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CELEBRATION IN MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, OPENING AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE WEEK, JUNE 28-JULY 4, 1926

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WASHINGTON'S WEDDING

By DON C. SEITZ

Author of "Paul Jones, His Campaigns in English Seas," etc.

UNDER an outward air of austerity, George Washington hid a hot heart. He was easily attracted by women, to whom he himself made less appeal. Splendid in person, but aloof in manner, it is hard to conceive him engaging in a flirtation with success, yet he had several to his credit before he captured Martha Custis. Well grown at fifteen, and a young patrician, he frequented the best circles of Virginia society, then in its most elevated state, and early felt the pangs of love. The agonies of adolescence creep out in fragments of his correspondence, and in drafts of letters copied in the journal which he began keeping at fifteen.

Kinsman of Lord Fairfax, through his brother Lawrence's marriage into the Fairfax family, he was much in evidence at the open house of that nobleman, and his first employment was as an assistant to the surveyors who were marking out his lordship's vast domain in the wilderness toward the West.

"My place of residence," he once wrote to one he addressed as "Dear friend Robin" (presumably Beverly Robinson), "at present is at his Lordship's, where I might, were my heart disengaged, pass my time very pleasantly, as there is a very agreeable young lady in the same house, Colonel George Fairfax's wife's sister. But that only adds fuel to the fire, as being often unavoidably in company with her revives my former passion for your Lowland beauty; whereas were I to live more retired from young women, I might in some measure alleviate my sorrow, by burying that chaste and troublesome passion in oblivion; and I am very well assured, that this will be the only antidote or remedy."

When the lorn youth wrote this he was sixteen! The best guess as to the identity of the "Lowland beauty" is that she was Miss Lucy Grymes, who in season married and became the mother of "Light Horse" Harry Lee, a favorite officer of Washington's in the Revolution. "Colonel George Fairfax's wife's sister," the "agreeable young lady," was a Miss Carey.

Sternly refusing to be consoled, the sore-hearted gentleman now took to the woods and remained there most of the time until his exploits as a soldier with Braddock spread his name wide over the colonies. There was one interlude, a trip to Barbados with his invalid brother
Lawrence. He notes receiving an invitation at Barbados to breakfast and dine with Major Clarke, which he accepted "with some reluctance" as "the smallpox was in his family." Mrs. Clarke being indisposed, "in her place officiated Miss Roberts, her niece, and an agreeable young lady." He escaped Cupid, but caught the smallpox. It did not greatly mar his handsome visage.

The campaigning against the French and Indians was interrupted by one that took on the aspect of hunting for a wife. A dispute arose among the Southern colonies as to certain supreamcies in command, involving the military majesty of Maryland. Governor William Shirley, of Massachusetts, had succeeded Braddock as commander-in-chief and the dispute was referred to him for settlement. The embassy fell to the lot of young Colonel Washington, who rode to Boston on his errand in February, 1756. He had for escort his aide-de-camp, Captain George Mercer, and Captain Stewart, of the Virginia light horse, with a full complement of attendants. The latter were black men in livery, such as befitted the gentlemen whom they served. This was prescribed by Washington himself in these terms:

I would have you choose the livery by our arms (he wrote his London tailor), only as the field of the arms is white, I think the clothes had better not be quite so, but nearly like the enclosed. The trimmings and facings of scarlet, and a scarlet waistcoat. If livery lace is not quite disused, I would be glad to have the cloaks laced. I like that fashion best, and two silver laced hats for the above servants.

With this he had ordered "one set of horse furniture with livery lace" and the Washington crest on the housings. For himself he ordered "one fashionable gold-laced hat" and three gold and scarlet sword knots, and three "silver and blue ditto."

It may be imagined that this winter journey made some stir. The cavalcade paused in Philadelphia and New York, where the elegant young gentlemen were received in the best society and much fêted. Their fine horses, showy servants and their own scarlet and gold made them personages of mark. To this must be added Washington's own great repute, then widespread in the colonies. Boston gave them a grand welcome and Shirley decided that Virginia was to outrank Maryland, with Colonel Washington at the top. They were, however, denied commissions in the regular forces and had to remain in the mortifying position of militiamen, always held much inferior to the King's Own.

The stay in Boston lasted ten merry days. Then the gentlemen returned to New York, where the colonel was to have another heart attack. Beverly Robinson, the "Robin" of his boyhood, whose father, John Robinson, was Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses, was a schoolmate of Washington's who had settled in New York. He gave his friend a warm welcome and introduced him to the younger set. Robinson had married the niece of Adolphus Philipse, whose ancestor, Frederick Philipse, a New York merchant, had amassed great wealth in trading with the pirates of Madagascar in Captain William Kidd's time. Her sister, Mary, was a reigning belle and the gold-laced colonel met her at his friend's mansion, then a center of social life. He was instantly enamoured and the lady receptive, but duty called him away before either capitulated. He had to present plans for operations on the frontier before the Legislature at Williamsburg, and was there in March for the purpose. A friend, presumably Robinson, sent him a note of warning that a rival was in the field, and that he had better return if he desired to capture the fair Miss Philipse.
This was Captain Morris, who had been a fellow aide-de-camp in Braddock's expedition. The French raiding out from Fort Duquesne at the moment made his absence impossible. Washington went to the front and Morris married Mary.

The full military responsibility for the region was now on Washington's shoulders. The campaign had in it no place for Cupid, nor did the rascal intervene until the exigencies ceased with the transfer of the seat of conflict to Canada. Then the war-worn colonel began to think once more about settling down and soon found the opportunity.

The first meeting of Colonel Washington and the Widow Custis has been variously described. According to Irving, it occurred in 1758, during the great French war. Washington, riding hard across country from Winchester to Williamsburg for a conference with the royal Governor Robert Dinwiddie, met on the road Major William Chamberlayne, whom he knew, who invited him to pause for dinner. The colonel was in great haste, but yielded to the importunity, on the acceptance of his surety that the stay would have to be brief. Reaching the Chamberlayne mansion he found there a fair young neighbor in half mourning, who, before her marriage to Daniel Parke Custis, had been Martha Dandridge, daughter of John Dandridge, Esq., a citizen of standing. She had borne four children during the brief period of her married life, two boys and two girls. One of each sex had died and she had living with her the survivors, John Parke and Eleanor Parke Custis.

Martha Custis was a little below medium height, plump and pretty. Besides this she was rich, being worth not less than $100,000, a great sum for the day. She had brown hair, bright eyes and a sweet, gracious manner, not being given to frivolity, like so many young ladies of her class. She was also about the colonel's age—he having been born in February and she in May, 1732.

Big men like little women, under the law of natural selection. His was a case of love at first sight. He had given orders that his horse (which had been Braddock's on the fatal field where Washington won his first fame), should be ready in half an hour. His negro servant, Bishop (also inherited from the defeated general), had the animal at the door on time. The colonel did not appear. Instead, Bishop was instructed to take the charger back to the stable and await orders with an intimation indicating a slight delay. Bishop waited all afternoon, and finally received word that they would remain overnight, but would depart early the next day. This did not prove true and the next day was well done before the journey was resumed. Colonel Washington had lost interest in the fussy and incompetent governor, and in the French and Indians. He was fairly caught. There was much riding back and forth from thence on, between West and East. The Custis homestead, "White House," in New Kent County, was not much off the road. Braddock's steed soon learned where he was expected to turn from the main highway.

