Winston Chapter (Winston-Salem, N. C.) In Rural Hall, a little country hamlet about twelve miles from Winston-Salem, in Forsyth County, in the historic graveyard of the old Lutheran church which was founded in 1785, there stand two weather-beaten grave stones. One of these was erected to the memory of Anthony Bitting and the other to Martha, his wife, who was born April 25, 1746, and died Feb. 2, 1788. The old stones still stand, although time has almost erased the lettering.

Mrs. William N. Reynolds of Winston-Salem, and former Vice-President General from North Carolina, has presented a massive tablet, cast in bronze, which is affixed to a heavy slab of finely polished granite covering the entire grave of Anthony Bitting. The old stone, crumbling with the frosts of many winters, still remains in place at the foot of the grave, while the newer stone outlines the head. The tablet bears the following inscription:


The ceremony incident to the unveiling took place on a beautiful September day. The program opened with the call to order by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Buenna Mimms. Then followed the invocation by Dr. John S. Foster. The Flag Salute and the American's Creed, preceded by the song, “My Country 'Tis of Thee,” was followed by remarks by the following: Mrs. B. D. Heath, Vice-President General from North Carolina; Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, State Regent of North Carolina; Mrs. R. L. Mauney, Vice-Regent; Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Ex-State Regent, and Miss Jenn Coltrane, Ex-Historian General. The song, “Carolina,” was sung, and the tablet was unveiled by little Miss Anna Bitting Whitaker, great, great, great, great granddaughter of Colonel Anthony Bitting. One feature of the occasion was the address by Dr. Kenneth Pfohl, pastor of the Home Moravian Church of Winston-Salem. This was followed by the benediction, given by the Rev. W. C. Buck.

Mrs. Reynolds, who is the great great granddaughter of Anthony Bitting, later entertained
the Chapter and other guests at luncheon at the Forsyth Country Club.

The presentation of the beautiful tablet by Mrs. Reynolds was not only an expression of love commemorating the deeds and valor of one from whom in part she inherited her love of freedom but it was a patriotic duty, performed that a history might be established for future generations, and her joy in the gift was not that it recorded so much the valor of her ancestor, as that of every American patriot.

MARY KERR SPENCER,
Former State Regent.

Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter (Newton Highlands, Mass.) was organized June 16, 1920, with 27 members. Miss Annie Sanford Head, the founder and first regent and a direct descendant, fifth generation, of Lydia Partridge Whiting, was a member of the Boston Tea Party Chapter where she served for several years both as regent and registrar. Her ambition was to found a Chapter in honor of her ancestor, Lydia Partridge Whiting, the only woman recorded in the seventeen volumes of Records of the Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the American Revolution as having rendered service. Miss Head must have inherited the zeal and patriotism of her honored ancestress for, before the end of the first year, the Chapter registered 48 charter members, of whom nine were direct descendants of Lydia Partridge Whiting.

The unique feature of our short history was the large luncheon given at the Boston Masonic Club in celebration of the 194th birthday of Lydia Partridge Whiting. The place cards bore the quaint likeness of the daughter and namesake of our Lydia—Lydia Whiting Sanford. A birthday cake with the dates 1728-1922 was the gift of Mrs. Elbridge Leland, a direct descendant. At the conclusion of the luncheon, our charter was presented by our State Regent, the late Mrs. George Minot Baker, added much to the occasion and we know that we “who came within her smiling” at this time were “truly blest.”

Following the exercises at the hall, the company adjourned to the cemetery where a D. A. R. marker, placed by the Chapter on the grave of Lydia Partridge Whiting, was unveiled by Bertha Newell Hunt of Medway, a descendant of the fifth generation, and a member of the Chapter. A fund for perpetual care of the grave was started by Mrs. Edwin A. Daniels, also a descendant.

We have met all National and State obligations and in addition have contributed each year to Hillside School, Marysville College, American International College and to some local interest.

We were sorry to lose the official guidance of our founder and first regent at the end of the third year. She was unanimously elected honorary regent, retaining all the privileges of active membership, and the vice-regent, Mrs. Sanford E. Thompson became regent.

During this year, we have raised our share of the State Dormitory Fund for the American International College at Springfield. We completed our full quota for the dormitory, entirely by voluntary contributions, early in the first year, thereby receiving the third Colonel Walter Scott prize of $20, which amount we are holding for a special gift to the College later. We were the only Chapter in the State who succeeded in starting a Student Loan Fund for local use; ours is connected with the Newton High School and has already helped one graduate to enter Wellesley College.

HATTIE H. ELLIOTT, Historian.

Kinnikinnik Chapter (Colorado Springs, Colo.) has had a very successful year under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Robert Bruce Wolf. The books of the Registrar show a membership of over 120. Our programs for the year have been interesting and instructive. A series of talks on American history, prepared and given by some student of the High School, have been a feature of each program. These students were supervised by Miss Lillian Johnson. Each talk
was of five minutes' duration and the subjects chosen were most suitable.

A paper on Ellis Island and the special work of the Society there was read by Mrs. L. D. McWilliams at the first meeting in October, 1923. This proved interesting. Our State Regent, Mrs. John Charles Bushinger, was a guest at the November meeting and gave an address on "Our Work," reviewing the Society from the beginning and outlining some of its aims. In December the address for the afternoon was by Dr. Joseph B. Crouch and his subject was "Nutrition Among School Children."

In honor of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Chapter, a special musical program was given in January. This was in charge of Mrs. Osborn. In February we joined with our sister Chapter, and gave a Colonial Tea. Mrs. Preston read an interesting paper entitled "American Aristocracy," at the March meeting and in April the main feature was the paper on the Philippines by Mrs. Friedline. The programs throughout the year have been most enjoyable and delightful music has been furnished for us by the music committee.