The tall, grave colonel divided duty with delight for nearly a year, though the fair widow had soon consented to become Mrs. Washington. Her two charming children were equally enamoured of him. Only the formality of marriage remained to perfect the good fortune of this most fortunate of men. It can well be imagined that high society was all agog over the approaching event—and it was high society indeed—the highest our noble nation has ever known. For more than a century the growing of the filthy weed called...
tobacco had been making Virginia rich. The planters of the peninsula were favored with good soil, handy transportation and easily acquired slaves. All these compounded into wealth, which expressed itself in aristocracy. The gentlemen dressed in scarlet and gold lace, with jewels on their shoe buckles and powder in their hair, while the ladies were even more gorgeously garbed, beside being built up into fine figures by stays and crinoline. The coiffeur of Madame de Pompadour, who then set the styles, confined their tresses—though not those of Martha Custis. She wore her brown locks combed straight back, and affected a plainness in other ways that made her rather the more prominent and interesting.

The wedding date was fixed for January 6, 1759. The place selected for the ceremony was St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in New Kent County, already an ancient edifice, built of brick brought from England in 1703. It possessed a tower and a very steep roof. The vestry room was in the tower. Some of the wealthy planters had their tombs within its walls. A grove of oak trees lent dignity to the surroundings.

The sedate church was the center of great excitement on the January day. The most distinguished young gentleman in the colony was to wed one of the fairest and richest of its daughters. The gentry and their families from miles around were there to see and be seen. The mantua makers had done their best, to bring up to date the importations from London, helped much by smuggled laces and silks from France. Grand carriages drawn by fine horses, with silver mounted harness, brought the company to the church. Greatest of all, came Governor Dinwiddie from Williamsburg. He little liked the haughty, outspoken commander of the Virginia troops, but dignities had to be observed and he did it as befitted a viceroy. He brought with him an escort of British army and naval officers, who added their glitter to the show. The governor himself was something magnificent. His coat was scarlet, decked with gold, his wig the finest periukc ever seen across the sea, while the hilt of his dress sword glittered with jewels.

What of the wedding party? Well, outside of the groom it was one of the gayest known. The widow Custis had selected from the families of her friends the handsomest damsels and comeliest youths to attend her to the altar. Her dress was worthy of the occasion and the groom. She wore a gown of white satin, heavily quilted, and an overdress of corded silk. Pearls were her jewels. They shone softly in her fine brown hair, in her delicate ears, in a necklace and in bracelets on her slender wrists. Her high-heeled shoes were held by diamond buckles.

Nor was the gallant colonel much behind his bride in dress. His six feet and two inches of robust manhood were clad in rich garments. The coat was blue broadcloth, ornamented with silver lace and lined with scarlet silk. Beneath this glowed a waistcoat elaborate with embroidery. Buckles of gold were at his knees and shone on his shoes. To top this glory, his hair was powdered and he wore a splendid dress sword. All his life the Father of his Country knew how to put on style.

Besides the gay young folks, the black-faced Bishop also attended, in the red coat of a grenadier. They do not tell us whether or not the colonel's hand was unsteady when he slipped the circlet on the
bride's finger. We can be sure that her's was not. Martha was not much given to fluttering.

The Rev. Dr. John Mossun, pastor of St. Peter's, awaited in the full robes of his calling, and united them with the sonorous service of the established church. How comfortable and complacent the colonel must have felt when it was all over and the bride, with her fortune, in his full possession! Ardent as he was, Washington was a prudent person, with a low record in mistakes. As they say in New England, he was "a good picker."

Then amid much shouting of glad greetings they rode away, but not together. It is recorded that the colonel tucked his bride into her carriage and then swung himself upon Braddock's horse to ride alongside to the lady's home, with Bishop grimly guarding the rear.

The reception at the house must have remained for many years the social topic among those who were fortunate enough to be invited. It is to be feared that much punch was drunk in endless toasts by the young, while their elders cracked bottles of Madeira until their steps became uncertain.

For three months the perfectly matched couple lived at the "White House" on the Custis estate, which, during her widowhood, Mrs. Washington had managed with capacity and resulting profit. The colonel concluded his campaigning and the family settled at Mount Vernon, the seat inherited from Washington's brother Lawrence, thereafter to become a national shrine. "I am now," Washington wrote at the moment, "I believe, fixed with an agreeable fortune for life, and I hope to find more happiness in retirement than I ever experienced in the wide and bustling world."

Indeed the marriage turned out to be a model of all that marriages should be. The little wife did her part well. She kept her husband company at the siege of Boston, took the best of care of Mount Vernon in his absence in the field, graced his home when he was President with "dignity and ease." They spoke of her as "Lady Washington," though now we remember her tenderly as "Martha." No one ever acquired the courage to call her husband "George." He had a pet name for his spouse, "Patsy," and wrote her letters that showed his deep respect and affection. Before her death, which followed his two years later, she destroyed all but one that was found among his papers "from a delicacy," says a biographer of her time, "that proves the depth and purity of her love for him."

The children grew up as models of deportment and dutifulness. The stepdaughter died young, in 1770, while John Parke Custis fell in the fight at Yorktown, where his stepfather gained immortal fame. His children took their place in the household at Mount Vernon and were legally adopted. George Washington Parke Custis became a person of distinction, who built Arlington, where our soldiers lie. His daughter Mary became the wife of Robert E. Lee, a grandson, strangely enough, of that lovely Lucy Grymes who first stirred the heart of Washington.
A MESSAGE
from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

THE leisurely days of summer are upon us—days that can be lived in God's great out-of-doors; days of blessed golden sunshine and long evenings of rosy after-glow and gray twilights.

Some of the hours spent on the comfortable porch or in the motor, traveling through the country, should be given over to plans for chapter activities.

In many chapters the committees are busily engaged upon the outlines of work for the next year. Too much thought and care cannot be bestowed upon the programs, for they are great factors in chapter life.

Two subjects that should appear upon every program for study are the Constitution and the Flag. We should be so familiar with the spirit and the letter of our Constitution that when a glib-tongued disparager says it is "archaic" we can rise to its defense with emphatic refutation.

There is much work for the Daughters of the American Revolution to do in connection with the use and abuse of our Flag. One has only to note a special display to realize how little thought is bestowed by the public in general upon our national emblem. The incorrect hanging and the draping of the colors upon occasions of local and national celebrations, must give a distinct shock to the intelligent foreign visitor and we cannot afford to have anything so dear to our hearts belittled. We Americans love our Flag—that is certain, but we are casual about its correct usage.

Try to have at least one interesting and reliable speaker this year on the subject of "Good Citizenship" in its many phases, and if possible make that meeting a public one. Your State Regents will have lists of such speakers and can no doubt help you if you cannot find someone in or near your own community. It will be worth your while to pay the expenses of a good earnest man or woman who can bring to you a stirring message that will carry an appeal to the hearts of both old and young.

Also, give some attention to the subject of International Relations and if possible devote one or more programs to this very important subject. There has never been a time in our history when it was more necessary for us to study the governmental problems of foreign countries and their bearing upon our own Republic.

Do not neglect the particular activities of our Society in choosing subjects, for remember that the new members in the chapters often need enlightenment. Americanization, Patriotic Education, Better Films, Ellis Island—all of these and many others furnish interesting subjects for study. Copies of reports given at Congress and some literature can be supplied either by the National Chairmen or by Headquarters.

Then, we have the Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides, which can be sent out at a very nominal figure from the Business Office, and for an afternoon or evening program they furnish a most delightful entertainment. These lectures and slides will be put in good order during the summer and augmented with others on interesting subjects as fast as possible. The same is true of the papers to be found in the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Bureau. They are very worthwhile and are most interesting.

To sum up—we have a wealth of material within our own organization upon which to draw, and there should not be a dull moment on any program in any chapter during the entire season.

Now is the time to look back over the past years and see where improvement can be made for the future, for in the march of progress two words of portent blaze the trail—recognition and reparation.

Grace H. Brosseau,
President General.
Opening Celebration of Independence Week

BEFORE a representative and distinguished audience in the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., the opening celebration of American Independence Week was held on June 28th. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It commenced with the rendition of patriotic airs by the United States Marine Band and concluded with the singing of "America" by the assemblage and a repetition of The American's Creed, led by its author, William Tyler Page, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. James S. Montgomery, Chaplain of the U. S. House of Representatives.

After the presentation of the Colors, Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, Corresponding Secretary General, led the Salute to the Flag. This was immediately followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by Flora McGill Keefer.

The speaker of the occasion was Hon. James M. Beck, formerly Solicitor General of the United States.

A dramatic incident occurred when Mr. Beck broke off his address so that all might listen to the ringing of the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, which was radioed directly to the auditorium. As one, the audience rose and stood in tense and profound silence as the clear notes of the bell echoed through the Hall, recalling in its clarion tones scenes enacted when it first proclaimed "Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Mr. Beck's address, entitled "The Triumph of Democracy," stressed the fact that "democracy, as a social ideal, is as dominating and beneficent today as it has ever been." The speaker declared that the World War revealed the fact, however, that democracy as a governmental institution is not workable, "unless there be a people who are politically capable of self-government." The great problem of popular government, Mr. Beck pointed out, is not completely solved, but is still, "to use the words of Lincoln, an 'unfinished task.'"

Mr. Beck spoke as follows:

We are met this morning to inaugurate in this city the commemorative festival known as Independence Week. It is an impressive thought that such a celebration is taking place throughout the length and breadth of this great nation. However divided the American people may be upon many questions of public policy, today they are one in paying a tribute to the immortal founders of the Republic. In doing so, they not only recognize a debt to the dead, but an imperative duty to the unborn. The imagination would indeed be dull, if it were not stirred by the reflection that today one hundred millions of people, constituting the most powerful nation of the modern world and potentially one of the most powerful of all time, are now forgetting for the moment the vivid and vital day, in which they are privileged to live, to recall that other day, one hundred and fifty years ago, when a little group of fifty-five men, after debating the question with meticulous care, created a new nation and dedicated it forever to the cause of human freedom. The flame then lit on that little altar in Independence Hall still illuminates the world.

Well might Mirabeau say that, "tried by its standard of liberty, every govern-
ment in Europe (of that day) was divested of its sanction." To the masses of men in every part of the world, struggling to escape from the house of bondage and into the promised land, the great Declaration has been as a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. To use the inspired language of Richter, this little group of heroic men "lifted the gates of empires off their hinges, turned the stream of the centuries into a new channel, and still governs the ages."

Well did Tom Paine say in his stirring manifesto, "Common Sense," to which the event we celebrate owes almost as much as to Jefferson's inspired Declaration:

We have it in our power to begin the world over again. The birthday of a new world is at hand, and a race of men, perhaps as numerous as all Europe contains, are to receive their portion of freedom from the event of a few months.

Prophetic as was the author of "Common Sense," he did not and could not appreciate the full implications of his statement that "the birthday of a new world is at hand." Although the Fathers little perceived it, the greatest revolution in the history of human thought and social conditions was then in progress. While the imagination of men has taken the Fourth of July as the central fact of the American Revolution—even as the imagination of the French people has taken the Fall of the Bastile as the beginning of the French Revolution—yet to both incidents a wholly disproportionate significance has been attached. Both were only stirring scenes in an epic drama. The declaration did not create us a people. We were a great people before it was adopted, and we would have been a great people if it had never been adopted. Declarations, Constitutions and governments do not create peoples, but peoples create governments and ordain constitutions.

France did not begin its great career with the Fall of the Bastile, and the attempt of the French Convention to revise chronology by declaring the date of its constitution the year "One," proved abortive. The American Commonwealth antedated the United Colonies and, later, the United States of America. It began with the landing of the first English pioneers upon the coasts of Virginia.

As such, the American Republic is the noble child of the greatest revolution in human thought of an earlier age, namely, the Renaissance. It was born in the "spacious days of Queen Elizabeth" and came into being through the same great impulse that gave to the world Frobisher and Raleigh, Drake and Spenser, Sidney and Coke, Bacon and Shakespeare. Never did human imagination rise to greater heights, and the finest flower of its genius was the birth of democracy in the new world, of which the American Revolution was but a single, although a very noble, chapter. Of Plymouth Rock, which shares the glory with the shores of Virginia of the great adventure, a New England poet has well said:

Here on this rock, and on this sterile soil,
Began the kingdom, not of kings, but men;
Began the making of the world again.

Here centuries sank, and from the hither brink,
A new world reached and raised an old world link,

When English hands, by wider vision taught,
And here revived, in spite of sword and stake,
Their ancient freedom of the Wapentake.

Here struck the seed—the Pilgrims' roofless town,
Where equal rights and equal bonds were set;
Where all the people equal-franchised met;
Where doom was writ of privilege and crown;
Where human breath blew all the idols down;
Where crests were naught, where vulture flags were furled,
And common men began to own the world!

In the Eighteenth Century, humanity was in labor, and of that mighty travail a
twin birth resulted. One was industrial and the other was spiritual, one the birth of the machine and the other the birth of democracy. Twin children are not more inseparably united. While heroic souls in England, France and America were valiantly fighting for greater freedom for the masses, Watt was developing his steam engine and Ramsey and Fitch were applying it to transportation. The dynamic power of man was about to be increased a thousand-fold. The day was coming when he would out-fly the eagle in the air, out-swim the fish beneath the surface of the waters, and speak with the rapidity of light itself. Like Prometheus, man was about to storm the hitherto inaccessible ramparts of Divine power, and, measured by dynamic strength, he was about to become a superman.

It was inevitable that such an infinite expansion of physical power should be accompanied by a struggle for greater freedom. No two facts in all history are of more tremendous and inestimable importance, or of more pregnant consequence to the future,—for good and ill,—than the seemingly indefinite expansion of man's dynamic power, and his invincible demand for the full right to pursue his own true and substantial happiness. The democracy of the hand and the democracy of the soul are, in the last analysis, but one manifestation of the same unconquerable spirit, whose ultimate claim is that man shall be in truth, as well as in theory, "master of his soul and captain of his fate."

De Tocqueville, that extraordinarily keen and prophetic intellect, well said, nearly a century ago:

"The gradual development of the principle of Equality is a providential fact. It has all the chief characteristics of such a fact; it is universal, it is durable, it constantly eludes all human interference, and all events as well as all men contribute to its progress. Would it be wise to imagine that a social movement, the causes of which lie so far back, can be checked by the efforts of one generation?"

I have said that the Declaration of Independence did not constitute us a people; it is equally true that it did not constitute us a nation. Complete sovereignty as a nation began with the first shots of the "embattled farmers" at Concord Bridge. Months before the Declaration of Independence, the colonies had, to a greater or less extent, become independent and assumed full sovereignty. The Declaration of Independence simply recognized an accomplished fact, and its purpose was not to initiate a new nation, but to justify its existence to the world.

This does not lessen either its dignity or nobility. On the contrary, its dominant purpose, when rightly conceived, ennobles the great Declaration and has given its due place as one of the noblest documents in the annals of statecraft. The American nation could have contented itself either with facts that spoke more eloquently than words, or, at least, with the formal proposal of Richard Henry Lee, which had been adopted on July 2nd and which declared "That these United Colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent states." This resolution had been proposed as early as June 7 by Richard Henry Lee, under instructions from the mother commonwealth of Virginia, and its passage was then so certain that on June 9 a Committee of Five was appointed to draft a declaration to the world of both the existing fact and its moral justification. This committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. To Jefferson was assigned the immortal honor of drafting the Declaration, and it is to his undying glory that that Declaration, with a few
changes by Franklin and John Adams, was his inspiration.