The following contributions have been made during the year: $2 for work at Ellis Island; $25 to the Automobile Club for planting trees along the road to Broadmoor; $25 to Tamasssee; $25 to the American International College; $10 to the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund; $5 to the Chairman of Conservation and Thrift Committee for milk for undernourished Mexican children; $5 for a medal to the student in rural districts making the highest average in United States History and five cents per capita for the Manual for Immigrants. A box valued at $25 was sent to Ellis Island for Christmas. Each member gave ten cents toward a library fund.

Great stress has been laid on the correct use of the flag by the Regent at all meetings. The Flag Committee has ordered 500 leaflets on the Correct use of the Flag.

**Zella Cox Love,**
Historian.

**Stamford Chapter** (Stamford, Conn.) on December 4, 1924, celebrated its thirtieth birthday. The party began with a luncheon to the State officers at the Hotel Davenport. This was followed by a meeting held in the parlors of the First Congregational Church of Stamford. At the request of Mrs. Bissell, the State Regent, a regular Chapter meeting was held, after which the Regent introduced the guests of honor: Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Buel and Miss Katharine Nettleton. When they had conveyed their congratulations, the speaker of the after-

noon was presented. The Rev. Merrill F. Clark, of New Canaan, gave a splendid address.

No birthday is complete without a gift. Stamford Chapter received on this occasion a check for $1,000, for a scholarship in Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee. This is to be a memorial to Sara H. Miller, a deceased member of the Chapter, and was given by her daughter, Mrs. Charles O. Miller, one of our members. Other smaller gifts of money were given to be used in our work.

The music was rendered entirely by Chapter members. Tea was served after the program was finished. A wonderful birthday cake, ablaze with thirty candles, was cut by Mrs. Bissell. The cake was made by Mrs. Joel M. Anderson, a former Regent, from an old recipe in her family. Many Regents from neighboring Chapters were present and also a number of guests from New York. Some of the original members who organized on December 4, 1894, talked of the early days. But the spirit of the occasion called for plans for the future, and we are looking forward to the next thirty years, with eagerness and enthusiasm, when we shall be sixty years old.

**Margaret Gladys Kramer Haff,**
Historian.

**Brunswick Chapter** (Brunswick, Ga.) On April 26, 1923, a bronze tablet was erected on the outer wall of the famous old Midway Church in Liberty County. This church was built by the descendants of a colony who came from several counties in England in their chartered vessel, "The Mary and John." Wherever these people tarried they erected an altar to Jehovah, so one of their first acts was to build a temporary "Meeting house" of logs, in 1754. In 1756 this was replaced by a frame building, which was burned in 1758 by the British, while every man capable of holding a gun or sword was fighting for liberty and independence. The present building was erected in 1792 and is the oldest wooded church in the State. From the membership of this historic church there has gone out many ministers of the gospel and seven foreign missionaries. Of these fifty-three were Presbyterians; nineteen were Baptists; eleven Methodists; and three Episcopalians. Among those who worshipped within its walls were two Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Lyman Hall and Button Guinnett. The Rev. Abiel Holmes, father of Oliver Wendell Holmes, and the Rev. I. S. K. Axson, grandfather of the first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, were two of the pastors who at different times ministered to this people. The cemetery of this church is now one of the most historic tracts to be found.
anywhere. Buried there is Governor Nathan Browson, also Senators Elliott and A. O. Bacon; and the Revolutionary Generals, Screven and Daniel Stewart, to whom the United States Government erected a monument costing $10,000, in the center of this sacred plot. General Stewart was the great grandfather of President Roosevelt.

Here also is the grave of John E. Ward, who was the first minister plenipotentiary of any nation to visit Pekin and hold council with the officials of that great Empire; here are the graves of Commodore McIntosh and scores of others equally distinguished who helped to make the history of other States as well as that of Georgia.

The doors of the old church are closed, but on the 26th of April of each year, the descendants from all parts of the State meet for service and communion. A collection is always taken for the upkeep of the property.

It seemed fitting that the loyal descendants, sponsored by Brunswick Chapter, should place a marker on this hallowed place. More than a thousand people attended the exercises, at which the presentation address in behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution was made by Senator C. G. Edwards. The tablet was received for the Society by Col. N. J. Norman. The silken cords that held the flag which veiled the tablet were pulled by four children, Corinne Way, Minna Norman, Herbert Stacy, and Edward Quarterman, each of whom are direct descendants of those who built the church. As the flag was drawn up the audience sang America.

CAROLINE D. MACLEAN,
Regent.

Mt. Garfield Chapter (Grand Junction, Colo.) opened the year’s work by holding a reception in honor of our State Regent, Mrs. J. C. Bushinger. She outlined plans for our work this coming year and gave a very fine patriotic talk.

Colonial Customs was the study for the year, and we each found it most interesting and instructive. The anniversary luncheon on Washington’s Birthday was at La Court Hotel, and was a very beautiful affair. The program was entertaining and appropriate to the occasion. The Chapter awarded seven history prizes to seventh and eleventh grade pupils in the public schools—one prize being given
under the name of Helen A. Dewey, in honor of one of the prominent educators of the Pacific Slope.

We have contributed to the Ellis Island fund; to the Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, and we have given our share toward the Manual. We have distributed a good many Manuals and have been present at the naturalization ceremonies and taken part in the programs.

Our energies and work have been toward raising money for the World War Memorial fund which our Chapter initiated last year.

EMILY C. ROSS, Historian.