What then was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence? As clearly set forth in its noble Preamble, it was an appeal to the conscience of the world in support of the moral justification of the Revolution. It commences, "When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another . . . a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

Possibly no State paper ever contained a nobler sentiment than this. It assumed that there was a rule of right and wrong that regulated the intercourse of nations as well as individuals. It believed that there was a great human conscience, which, rising higher than the selfish interests and prejudices of nations and races, would approve that which was right and condemn that which was wrong. This approval was more to be desired than national advantage. It constituted mankind a judge between contending nations, and, lest its judgment should temporarily err, it established posterity as a court of last resort. It placed the tie of humanity above that of nationality. It solemnly argued the righteousness of the separation at the bar of history, solemnly prefixing its statement of grievances with the words: "In proof of this, let facts be submitted to a candid world;" and finally concluded its appeal from the judgment of the moment to that of eternity, in the words: "Appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions."

The great Declaration was more than an eloquent plea for the favorable judgment of the world. Another great purpose was to give to man new title papers to liberty. For thousands of years, man had lived under conditions, which justly provoked the cynical remark of Rousseau, with which he began his immortal book, "Man is born free and is everywhere in chains." Prior to the middle of the Eighteenth Century, the conception of the sovereignty of the people was almost unknown. Even in France, where the ideas of liberty were then germinating, the people had so little conception of their own rightful sovereignty that, thirteen years after the Declaration of Independence and at the beginning of the French Revolution, the only claim that the French people made was that they should share equally with the clergy and the nobility in the constitution of the legislative body. In 1789 that body had not been convened for over 150 years and there was no novelty in Louis XIV's arrogant boast, "L'état, c'est moi." The state was conceived as a sacred institution, which existed apart from the people, and had its sanction, not in their will but in some inherent claim. In nearly every nation, the fountain-head of all power and justice was an hereditary monarch, whose power was absolute except as he graciously gave immunities to the people, which were called "liberties." Even in those nations, where the soil had been broken and the seeds of liberty implanted, the utmost claim of the masses was for some participation, by the grace of the king, in the legislative councils of the nation. A few inspired spirits, like Locke, Burlamaqui, Montesquieu and Rousseau, were suggesting the then wholly revolutionary idea that, in the origin of human society, sovereignty had originally rested with the people and that it was only by their consent, given by a mythical social contract, that the state, as a separate entity, had been created and its sovereign
power vested in an hereditary king. The mighty shadow of the greatest of the Cæsars still rested upon the earth and a century and a half ago Cæsarism was the political religion of nearly every people.

Even the men of the Revolution, at its beginning, fully accepted this theory of government. Until the Declaration of Independence, the foremost spirits of the Revolution insistently claimed that they had no quarrel with the Crown, to whose intervention in their behalf they appealed as suppliants, but solely with the Parliament. It was not until Jefferson drafted the Declaration that the American people divested themselves of this idea that there was a “divinity that doth hedge a king.” It is noteworthy that the Declaration says nothing whatever about the Parliament and even refrains from mentioning it by name, and that this terrific indictment was preferred against a stupid and obstinate King.

If the Declaration today gives us a quickened pulse, it is not because of the counts of the indictment against the misrule of George the Third, but because Jefferson, at heart an idealist and with all the enthusiasm of youth, challenged this universal conception as to the nature of government and asserted in eloquent phrase, the sovereignty of the people.

He drew for all mankind, without distinction to race, condition or creed, a title deed to liberty, so broad and comprehensive that “time cannot wither nor custom stale” its eternal verity. As with the blast of a mighty trumpet, the Declaration asserts that all men are created equal; that they have a right as the gift of God, and independent of government, to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that the people have the inherent right to alter or abolish their government when it has ceased to answer their necessities, thus constituting the people the first and only estate. These far-reaching principles satisfy the highest ideals of liberty.

By the much quoted and much misunderstood axiom, that “all men are created equal,” Mr. Jefferson did not mean either a natural equality or even an equality of natural opportunity, for either would contradict the common observation of men. He was simply defining the province of government, and he was contending that all men were politically equal and that the government, therefore, should not give to any man an artificial and law-made advantage over another. “Equal and exact justice to all men, special privileges to none.” When asked fifty years later and nine days before his death to write a sentiment for the forthcoming fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration—the day of jubilee on which, by a singular coincidence, he was destined to die—he wrote:

The eyes of men are opened and opening to the rights of man. . . . The mass of men are not born with saddles on their backs nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God.

In the noble preamble Jefferson was not attempting to discuss a form of government. The Declaration of Independence is no more a treatise on the science of government than the book of Genesis is of natural science. Jefferson’s only purpose was to hold up to the imagination of men the great ideals of liberty. He was not appealing to the reason of men, as much as to their imagination. Many of the eloquent phrases in the Preamble can be as little reconciled with existing realities as some of the Beatitudes with practical Christianity. It can be said of liberty, as George Eliot, in the great climax to Romola, finely said of justice that it
"is not without us as a fact, but only within us as a great yearning."

Shortly before his death, Jefferson said:

This was the object of the Declaration of Independence. Not to find out new principles, or new arguments, never before thought of, not merely to say things which had never been said before; but to place before mankind the common sense of the subject in terms so plain and firm as to command their assent, and to justify ourselves in the independent stand we are compelled to take. Neither aiming at originality of principle or sentiment, nor yet copied from any particular or previous writing, it was intended to be an expression of the American mind, and to give to that expression the proper tone and spirit called for by the occasion.

Due to this fact, few, if any, political documents have more profoundly influenced the struggling masses throughout the world. It remains the classic definition of democracy, if not of liberty, and its noblest echo was the speech of Abraham Lincoln over the new-made graves at Gettysburg, when, inspired by Jefferson, he solemnly said that "government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

(To be continued)

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**Prizes Offered to State Magazine Chairmen**

THROUGH the generosity of Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and Mrs. Andrew R. Hickman, Miss Anne Margaret Lang, Mrs. Robert Maxwell, and Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, National Vice-Chairmen of that Committee, two prizes are offered to State Magazine Chairmen for securing subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

The prizes consist of two chairs in Constitution Hall purchased in the name of the successful contestants.

The conditions of the subscription contest, which starts August 1, 1926, and concludes December 31, 1926, are:

One prize to go to the State Magazine Chairman in the States having a D. A. R. membership over 2000, who secures the greatest number of subscriptions. The other prize to go to the State Magazine Chairman in the States having a membership under 2000, who secures the greatest number of subscriptions.

In forwarding subscriptions to the Treasurer General, the name of the State Magazine Chairman and her State must be sent with subscriptions in order that they may be credited to her and counted in the contest.

A subscription for a period of years will be counted as one subscription. Renewals will also be counted in the contest.

Those desiring subscription blanks can secure same by applying to Magazine Department, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Yearly magazine subscription, $2.00.
THE relation existing between the old-time druggist and his customers was similar in many respects to that confidential exchange between the family physician and his patients. This applies especially to the pharmacy of Edward Stabler, established in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1792. It has been conducted ever since by his direct descendants in the same building, at the corner of Stone and Fairfax Streets. Among its patrons were the families of George Washington, the Fairfaxes, the Fitzhughs, the Lees—indeed the aristocracy of the countryside of Mount Vernon, and in the manor seats of neighboring counties.

This prominent pharmacist of the old Virginia town was half physician, half dispenser of drugs. Until 1816 it is said that no physician ever wrote what is now called a prescription, but, with the cooperation of the trusted apothecary, filled his medicine case with all necessary drugs and went his way among his patients.

When, in the opinion of the lady of the manor, the case was not serious enough to warrant the services of a physician, she would write a note to "Doctor" Stabler asking him for "directions," and leaving to his discretion just what should be sent. For example, here is a note from Nelly Custis (Mrs. Lawrence Lewis), written from Woodlawn, Virginia, about 1812: "Mr. Stabler will oblige Mrs. Lewis by sending 2 ozs. borax, 2 boxes Lee's pills, 2 boxes such pills as Mrs. Robinson uses, prepared by Mr. Stabler."

Another note from Nelly Custis, dated December 21, 1812, reads: "Mr. Stabler will oblige Mrs. Lewis by sending 2 lbs. black pepper, half pound mace, 2 lbs.
NOTE FROM MARTHA WASHINGTON, WRITTEN ONE MONTH TO THE DAY SHE DIED

saltpeter, 2 lbs. chalk, common, 4 ozs. aromatic bitters, with directions—"

The underscoring of the lines is simply to call attention to the good offices expected and relied upon from Mr. Stabler.

Those who now carry on the business are the grandson of the founder (by the first wife); two great-great-grandsons (by the second wife); a great-great-grandson, and a great-great-grand-daughter. In 1860, E. S. Leadbeater, the father of one of the present members of the concern, gold-lettered upon the glass shield of the prescription counter the succession of firm names from 1792 to 1860 inclusive. They are now to be seen on entering the store as follows:

1792
Edward Stabler

1820
E. Stabler and Son.

1831
Wm. Stabler.

1840
Wm. Stabler and Co.

1844
W. Stabler and Bro.

1852
John Leadbeater.*

1857
J. Leadbeater and Son.

1860
Leadbeater and Co.

The unbroken succession since then is:
E. S. Leadbeater and Co., 1865; E. S. Leadbeater and Bro., 1869; E. S. Leadbeater and Sons, 1892; E. S. Leadbeater and Sons (Inc.), 1903; Leadbeater Drug Corporation, 1916, now the name under which the business is conducted.

During one hundred and thirty-two years, happenings of unusual interest and outstanding incidents touching the distinguished patrons of long ago have been handed down from father and son.

*John Leadbeater married one of the Stabler daughters.
In the first stock of goods bought by the young Edward Stabler, June 25, 1792, the original record of which is still preserved, there is an item: “Three Quart Flint Glass Bottles, with glass stoppers @ 5 shillings each.” Two of these bottles have been lost but the third has always remained in an unchanged position on the shelf, where it stands today. This bottle was billed as containing Sweet Spirits of Niter, and has been used for that purpose ever since. Dr. Dick, family physician of Washington, got his niter from this bottle, and Parke Custis wrote for some. This first stock of goods totaled about $500, or, to be exact, 96£, 2s, 3d. Even this matter of fact bill of goods has its peculiar sidelight of sentiment. Young Stabler was in love with Mary Pleasants, of Beaver Dam, Virginia. His prospective father-in-law was willing to advance him the money to start in business but Stabler was too proud to accept it. Accordingly, he applied to his uncle, Mr. Robinson of Philadelphia, for a loan of $500 with which to buy his stock. This was effected through the wholesale druggist, Townsend Speakman, of Philadelphia, who, however, wrote to the young man under date of June 27, 1792, cautioning him “with thy Uncle’s approbation to reduce the quantities of nearly all the articles, apprehending it most for thy interest for thee to have smaller quantities at first * * * till thou hast had some experience.” The sum of the matter was that young Stabler, the very first year, paid the debt, doubled his stock of goods, and married his sweetheart, Mary Pleasants. Her death, after twelve years, brought to an end their happy union. Edward Stabler later married the beautiful and accomplished Mary Hartshorne, daughter of William Hartshorne, one of the prominent and substantial men of Alexandria, conducting an import and export business under the name of Wm. Hartshorne and Sons. Associated with him was his son-in-law, Phineas Janney. In 1885, a Mr. Hough, then quite an old man, who had been a clerk with Edward
Stabler, told the present E. S. Leadbeater that, as a young man, he “had, on more than one occasion, seen Daniel Webster, Calhoun and others down at the store when down here from Washington to take dinner with Phineas Janney, brother-in-law of Edward Stabler.”

The Hartshorne firm was an importer of foreign delicacies, and when a ship came in, bringing rare wines and luxuries, it was the signal for a big dinner, to which would be invited many men of distinction, among them Senators and Representatives at Washington. After these
dinner, Mr. Hough further described how Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun, having dined and wined well, would come and sit for hours in the drug store discussing the questions of the day. At such times, he said, groups of neighbors would gather at the door to listen to the wonderful flow of wisdom from these great men. There the distinguished guests would sit talking until it was time to take the near-by ferry back to Washington.

In the same way, the presence of Washington, on casual visits, had been noted and vouched for, as well as other
prominent patrons whose business or pleasure drew them hither. Indeed, many of the notes ordering medicines or supplies had been written by Washington himself, but Edward Stabler, Jr., executor of his father, retained them after he moved to New York.

In a later period, Colonel Robert E. Lee came frequently to Alexandria from Arlington and rarely failed to drop in for a chat with his old friend, Mr. Leadbeater, Sr. Mr. Leadbeater told his son that during the John Brown trouble at Harper's Ferry sealed orders were sent by a special messenger from Major General Winfield Scott, U. S. Army, to Colonel Lee at Arlington. He could not be found there but the messenger was told to try any one of a half dozen places in Alexandria where he was wont to “stop in.” The messenger went through the list until he came at last to the old drug store, where he found Lee and the elder Leadbeater both standing “at the end of the counter, near the door,” talking leisurely. Having read the communication, Lee turned silently away, except, as Mr. Leadbeater stated, to remark on taking his leave: “I think this is only the beginning of something more serious.”

Among other curious memories are the circumstances that made possible the reproduction here of the portrait of the founder of this honorable firm and of the daguerreotype of his wife. The Quakers were numerous at that time throughout Virginia, especially along the Shenandoah Valley, whither, from Pennsylvania, they had trickled like a stream. They were also well represented in the Eastern counties, notably in Petersburg, Virginia, the birthplace of Edward Stabler. Quakers, as the Stablers were, Edward Stabler, true to their tenets, did not believe in the pomps and vanities of this world, and so it was that he would not hear of any portrait being made of himself.

Without his knowledge, however, the artist would attend meeting after meeting of the Quakers, each time carrying away with him an unobserved glimpse-record of the man and his personality. At length the finished portrait was flashed upon the hitherto unsuspecting “sitter.” If Mr. Stabler was surprised, he was also visibly pleased at the successful result of the artist’s brush. And so the portrait now hangs in the Alexandria home of his great-grandson, E. S. Leadbeater.

But more interesting still is the story of the daguerreotype of his “charming and brilliant” wife, as she was spoken of by the people of Alexandria. This daguerreotype had been taken in Richmond, Virginia, by a Mr. Grubbs, then celebrated for this kind of work. Delighted with his success, he placed the daguerreotype on exhibition at the Crystal Palace Exposition, then being held in Paris. There it chanced to be seen and recognized by one of the visitors who was a relative of the family—and behold! it had been awarded the Blue Ribbon for its excellence. This was duly reported, and when the daguerreotype had been returned to its owner, Mr. Grubbs, in Richmond, Edward Stabler at once endeavored to buy it. Grubbs, however, would not consent to part with such a famous specimen of his art at any price. It was only after the latter’s death that Mr. Stabler, through a friend, effected its purchase.