Gaviota Chapter (Long Beach, Cal.). The name of our Chapter is the Spanish word for seagull, an appropriate title as our city is on the shore of the Pacific which abounds with these birds. This is our fifteenth year and we have a membership of more than eighty, and we have been most active under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Rust Graham. Our meetings are held monthly, and we have an average attendance of fifty. The work done by the Chapter has been varied and useful. We have responded to all calls from both the State and National Societies. In addition to other war work we bought liberty bonds and supported a French war orphan. We have recently had most valuable additions to our library, one being a Washington Memorabilia, the clippings have been gathered during a period of thirty years.

In January, 1922, we joined with other Chapters in presenting a set of flags to the U. S. S. California. Folders giving information as to the correct use of the flag have been distributed in the city, and the incorrect placing of flags has been protested against. Our recently made citizens are given manuals informing them about our Government.

Our Chapter has contributed to the Maria Sanford Memorial Fund and to the Tamassee school. All requests from the National Society have been met. This last year we have placed a memorial tablet in honor of our Honorary member, Miss Harriet Godfrey, on the old home where she was born. Miss Godfrey was the first white girl of American lineage born in St. Anthony Falls, now Minneapolis.

Our year begins in September and ends with an annual luncheon in May, at which time our officers are elected. Our meetings are discontinued during the Summer as so many of our members are away.

LILIAN M. GEORGE, Historian.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter (Fort Wayne, Ind.) has a membership of 110 members. Our Regent at the present time is Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, an efficient and capable Daughter, who has served us in this capacity before.

Our Patriotic Committee has presented the different schools with framed copies of the Constitution; along with other lines of patriotic work, we have placed three markers to the memory of historic spots. We celebrated Flag Day on the 14th day of June in a manner befitting the occasion. We were not only recognized on National Defense Day but given a very prominent place at the head of the parade of 10,000 men, women, and children.

In December we had our Christmas party in our Relic Room in the Court House. On New Year's Day we kept "Open House" at the home of Mrs. Anna Dunkelburg, between the hours of 3:00 and 6:00. The home, an ideal setting for such a large affair, was thronged with guests, together with Daughters, Sons and Children of the American Revolution. Dressed in old-fashioned costumes with full skirts, white wigs, velvet and satin breeches, the guests looked like patriots of old. The minuet, Virginia reel and square dances were features of the ball-room.

On International Day we entertained repre-
sentatives from five of our neighboring Chapters, the Regents and several of the Daughters. We had the pleasure of having Mrs. Perkins, a member of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of Indianapolis and a past State Regent, who gave a very interesting talk on her trip to South America.

We have also Ruth Hunt Society, C. A. R., with 29 members, founded by Mrs. Charles Ray. It is growing and they are doing well in their line of work. Mrs. Burns Douglass is the President.

We closed our year's work on May 6th with a luncheon and installation of officers.

Alice Deihl Bach, Historian.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter (Detroit, Mich.). The past year has seen a steady growth in Chapter work along all lines. Cottage Industries show rapid development, following removal to an attractive little shop in the new building of the Women's City Club. Card parties and a rummage sale have been held to contribute toward the support of this activity. A marked expansion of club work among foreign women is one of its results.

Over three thousand pupils from the eighth grades of twenty-five of the public schools of Detroit participated in the Fourth Prize-essay contest carried on by the Chapter with the co-operation of the supervisors in the English Department. Competing schools are divided into five districts, in each of which an interscholastic contest is held, the winners being the participants at the final meeting. The writer of the best essay in each school is given a patriotic pin, while the winner in the final contest receives a gold medal. This year, pins were given to district winners, also. Contestants must recite their essays without notes, being judged for delivery as well as for subject matter and English. Topics were: Alexander Hamilton, his influence on American national life; "The American Flag: its origin, development and use;" "Family life at Mount Vernon and Kenmore;" "Early American artists: Copley, Stuart, West;" "Thomas Jefferson and Monticello." The delivery of essays and presentation of awards at the finals formed one of the most interesting Chapter programs of the year.

The Department of Patriotic Relief has taken much pleasure in sewing and knitting for needy families of veterans, sending comforts to soldiers still in hospitals, helping here and there as occasion arose. Investigations were carried on by the Committee on Historical Research in the perplexing field of the location of Revolutionary soldiers' graves in the vicinity of Detroit, and a committee for the compilation of Wayne County vital records
has been organized. Several delightful teas at the homes of Chapter members, the usual birthday and annual meeting luncheons, and a special luncheon to which clubwomen of the city were invited, given in honor of Mrs. Emma A. Fox, long the Chapter’s loved and honored parliamentarian, on her birthday, made this a year to be remembered for its social activities.

The spirit of service for others and for the upholding of American ideals is carrying the Chapter forward through another year of usefulness.

GRACIE BRAINERD KRUN,
Historian.

Abraham Lincoln Chapter (Lincoln, Ill.). We celebrated Flag Day, Constitution Day, Armistice Day, Washington’s Birthday, and Lincoln’s Birthday with special programs. We are one hundred per cent on all State and National assessments for the past year. We voted to give prizes of $5 to different grades in the country schools for the best essay on historical subjects. Our Chapter co-operates with the Americanization school through a committee.

In commemoration of Washington’s Birthday a patriotic pageant was given by the children of one of our city schools, under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Anderson, one of our members. Seven of the outstanding events in the development of our country’s history were depicted. Following this was an address on Americanization by Mr. Walter H. Seely of Chicago. A Colonial tea closed the program.

One of the outstanding events of the year was on October 27, when a divisional conference was held with Abraham Lincoln Chapter. The Chapter was hostess to Mrs. Willard T. Block, Vice-President General of Illinois; Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, State Regent; Mrs. Vinton E. Sisson, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. Nevin C. Lescher, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Frank J. Bowman, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Harry A. Dodge, State Treasurer; Mrs. Noble C. Shumway, State Consulting Registrar; Miss Effie Epler, State Librarian, and Mrs. Mary C. Lee, State Chaplain, together with the Regents of Jacksonville, Decatur, Springfield, Peoria, Petersburg, and the following Chairmen of State Committees: Miss Ella T. Clark, Patriotic Education; Mrs. T. O. Perry, Preservation of Historic Spots; and Mrs. W. A. Lacy, Magazine Committee. The meeting was held at the Lincoln Country Club, which was attractively decorated for the occasion. Following the luncheon a program was given, and the meeting was a helpful and inspiring one.