Perhaps nothing could so well illustrate the old-time ignorance and fear of drugs as two incidents touching some nitric acid, then called aqua fortis. This had been ordered by the Stabler house from the old-established house of Samuel Wetherill and Sons in Philadelphia. In
DEED OF SALE OF SLAVE GIRL MADE TO EDWARD STABLER BY ELEANOR CALVERT STUART, WHOSE FIRST HUSBAND WAS JOHN PARKE CUSTIS, ONLY SON OF MARTHA WASHINGTON BY HER FIRST MARRIAGE
reply the Philadelphia druggist writes under date of June 5, 1795:

Esteemed friend,

We received thy favor of 27th. ulto. . . . and are sorry we cannot forward the Aq: Fortis by this opportunity—there has been but one arrival from London this Spring and it unfortunately happened that none of the druggists had Aq: Fortis in that vessel—we would purchase it if we could get it for thee at a reasonable price, but . . . we shall have plenty by the ship Molly. . . . We have reason to expect her daily, etc.

It seems that the Molly at length arrived, for July 4, 1795, the same firm advises:

Edward Stabler,

Esteemed friend:

We are sorry to inform thee that tho' the vessel has arrived which brought our goods we have not received the Aq: Fortis—A bottle containing that article got broke in the vessel, which alarmed the passengers & in their fright threw overboard all they could find in the ship, this circumstance has advanced the price of that article to such a degree, we think it best not to send it without informing thee as it may probably be had lower in Baltimore, etc.

Another letter was found from Wm. Hartshorne, Jr., written in Norfolk, Virginia, June 11, 1800, in which he informs Edward Stabler: "Thy goods . . . are shipped on board the schooner Mercury, . . . except one box of Nitriol or Aqua Fortis which Capt. Faafael threw overboard."

The letter of Parke Custis asking for a loan and the letter of Judge Bushrod Washington, somewhat complaining that his bill be sent to him more promptly, at least "once a year," presents an amusing contrast between the business methods of the two men. Just here, it seems timely to note that John Augustine Washington, and Lawrence Washington, grandchildren of Lawrence Washington, the last owner of Mount Vernon, both learned the drug business in the Stabler drug store, and are even now, in West Virginia, engaged in the same business.

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Form of Bequest

WHERE one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, any one of the following forms can be used:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a cash legacy only is desired to be given:

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of ($ ), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated."

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society:

"I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated."
The Virginia delegation was described by John Adams as “the most spirited and consistent of any. Harrison said he would have come on foot rather than not come.”

Of the seven distinguished Virginians that signed the Declaration, two, Thomas Jefferson and Richard Henry Lee, have already been described. Francis Lightfoot Lee (1734-1797), younger brother of Richard Henry Lee, for whom he exhibited the greatest devotion and admiration, was educated by private tutors at home; represented Loudoun County from 1765 to 1772 in the House of Burgesses; and then, having married in 1769, Rebecca, daughter of Col. John Taylor, of Richmond County, moved there and was returned as a member for Richmond. In 1775 he was elected to Congress, where he remained four years; and, although not an eloquent speaker, was considered a most useful member. His last years were spent on his plantation, “Manokin,” where, in the early winter of 1797, he and his accomplished wife died within a month of each other, leaving no descendants.

George Wythe (1726-1806), a native Virginian, is another example of the “mother-made” man. For, his father having died in his childhood, his mother instructed him in Latin and Greek, and fitted him to take up the study of law. After her death, in 1746, he yielded to the “seductions of pleasure”; but a few years later, having fallen in love with Anne, daughter of Zachary and Mary Waller Lewis, of Spottsylvania County, he broke off with all his dissolute associates. He entered the study of law with zest and, in 1756, stood at the head of his profession in his county. He became the first Chancellor of the State of Virginia, an office which he held to his death, and was for some time Professor of Law at William and Mary College. Among his pupils while there, were two men who afterward became Presidents, and one who became Chief Justice of the United States. He was elected to Congress in 1775 and was of great service, though in a quiet way. After his wife’s death in the later ’60s, he married Elizabeth Taliaferro, but no children survived from either marriage.

Thomas Nelson (1738-1789), born at Yorktown, Va., was sent to England for his education, and matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Returning to this country in 1761, he soon married Lucy Grymes and settled in York, where he lived “in much style and hospitality.” In 1774 he was made a member of the House of Burgesses, and in 1775 was elected to Congress, where he served two years. John Adams speaks of him as “a fat man; a speaker, and alert and lively for his weight.” Like Robert Morris, his own property was ever ready to aid the Government, and he died a poor man. In 1781, when Yorktown was attacked by land and sea, Nelson, then Governor, raised a large force of militia, and, as Commander in Chief, joined the Continental troops under La Fayette. He im-
mediately put himself under La Fayette's command, and thus secured harmony of action in the united army. His mansion in Yorktown, still standing, shows plainly the marks of the British shot during the siege, and it was there that his widow, at the advanced age of eighty years, passed away, "blind, infirm, leaving twenty dollars to her minister and freedom to her servant, the only one she had." To Thomas Nelson, Jr., and Lucy Grymes, were born eleven children:


Benjamin Harrison (1791) and his cousin, Carter Braxton (1736-1797), the mother of each being a daughter of "King" Carter, possessed many traits in common. Both were large men; both Virginia planters, and both were left fatherless while still under age. Both were noted in Congress more for their work in committees than as speakers.

Harrison married Elizabeth Bassett and had a number of children, seven of whom survived infancy: Benjamin, who married, first, Anne Mercer; and second, Susannah Randolph; Carter, who married Mary Howell Allen and William Henry, who married Anne Symmes; was President of the United States in 1841, and became the great grandfather of another President, Benjamin Harrison.

Of the daughters, Lucy married first her cousin, Peyton Randolph, nephew of the first President of Congress, Peyton Randolph; second, Capt. Anthony Singleton; and had children by both husbands. Anne married David O. Coupland, and was his second wife; Sarah married John Minge, and Elizabeth, who married, first, Dr. William Rickman, Director General of the Continental Hospital; and second, John Edmundson, but died without issue.

Carter Braxton, whose mother died when he was only seven days old, married in 1755, Judith Robinson, who died in 1757, leaving two little girls: Judith, who married in 1778, John White of King William County, Virginia; and Mary, who married Robert Page of Hanover County, in 1779, and is the ancestress of William Tyler Page, author of the American's Creed.

In 1761, Carter Braxton married, second, Elizabeth Corbin, by whom he had sixteen children, six of whom died in infancy, two of them not even receiving a name; five others died unmarried, leaving Elizabeth, born 1762, who married Col. Samuel Griffin; Corbin, born 1764; Carter, born 1765, who married Sallie Moore; George, born 1767, who married Mary Carter; and Richard, born 1779, to perpetuate the line. Both Harrison and Braxton belonged to the conservative branch of the delegates, and their attitude regarding independence is clearly stated in a letter written Landon Carter by his nephew, Carter Braxton, and published
in the first volume of "Letters of Members of the Continental Congress."

The people of Maryland, from its situation, as well as from its method of settlement, were necessarily torn into many factions during the early part of the struggle for independence; and it was not until July 4th that all the delegates were elected, who later signed the Declaration. Even after independence was established, the delegates "or any three or more of them, are hereby authorized and empowered, notwithstanding any measures heretofore taken, to concur with the Congress, or a majority of them, in accommodating our unhappy differences with Great Britain on such terms as Congress or a majority of them shall think proper." It was necessary, therefore, for the patriots in the delegation to spend much of their time in the Maryland Convention to avoid disaster and they were, accordingly, less prominently mentioned in debate in the Congress.

Samuel Chase (1741-1811) was educated for the law in Annapolis, chosen member of the First Continental Congress in 1774, and continued to serve until 1779. His fearlessness in pursuit of what he believed to be his duty is shown in his exposure of the treasonable acts of a fellow member—Dr. Zubley, of Georgia—and in recommending to the Congress the apprehension and imprisonment of several prominent Quakers in Philadelphia who had been supplying information to the enemy. In 1796, having been appointed Justice of the Supreme Court by Washington, with whom he had been intimate since Revolutionary times, he was brought before the Senate on a charge of misconduct; was tried, acquitted, and retained his seat until his death. He married, first, Anne Baldwin of Annapolis, who died in 1777, leaving six children, one of whom, Samuel, Jr., became a judge in the District of Columbia. Authorities differ as to whether others grew to maturity or not. In March, 1783, Chase went to England on legal business and there met and married Miss Hannah Kilty Giles of London, by whom he had: Eliza, who married Dr. Skipwith Coale; and Hannah, who married William, son of Commodore Joshua Barney.