With a program appropriate to Armistice Day, Lincoln’s County seat marker on the old Eighth Judicial Circuit, which Abraham Lincoln travelled in his practice of law, was formally dedicated to his memory. The program was held in the Circuit Court room, under the auspices of the Chapter. Judge L. B. Stringer, who acted as Chairman, Hon. Joseph Fifer, Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, State Regent; Miss Lotte Jones, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Webber, and other distinguished guests were present and gave interesting addresses. The unveiling ceremony on the Green was by our Real Daughter, Mrs. Josephine Wodetzki, who was attended by two little girls who stretched red, white, and blue ribbons to form a pathway for her approach to the marker. All those at the dedication who had seen Mr. Lincoln during his lifetime were given a little badge, on which was a picture of Lincoln and the words, “I saw Lincoln.” After the exercises a tea was given by the Regent at her home in honor of Mrs. Chubbuck.

EDNA SCROGGIN ANDERSON,
Regent.

Rockford Chapter (Rockford, Ill.) is now over thirty years old and we have more than 230 members. We have fulfilled our obligations to the various schools in which the Society is interested and we have sent boxes to Ellis Island and to Crossnore school. We have furnished our Board room with suitable antique furniture and our Museum is receiving gifts at nearly every meeting. We have made the history of Illinois our special study, and papers have been read on Illinois Under Virginia; Black Hawk and the Civil War. We had a Pioneer Day celebration and a paper was read on “Old Time Transportation.” Old settlers were invited and many interesting tales were told, especially of our first settler, Stephen Mack, and his wife Hononegah, the Indian princess. At this meeting a letter of greeting was read from Hononegah, daughter of Mrs. Arthur F. Newberry of Pontiac, Michigan.

Our Real Granddaughter was presented with a beautiful bouquet and a marker was placed on the wall of our Board Room. Our State Regent, Mrs. Herrick, was with us at this meeting as our guest of honor.

One of our most interesting meetings was on Americanization Day. At this time children from the different schools gave the program. We give a history prize to the school children, and the teachers report that much better work is being done in both history and good reading since this plan was inaugurated.

On each Naturalization Day at the Court House the Chapter has had a short program...
and silk flags have been given to all new citizens. We have also presented flags to the Rockford Women's Club and to the Southside Public Library. We have taken part in all patriotic observances of the city, visited schools, and talked of our work and of historical subjects.

At the end of the year we read all reports and discuss the work done by the Chapter during the year.

CORA E. MARSH, Historian.

Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter (Jackson, Mich.) was fortunate in having a member of the Michigan Welfare Bureau assist them in their work; a professor of history addressed us on "The Reign of Liberty and the Law;" the assistant Superintendent of Public schools gave a sketch on the life of Benjamin Franklin; we had an interesting afternoon with a teacher of the blind and one of the Daughters gave us a delightful musical.

In February each year we give a Colonial tea; we also have a sale, the last one netting us over $200. This, with $137 we made at our rummage sale, helped to account for our total receipts of $1,390.86, our disbursements being $1,064.86. The same month we also had charge of the exercises when 15 new citizens received their naturalization papers, and each was presented with an American flag.

The Chapter is one hundred per cent in the D. A. R. University Memorial Fund; the Manual and Ellis Island Occupation work; we have assisted the Silence Blackman Club; Women of the Republic in their philanthropic work; we have sent jellies and fruit, books and victrola records to the Roosevelt American Legion Hospital and to the Boy's Industrial School at Lansing; a box of materials to the women at Ellis Island and barrels of clothing to the Crossnore school.

On Armistice Day a bronze tablet was unveiled in honor of the patriots of Jackson County who served in the World War. This was presented by the Chapter to the American Legion. In May the Chapter dedicated a silver maple tree to the memory of Sergeant Fred Kremer, who was killed in the World War. Last year we presented to the city a large boulder, marking the first camping ground of Horace Blackman, a pioneer settler. The Chapter is proud of the results of the efforts of the Thrift Committee, who established the Saving System in the Public Schools. From September 7 to June 7, the children of the town saved $62,234.82.

The year came to a delightful close at our Birthday Party, when we were honored by the presence of our former State Regent, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, who gave a stirring address, and our State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles F. Bathrick, who brought us greetings.

REBECCA MACDONALD WHITE, Historian.

Lake Wales Chapter (Lake Wales, Fla.) was organized in March, 1922, with twelve charter members. In celebration of our second birthday, a luncheon was given at Hotel Wales, with Mrs. J. A. Craig, State Regent; Mrs. Theodore Strawn, State Vice-Regent; and Mrs. J. C. Ames, Past Vice-President General and Past State Regent of Illinois, as honor guests. At a tea in the afternoon, visiting Daughters and Ponce de Leon Chapter, of Winter Haven, were also entertained with an interesting program. In the receiving line with the honor guests were: Mrs. H. S. Norman, Regent; Mrs. B. K. Bullard, Vice-Regent and State Historical and Reciprocity Chairman; Mrs. M. M. Ebert, Secretary; Mrs. R. B. Buchanan, Treasurer; Mrs. T. L. Wetmore, Registrar; Mrs. J. F. DuBois, Chaplain. The musical numbers were rendered by our own Chapter members, and eight children (all eligible to the C. A. R.), in Colonial costumes and wigs, danced the stately minuet.

Last year our Chapter was awarded a $5 gold piece for a high percentage of subscription to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. Washington's Birthday is celebrated with a public patriotic program; a gold medal is presented to the High School student submitting the best essay on a Revolu-
tionary subject. We have contributed to the Americanization work at Ellis Island, Immigrant's Manual, Valley Forge Memorial Chapel, Ribault Monument, at Mayport, Florida; State Industrial School, at Mountverde, Florida, and other laudable causes. We have participated in the public programs presented on Citizenship Day. Mrs. Bartleson, Historian, has sent to Washington interesting papers on "Pioneer Women of Polk County." Our Chapter has been represented at Continental Congress and State Conference.

We are justly proud of two gifts: one, a handsome silk flag, with standard, presented to us by Mrs. E. G. Sewell, Vice-President General, who was State Regent when we organized; the other, a gavel with silver band appropriately inscribed, from our Organizing Regent, Mrs. Norman.

A cordial invitation is extended to all Daughters to visit Lake Wales Chapter.

LEE SAMPLE EBERT,
Secretary.

An Historic Watch

HERE is the timepiece that Meriwether Lewis carried when, in 1804-6, he commanded the expedition which crossed the North American Continent to the Pacific Ocean, following the course of the Missouri River to its source and down the Columbia.

The timepiece is very old; it is a model of the first timepiece of which there is any record. Its invention is in doubt; best authority credits it to Pope Sylvester II, A. D. 1000.

This movement was made before jewels were used. The works were mounted in brass bushings.

The watch is now the property of R. B. Magruder, of Clatskanie, Oreg., descendant of the Lewis family. The timepiece has recently been equipped with a modern lever escapement and mounted in jewels.
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

5059. SHACKLEFORD.—Will be very glad to give the Rev. rec of James Shackleford in exchange for his place of d in Ky., as I should like to get his Will.—Mrs. F. E. Emerson, 707 W. Lindsey St., South Bend, Ind.

TYLER.—Moses, father of Dean Merill Tyler b Chester, N. H., 1735, d Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y. 1829. He had Rev. rec. Can give list of chil if desired; no mar date given. He was son of Moses (4) b 14 July 1700; John (3); Moses (2); Job (1). Can give this line complete with dates of mar. if desired.—Mrs. Bertha Kellogg Tyler, Dalton, Ga.

10206. CLARK.—In "Descendants of Thomas Clark," compiled by Rev. Wm. W. Johnson, we find "Thomas Clark as the mate of the Mayflower." In confirmation of this see Palfrey's History of New England, vol. i p 171. The Pilgrims first landed on Clark's Island in Plymouth Harbor, said by Morton to have been so named for the mate of the Mayflower. Nathaniel, gr son of Thomas Clark of Plymouth lived 1726 in Lyme, Conn & left desc there. This Nathaniel was 17 yrs old when his gr father Thos. died. It is said he returned to Eng. with Capt Jones & subsequently returned & set in this town. History of England, 2nd edition, p 168 says his 1st appearance as a settler was in July 1623. He married Catharine Send b 7 Mch 1746 d 9 May 1804, & had 2 sons & 6 daus.—Chas. R. Roberts, Allentown, Pa.

11753. BOTKINS-BODRINS.—If you will communicate with me I will be able to assist you with the war rec of Chas. Botkins. I know where to obtain the rec of Chas. Bodkins who set in Ohio, & no doubt this is the same man.—Miss Frances E. Emerson, 707 W. Lindsey St., South Bend, Ind.

12172. HARTZELL.—Jonas not Johannes, Hartzell, was b 26 Feb. 1741 & d 7 June 1824 at Allentown. Member of Commit. of Safety, elected Sheriff of Northampton Co., 1778, 1781 & 1790; Associate Judge of Lehigh Co., 1812-1823. He mar Catharine Send b 7 Mch 1746 d 9 May 1804, & had 2 sons & 6 daus.—Chas. R. Roberts, Allentown, Pa.

12176. MCMINN-WOODFIN.—Samuel Woodfin b 21 Sept 1722 d 13 Jan 1812, mar Obedience Gathwright. Samuel their oldest ch d in his 21st year. Their dau Nancy mar Ephriam Maxey & their chil, all b in Hart Co., Ky, were Martha b 21 Sept 1790 mar James Ferguson; Narcissa b 20 Sept 1801 mar Hugh Ferguson; Thomas Jefferson mar Judith Hume; James Madison mar 1st Lucinda Alderson & 2nd Katie Webb; David Woodfin mar Mary Jane Whitman; Phillip mar Susanna Bates; Nancy mar Wm. Hair; Marsha Obedience b 27 Jan 1812 mar Edward W. Lewis. James McMinn & his w Betsy Woodfin came from N. Car. to Ruther-
ford Co., Tenn. Their chil were Oliver Perry; Jesse Kur kendall; John; Samuel; Betsy; Hannah & Jane. Would like to corres on these lines.

—Mrs. J. E. Sibley, 410 Hayter St., Dallas, Oregon.