William Paca (1740-1799), a fellow student and friend of Samuel Chase in the law offices of Hammond and Hall, at Annapolis, entered the Provincial Legislature the same year, and they went to Congress at the same time. Together, at the expense of over a thousand dollars, they supplied the State with rifles for a volunteer regiment they had raised; and when Maryland, in the early part of 1776, issued special instructions prohibiting its delegates from sanctioning any proposition for declaring the Colonies independent, they stayed on, realizing that if they resigned their places would be filled with men inimical to the cause of independence, at the same time using every means to change the instructions. The first fruit of their exertions was shown in May, when the convention dispensed with praying for the king and royal family; after much debate, on June 28th, the delegates were given permission to vote on the great question then before Congress "according to their own views of expediency"; and on July 4th, the very day that they voted for the Declaration, both Paca and Chase were re-elected. After serving until 1778, Paca was made Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and, later, Governor. When Washington became President, he appointed him Judge of the District Court, which position he filled to his death. He married, first, Mary Chew, in 1761, who died in
1776, leaving five children, only one of whom arrived at maturity—John Philémon, who married Juliana Tilghman. In 1777 Paca married, second, Miss Anne Harrison of Philadelphia, who died in 1780, leaving a child who did not long survive her.

Thomas Stone (1743-1787) was one of many men of the times, whose “heart wishes for peace upon terms of security and justice to America,” but felt that “war, anything, is preferable to a surrender of our rights.” From his election in 1775 until his last term in 1783, when he witnessed the resignation by General Washington of his commission to Congress, he worked long and faithfully in committees, especially that for framing articles of Confederation. He married, about 1764, Margaret, daughter of Dr. Gustavus Brown of Charles County, Maryland, and, with her dower, built a house at Havre de Venture, two miles from Port Tobacco, which was still standing in 1891. Margaret was inoculated for smallpox in 1787, but died from the effects of unskilful treatment. This so distressed her husband that a trip to Europe was prescribed; but he died at Alexandria, Virginia, in October, 1787, as he was about to embark. Three children survived him: Frederick, who graduated at the “College of New Jersey,” and was in Philadelphia, studying law, when he died, unmarried, in 1793, of yellow fever; Mildred, who married Travers Daniel, and had five children; and Margaret Eleanor, who married John Moncure Daniel, and had seven children.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton (so called to distinguish him from others of the name, especially a distant relative, Charles Carroll, the barrister, also a delegate from Maryland in 1776) was born in 1737; sent to France when only eight years of age, where, and at the Temple of London, he remained for twenty years, returning to this country in 1765; he immediately plunged into the fierce political discussions of the day, writing under the name of The First Citizen. In 1768 he married a distant relative, Mary Darrell, “an agreeable young lady, endowed with every accomplishment necessary to render the connubial state happy.” Of their seven children, four died in infancy, the others being: Mary, born 1770, who married Richard Caton of Liverpool, England; Charles “of Homewood,” born 1775, who married Harriet Chew; and Catharine, born 1778, who married Robert Goodloe Harper. Mrs. Carroll died in 1782, and her husband remained a widower until his death in 1832, being the last survivor of the Signers of the Declaration. In 1774 he was accorded the unusual honor of being appointed by the Congress, although not a member of that body, on a commission to Canada with Benjamin Franklin and Samuel Chase.

When he took his seat in Congress, July 18, 1776, and was asked by Hancock if he would sign the Declaration, he said: “Most willingly. There go a few millions.” This is found in Sanderson’s Lives; and the biographer states that, after finishing his sketch, he took it to Carroll and read it aloud. The latter listened with attention and, at the close, said: “You have made a much greater man of me than I ever thought I was; and yet, really, you have said nothing in what you have written that is not true.”

July 4, 1828, the corner stone of the Baltimore & Ohio road was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons. The pick, spade, hammer, and trowel were presented to Carroll by the Blacksmiths’ Association.
MY PRINCIPAL object is to bring to your notice the deplorable danger of losing a large proportion of the existing records of the Revolutionary War—more particularly the records of naval operations; though the condition with respect to military operations is probably almost as bad. First let us briefly consider the part played by sailors and ships in the Revolution.

At the outbreak of the war the spontaneous general uprising and arming of the populace on shore was paralleled at sea, where almost every merchant ship, and even many small boats, became fighting instruments. Due to the large proportion of the colonial population which followed the sea for a livelihood, the scale of our naval war effort was quite comparable to the military effort ashore. In fact, many contend that it was greater. In Allen’s "History of the American Navy during the Revolutionary War" it is estimated that 70,000 sailors took part. This figure is regarded as conservative by Admiral Chester, who has devoted many years of study to the subject. It is a large number compared with the various armies. Gates at Saratoga had 11,000 men. Washington at Yorktown had 8,800.

Now, what about the accomplishments afloat? As early as October, 1775, Washington wrote to Hancock: "A fortunate capture of an ordnance vessel would give new life to the camp and an immediate turn to the campaign." Shortly thereafter this "turn," was actually given by the capture of a British supply vessel loaded with munitions. From then to the end of the war the Continental armies could be kept supplied with any adequacy only through such repeated captures, augmented by French assistance in the later years.

But our navy of the Revolution did much more than supply the army. It carried on the only real offensive against British arms. This phase of the war has been very clearly set forth recently by Captain T. G. Frothingham, Secretary of the Massachusetts Military Society, as follows:

"The dogged resistance of the Americans was maintaining this successful defense at home in the face of military defeats in set battles, and, in addition, it must be kept in mind that, with the British thus brought to an impasse in the American colonies, the Americans themselves were able to carry on an offensive, which was doing decisive harm to Great Britain. It is a fact that the real offensive of the American colonies was on the sea, where the American privateers were taking such an unprecedented toll of British commerce that these heavy losses to the British merchants were bringing about the demands in Parliament to let the Americans go. It is not generally understood, but our whole offensive strength, in the true military sense of doing damage to the enemy, was thus upon the sea, and the widespread losses inflicted upon British commerce provided the argument for setting free an obstinate people, who not only had shown that they refused to submit on the land, but also continued to destroy shipping in increasing totals on the sea. In a military sense, this meant that the Americans were inflicting heavy damage upon the British, while the British were finding themselves unable to do damage to the Americans."

In these long-sustained, dogged sea operations a total of about 16,000 British prisoners was taken. This compares with
an aggregate of 15,000 taken ashore. In these figures the battle of Yorktown is excluded because it was a joint military-naval operation. To give you a succinct summary of the importance of the naval side of the Revolution, I cannot do better than to quote from a letter of General Washington written to Come de Grasse just before the battle of Yorktown, as follows: "You will have observed that, whatever efforts are made by the land armies, the navy must have the casting vote in the conflict."

I think that you will agree with me that the true story of what happened on the sea during that war is well worth knowing, both by this generation of Americans and by those which will follow us. Why is it that we do not know it, and that they are not likely to know it? The answer is very simple. While many of the naval records of the Revolution have been lost, there are undoubtedly enough remaining out of which a comprehensive naval history could be unraveled. The difficulty lies in the very great dispersion of the existing documents. If the naval history of the Revolution is to be salvaged for the benefit of ourselves and posterity some early action is required in the direction of a consolidation and a preservation of the existing manuscript sources.