12176. CLARK.—Rev. Thos. Clark, a native of Scotland, pastor of a Presby. church at Balli day, Ireland 1751-1764, arrived in N. Y. accompanied by abt 300 members of his congrega tion, 28 July 1764. Most of them set in Washing ton Co., N. Y., but some went to Abbeville, S. C. He remained with the Congregation in the north until 1782 when he became pastor of Cedar Springs & Long Cane congregations, Abbeville, S. C., until his death in 1792. His s Dr. Benj. accompanied him & he d 1796 leaving 2 dau. Thos. Clark's only other son Ebenezer lived & d in Wash. Co., N. Y. There were two other groups of the name in Abbeville at this time, one desc from Alex. Clark who in 1736 came from the Isle of Jura, Scotland to Bladen & Cumberland Cos. N. C. The third group in Abbeville are desc of a Clark fam. long set. in Va., many of whom were Quakers. There is on file in the clerk's office, Abbeville, the follow ing will of Mary Clark, 1802; names Margaret Hemphill & her dau Nancy; bro Alex. Clark; sis Susanna Houston; sis Betsy; James Bates; Chas. Von. ex'rs Alex. Houston & Alex. Clark, Jr. Will of John Houston Clark, 1803, names bros Wm. & Robert & sis Jean & Susanna. Will of Wm. Clark 1809 names sis Jean & Susan bros Robt., David & Alex. Admin. of estate of Alex. Clark, dec'd 1804; Wm. Clark, adm'r; Jean Clark, Wm. & Robt Clark & Maj. John Calhoun, bond for $10,000. The foregoing wills seem not to be connected with the one following, also on file at Abbeville: Samuel Clark, 1803; names w Rosannah; chl John, Levicey, Permely, Aaron, Eliz., Cassia, Peggy, Mary, Thomas, & Samuel.—Mrs. Edward H. Clark, 470 Park Ave., New York City.

12198. CHANDLER.—Edmund Chandler, Duxbury 1633, had chil Benj., Samuel, Joseph, Sarah, Ann, Mary, Ruth, of none of whom is the birth date given. Edmund was at Scituate 1650 but d at Duxbury 1662. His s Benj. of Scituate, mar Eliz. dau of John Buck. He d abt 1601 & Eliz. abt 1732. Their chil were Martha mar Isaac Simmons; Samuel mar 1718 Margaret Phillips Bonney, wid of Jos. Bonney lived in Duxbury & d 1742; John mar 1707-8 Sarah Weston, lived in Duxbury & d 1759, no chil; Mary; Keturah 1683-1771 mar 1703 Nathaniel Sampson (4) (Lora Standish (3) Alex. (2) Myles (1); Benj., adjudged insane 1745 lived in Duxbury & d 1771, prob mar.; Eliz.; Joseph mar 1st 1720 Eliz. Delano, & 2nd 1729 Deborah Bonney lived in Duxbury & Penn broke & in 1750 removed to Conn. Ref:—Savage, vol 1 p 356; Mayflower. Descendant vol. 14 p 65 & vol. 12 p 108.—Mrs. C. H. Jenkins, 2040 E St., Lincoln, Neb.

12221. VANCE.—Early Settlers in Upper & Lower Tyrone Township. One of the 1st sur veys of land in limits of the twp was made by Alex. Vance who took up 300 a in 1769, but the survey was not actually made until 1788. John Vance of Alex. set in the twp 1766. He was a native of Va. & came with Col Wm. Crawford who had mar his sister. John mar Margaret White, also a Virginian, ref: p. 469 Nelson's Biographical Dictionary & Historical Reference Books, Fayette Co., Pa.

(a) CONNELL.—Connellsville derives its name from Zachariah Connell, its founder; it was incorporated into a borough 1866. Zachariah Connell came a few yrs later than Wm. McCormack & mar 1st Ann, dau of Wm. Crawford & 2nd Miss Wallace, whose sis “Aunt Jenny” Wallace, acquired a reputation as the keeper of a toll-bridge across the Yough iogheny River. He d 1813 aged 72 & was buried nr the home of John Freeman, nr his two wives. Page 551. When Fayette Co. was organized in 1783 Col. Thos. Gaddis, Rev. James Finley, Zachariah Connell were the Commissioners.

(b) McCORMACK.—Page 497. The 1st set. within the limits of Connellsville was Wm. McCormack who came from Winchester 1770, he was transporting salt, iron etc from Cumberland Md to the Youghiogheny & Allegheny Rivers. His w was Effie, dau of Col. Wm. Crawford & d 1816, leaving a fam of 11 chil.

(c) CRAWFORD.—Is John the son of Col. Wm. Crawford who mar Hannah Vance & was b 1732 in what is now Berkeley Co., W. Va. or of Col. Wm. Crawford son of John who d nr where Chambersburg now stands & whose wid mar John McKenney? Both Cols. Crawford lived in what is now Fayette Co., Pa. Will be glad to furnish infor if you can tell which was the ances.—Miss Georgia C. Price, R. 2, Black stone, Va.

12234. CUSTER.—Emanuel Custer, son of Paul left Frederick Co., Md, early in 19th cen. for eastern Ohio where he took up new land. Later he returned to Jessups, Md. where he died over one hundred years of age. Among his chil were I. John b Frederick Co., Md removed to Cresaptown Md & had chil Ann b 1804, Emanuel H. b 186 father of Gen Geo. A. Custer, who was massacred by the Sioux Indians 1876, Mary b 1811, Geo. b 1815, James b 1817, Alex. b 1819 & Ellen b 1825. 2. Jacob b Jessups Md, June 1890 set in Harrison Co., O. platted New Rumley O. 16 Aug 1813, mar Sarah Webster 1798-1835, dau of a pioneer set.
of East Ohio. Their chil were Wm. Webster 1816-1892; Alex. 1818-1822; Stewart Fadley 1822-1894; John M. 1825-1901; Henry Levitt 1827-1904; Robt. Fulton 1830-1909; Isaac Newton 1832-1908 father of Levitt E. Custer; Vincent 1835-1835. 3. Emanuel moved to Somerset Co., Pa. 4 Peter, unmar. 5. Susan mar John Hendricks & had chil Mary mar Wm. Beatty; Emanuel; Rebecca; Jessie, Anne, Bazel Charlotte, Susan Jane, Matilda mar Alex. Johnston, & Thomas. 6. Mary mar Joseph Cummings b 1788 & had chil Thomas, Emanuel, Joseph, Samuel, Mary & Rebecca, one of these daus mar — Huffman & the other, — Devore. 7. Charlotte 1796-1854 mar Robt Cummings (bro of Joseph) 1789-1823, & their chil were James, Louisa mar McCaslin McGonagle. The foregoing obtained through corres. with relatives & Harrison Co., O., Records. Many of the facts can be verified by Hanna's Historical Collections of Harrison Co., O., pub two. See p 114 —Organization of towns; p 209—Land Patents; p 398—Burials; p 483 Genealogy.—Mrs. Levitt E. Custer, 23 N. Wilkinson St., Dayton, Ohio.

12235. LEITNER.—Nancy Ann Renneger or Reinerker was b 19 June 1798 & d 28 Feb. 1870. She is buried at Silver Run, Carroll Co., Md. The place of b unknown but it was the extreme northern part of Md or southern part of Pa as Silver Run, Md, is only three miles from the Pa. line. Nancy Ann had sis Eliz. & Tillie & bro Daniel who removed to Ky. Tradition says Nancy Ann's mother was Eliz. Leitner. Have you any record of a Leitner marrying a Renneger ?—Miss Mary N. Baumgardner, Ipava, Ill.


(a) REED-McMAHON.—Wm. Reed mar — McMahan, & served in Rev. from Northumberland Co., Pa. He was the son of Wm. & Jane Mitchell Reed. Wanted McMahan gen & Rev. rec of ances.—B. E. S.

12333. FIELDS.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of father of John Fields b 3 Dec 1764 in Ireland or soon aft his parents came to R. I. He afterwards removed from R. I. to North Carolina.—J. W. M.


12335. Rice.—Wanted ances of Elmira Rice who mar — Moore. Among their chil Orsaville who mar Joseph Logan & had Joseph Byron Logan of Erie, Pa.—F. E. L.

12336. SIMS-BROWN-GUNN.—Thos. Sims b 1 July 1744 Hanover Co., Va. removed to Granville Co., N. C. abt 1765; served in Mil. 1780-81
under Col. Wm. Moore & Capt Wm. Gillum
N. C. & Capt Thos Price of Va. in Rev. 1815
removed to Wilson Co., Tenn with chil & gr.
chil. Thos. d aged 97. Their s Chesley mar
Eliza Brown in N. C. Their chil in Tenn mar
& went to Ill., Mo., & Ark. Chesley & his bro
James T. Sims had the Old Family Bible. Susan
Sims mar John Dickerson & went to Mo. abt 1850.
Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of ances of
Eliza Brown, also parentage of Thos. Sims b
1 July 1744, & maiden name of his wife.—
M. J. W.

12337. GRAHAM-MCGHIRK.—Wanted parent-
age & place of birth of James Graham who
removed from Giles to Hardin Co., Tenn. He
mar Sarah McGhirk, wanted her parentage also.
James & Sarah McGhirk Graham are buried
in the cemetery of Graham's Chapel Wanted
the dates of b & d. James Graham had sis who
mar a Mr. Scott & had s Winfield Scott who
mar Eliz. Smith & had s James. Milton Mc-
Mahan Dickson was this James' guardian & he
mar Jane, dau of James & Sarah Graham. They
lived with James at Savannah, Tenn until
1876 when they removed to Corsicana, Navarro
Co., Texas.

(a) DICKSON-MCMANAHAN.—Thos. Dickson
mar Eliz. McMahan at Franklin, Tenn & their
s was Milton McMahan Dickson. Wanted proof
that Thos. Dickson was in Battle of New
Orleans, & that he was one of the heroes at Mc-
Intry's Farm 6 Oct. 1780. His w Eliz. was the
dau of Daniel McMahan of Franklin, Tenn.
Wanted maiden n of Daniel's Wife & his Rev rec
with proof. His chil were Wm., Jesse, Samuel, Joseph, Rachel, Nancy, Cassie & Eliz.

(b) JOHNSON-CARPENTER.—Wanted parentage
& maiden n of w of John Johnson who
lived nr Franklin, Tenn, also his Rev. rec.
Had chil Lucinda who mar Lewis Dillahunty &
Minerva who mar a Mr. Hurst. Lucinda John-
son Dillahunty mar 2nd — Carpenter. Wanted his given name, parentage & Rev rec.
—W. R. B.

12338. REVELLE-HARTZELL.—Wanted gen of
Maj. John Revelle, also his Rev. rec & maiden
n of wife with all dates. Wanted also maiden n
of his mother. Katrina Schmetzer mar Johan
George Hartzell in 1736. Both fam were from
Lehigh Co., Pa. Records of Conrad Hartzell
father of George are desired also parentage of
Katrina Schmetzer.—H. K. O.

12339. BRADDOCK.—Wanted parentage, maiden
n of w, also Rev. rec of Simeon Bradock of

(a) MASON.—Wanted parentage & maiden n
of w, also Rev. rec of Robert Mason of Win-
chester, Va. His dau Mary b 1773 in Winches-
ter mar Silas Crispin.

(b) DURNELL.—Wanted parentage of James
Durnell who was Eliza, Nancy, Rachel, Mary E., Catherine, 
Hermus M., James, Julitta & Emily B. all born in
Ohio, prob Highland Co.

(c) WREN-FRAME.—Wanted parentage, dates
& places of b & d of Washington Wade Wren
b 24 Oct. 1800, Ky. also of his wife Maria
Frame b abt 1805, Ky.—E. D. H.

12340. T EW.—Wanted Rev. rec of Capt
Henry Tew of Berkeley, Mass. b 29 Oct. 1729
d 1 Sept 1779 mar 20 Oct 1753 Eliz. Hathaw-
way of Freetown, Mass. also b, d & mar dates
of their children.—R. L. B.

12341. SIZER.—Wanted Rev. recs with all
infor possible of Fielding P. Sizer of Va. prob
the son of John.—R. S. R.

12342. KURTZ.—John Kurtz 1829-1905 mar
1850 Martha Mason 1831-1896 of Tenn. His
father John Kurtz 1798-1859, Henry Co., Io.
mar 1822 Margaret Harget 1800-1873. His
father John Kurtz d 1798 in Frederick Co.
Md. mar Susan Leather & his father John Kurtz
lived in Baltimore, Md. Wanted n of his wife,
dates of their b, m & d & his Rev rec.

(b) HARGET.—Peter & Mary Painter Harget
had chil Margaret & Jacob. Wanted dates &
Rev. rec of fathers of both Peter & Mary.

(c) RANDOLPH.—Wanted parentage with
dates of Nathaniel Randolph, who acted as
purchasing agent for Genl. Geo. Rogers Clark,
& of his sis Jane Randolph who mar John Ray
of 1st Va. Reg't under Clark in Ill in 1780-'82.
—D. B. K.

12342. WHITE-HARRIS-DOTY.—Wanted ances
of Abner & Ruth Brownell White who moved
to Dutchess Co., N. Y. bef 1752 from R. I.
Had chil Chas., Wm. A., James, Thos., Mary
& Ruth. Especially wish to corres with desc.
of James Mary & Ruth. James b abt 1750
mar Zelpha & had James, Zelpha & another
dau. Mary b abt 1755 mar Joseph Harris of
Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co. & had Geo. Wm.,
Oliver, Elisha, Isaac, Jos., Theodorus, Thos.,
Sally who mar John Marshall & Ruth who mar
Elnathan Marshall. Ruth, ment. above mar
David Doty at Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y. &
had Thos. & Jeremiah. She mar 2nd Ichabod
Merritt. Wm. A. White, son of Abner b Mah-
bettsville, Dutchess Co., N. Y. 1756 mar Eunice,
dau of Wm. White of "the Salisbury Whites"
had ch Hannah b 30 Apr 1781 mar John H.
Emigh; Isaac b 12 Mch 1784 mar Mary Cline
of Clove; Phalée b 25 Apr. 1789 mar Corn-
elius M. Haight of Millbrook, N. Y.; Eunice
b 23 Feb 1792 mar Jos. Doty of Dover, N. Y.;
Mary b 7 Sept 1794 mar Amos Thompson lived
1834 at Victory, N. B.; Wm. Wallace b 5 Apr
1798 mar Mary Green. Would like to cor with
desc.—D. O. C.

12344. Fowler-Huffer. — Wanted parentage of John Fowler who mar Mary Huff in Md. then moved to W. Va. in 1800, then to Steubenville, O & later to Harrison Co. O. where he died abt 1840 nr Hanover, John Fowler’s father was killed in the Rev. War.—E. Z. C.

12345. Avery. — Did the Capt. John Avery, who died 1814 at Ellington, Conn. mar abt 1752 Mehitable Bud?

12346. Willard. — Wanted parentage and Rev. rec of father of Betsey Willard, 2nd w of John Farnsworth who d 1801 in Vt. or N. Y.

12347. Goodenough. — Wanted parentage of Susannah Goodenough who mar Levi Jones abt 1802 prob in Conn.—N. P. MacN.

12348. Royston. — Wanted maiden n of w with her ances, of James Royston who served in 1st Md. Artillery. Also infor of John or Jonas Royston who served in Rev. Wanted correct spelling of Daniel Royston’s wife’s name pronounced Bobo, her given name was Mary.—C. R. R.

12349. Skidmore. — Wanted parentage & any infor of Sarah Skidmore or Sidmore who mar Stephen Hart, 1769-1802, mem of State Legislature & War of 1812, son of Jeremiah Hart of Stillwater, N. Y.


12352. Alexander. — Wanted Rev. rec of Wm. Alexander of Randolph Co., N. C. who mar Eliz. or Katherine King & had chil Jane, Katherine, George, Barbara, Thos., Eliz., Mary, Wm., Stephen King & Anne.—L. B. B.

12353. Harding. — Wanted ances with dates of Israel Harding who had grant of land in Wells, Me. 1670. He mar bef 7 Oct. 1673 Lydia, wid of John Gooch, Jr. Their son Stephen mar 28 July 1701 Abigail Littlefield.

12354. Stone. — Wanted ances with dates of Benj. Stone. Will recorded 8 May 1773. 1st wife was Meriam dau of Abraham Preble; 2nd w was Abigail, dau of Jos. Swett. His son Benj. b 27 Feb. 1727 mar Rebecca Littlefield.

12355. Alexander. — Wanted Rev. rec of Wm. Alexander of Randolph Co., N. C. who mar Eliz. or Katherine King & had chil Jane, Katherine, George, Barbara, Thos., Eliz., Mary, Wm., Stephen King & Anne.—L. B. B.

12356. Newton. — Wanted parentage with dates & Rev. rec. of ances of Catherine Newton who mar Sheldon Sibbury who d 26 Dec. 1875. Wanted also his ances. Their chil were b in Canajohariahs, N. Y.—H. H. C.

12357. Kenyon. — Wanted parentage of Susanna Kenyon of Richmond, R. I. who mar 12 Jan 1758 Chas. Church. She was b 14 Sept 1741.

(a) Brand. — Wanted parentage of Rebecca Brand of Westerly, R. I. who mar 16 Sept 1730 Caleb Church. Wanted her dates also.—B. B. H.
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MRS. W. C. CLEMENS, Tusculum College, Tusculum.

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WYOMING
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ORIENT
MRS. TRUMAN S. HOLT, North East, Pa.
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CHINA
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MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
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MRS. I. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE BATES, 1913.
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MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1915.
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MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT, 1926.