An illustration of the present condition is given by a recent letter to me from Mr. L. F. Middlebrook, the author of several excellent books on Revolutionary history, among them a new one entitled, "Maritime Connecticut during the American Revolution." Discussing some special current research Mr. Middlebrook writes, "When Benedict Arnold raided New London and took Fort Griswold, etc., Captain Richards went ashore to help Colonel Ledyard, and was shot or massacred at the fort in September, 1781. I am doing a still hunt for more of his papers through the Huntington family (as well as for Hinman papers which I am on the trail of already). It may be before I get through I may find some of Captain Charles Bulkley's papers, for he too was quite a chap in the Revolutionary brine. Whatever I find I will gradually let you hear about. Like numerous old Connecticut families, the Deanes, Saltonstalls, Huntingtons, Hinmans, Richards were closely related by marriage ties, and it will take time to locate some of these old Revolutionary treasures of the sea on account of the many ramifications of varied descendants who have scattered themselves in many directions since those days and taken the family relics of this kind with them." This is the sort of thing which research in naval Revolutionary matters means. Is it surprising that a comprehensive naval history of the Revolution has never been written?

It should be manifest that papers of the kind mentioned by Mr. Middlebrook should not remain in private custody. In the long run they are certain to be burnt, rotted, rat eaten, or otherwise destroyed. It is true that some private collections are comparatively well cared for, but even these seldom have as good fire protection as is normal with public archives. Moreover in private hands papers are not accessible to historians. I would like to see a nationwide campaign having the object of accumulating manuscript sources of Revolutionary history into public archives, so as to reduce the risk of loss and to make it at least physically possible to do necessary research, and digest the data found, within a reasonable length of time.

It is easy to understand the reluctance which most persons feel at parting with such treasured heirlooms as documents pertaining to the naval or military service
of Revolutionary ancestors. Yet I think a little reflection should convince them that, quite apart from considerations of national interest and history, their own personal interest is better served by placing them in public archives. The security of the precious documents will be greatly enhanced thereby. The accessibility of the papers for reference by themselves and other members of the family would usually be much greater. But perhaps an even greater advantage would be the bringing of the papers in question into close relation with a large number of other papers bearing upon the same incidents, thus making possible a proper understanding of the subject matter. Among family papers there are often a few of outstanding personal interest, such as commissions, appointments, and letters of commendation. In such cases a photostat copy is almost as satisfactory for the public archives as the original document. In all cases a photostat reproduction is much more valuable for archive purposes than no copy.

Something should be said also on the subject of archives which are open to the public. Here also the fire and other risks have been and still are greater than is proper. A fire in 1800 destroyed most of the earlier Navy Department files. A fire in the New York State archives at Albany some years ago destroyed many valuable documents. I have been informed that the present arrangements as to fire protection for the priceless manuscripts in the State Capitol at Boston leaves much to be desired. Probably most of us are familiar with the recent efforts of Senator Lodge, Dr. Jameson, and others to obtain a national archives building, so badly needed in Washington, not only to better safeguard government records against loss by fire, but also to make them accessible. The fact that many records have been already lost or destroyed bespeaks a pressing need to save what is left.

Official and other public archives are also in crying need of some consolidation, so as to reduce their number to a reasonable figure, such as will facilitate research. Last summer I spent a few days in New Haven and found Revolutionary naval manuscripts in the local court house, the Yale Library, and the local Historical Society. This summer a search in Newport brought to light interesting naval papers in the possession of a library, an Historical Society, and an Ancient and Honorable Company of Artillery. Examples could be multiplied indefinitely. I have no idea how many towns there were, great and small, in the original thirteen colonies—certainly several thousand of them. I venture the opinion that in most of these today there is at least one public place where original documents of Revolutionary military or naval historical importance may be found. Think of having to visit several thousand archives in order to prepare a history! Even this estimate takes no account of the numerous small private and other collections scattered throughout the present forty-eight States.

Recognizing this unsatisfactory condition, Congress appropriated about $30,000 in 1913 for the purpose of photographing the scattered Revolutionary military and naval documents and making a Federal collection of copies. This action was largely due to the efforts of your Society. The value of consolidating principal sources into one or two collections is obvious. Moreover, the duplication by photography guards against the complete destruction of documents in their original form, since if one is lost, the other is
likely to be preserved. The commission which started this work very soon decided that their funds would limit efforts to a few States, and decided to concentrate upon Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina. Even in this restricted field it was found impossible to be thorough. For example, the work in Massachusetts did not get beyond photostating 2,914 documents from the State archives and 77 documents from the Harvard Library. In the Harvard Library alone there must remain thousands of papers which were not copied, to say nothing of several hundred other collections within Massachusetts which were not touched.

The commission ceased its work in 1914 on account of exhaustion of funds, and the advent of the World War distracted the attention of Congress and the public from continuing this invaluable work. Under present conditions it is not likely that Congress will renew necessary appropriations in the absence of any widespread public demand. The requisite funds would be quite large, owing to the high cost of photostating on a normal scale. The use of some such device as the recent invention of Admiral Fiske, which permits the ready reading of extremely small letters, and therefore a great reduction in the size of the photostat copy, should bring costs within reasonable limits.

In closing I would like to summarize the steps which seem indispensable to a proper preservation of the sources of Revolutionary history.

1. Manuscript documents in private hands, by no means omitting those in the possession of individual collectors and dealers, should be placed in public archives. Where the original cannot be so disposed of a photostat copy should be furnished.

2. In selecting public depositories to which papers are to be given, large collections rather than small ones should be chosen, in order to reduce the physical burden upon research workers.

3. Public sentiment should be aroused to support necessary fireproof and space facilities for permanent public archives, State and national. Especially important is the construction of the proposed archives building in Washington, already authorized by Congress, but for which no money is yet available.

4. As a further provision against fire and deterioration, and also as a measure to facilitate historical research, photostat duplicates should be made of all historically important manuscript and filed in one of a few large archives collections, preferably national.
Each time it has seemed as if the interim between Board meetings could not possibly have been a busier one than it has proven to be, yet I am quite confident that this last interval has been the busiest one of my entire administration. Nevertheless, concerning this period of activity and of occupation, I have but one regret—that there were not a greater number of hours in which to strive to be of service for the splendid causes of our Society. I truly feel, too, that from my service to and for our organization, its members and the purposes that it would serve there has come back to me in richness of reward for duties performed, far more than it has been possible for me to give in devotion and endeavor.

January 29th, the Pennsylvania Society of Washington, D. C., which is the largest of the State organizations in the Nation's Capital, did our National Society the great honor to designate its first meeting of the New Year, D. A. R. Night, at which time your President General was the guest of honor and principal speaker, with over one thousand persons in attendance. With Mr. Cook, she was also the recipient of most gracious hospitality at a dinner given in her honor just prior to the meeting by the President of the Pennsylvania Society and Mrs. M. Clyde Kelly and the other Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania and their wives.

February 9th, it was a great pleasure for the President General, the National and State Officers, the Regents of the District of Columbia and the Committee Chairmen to be the honor guests of Mrs. Larz Anderson at a charming tea held in her Washington home. Here it was a privilege to meet many District of Columbia Daughters and to share in the delightful hospitality of our gracious hostess.

Lincoln's Birthday your President General was one of the guests of honor and a speaker at a Law Observance Dinner which was held in the Men's City Club in Washington, D. C., in honor of the natal day of this great American. There were over five hundred guests present.

Immediately after the dinner your President General went over to Station WCAP where it was a privilege to join with members of the President's Cabinet in broadcasting a tribute to the life and service of the Great Emancipator.

On Saturday, February 20th, with the Organizing Secretary General, it was most interesting to attend the dedication of the new flagstaffs erected in front of the American Red Cross building.

That same evening it was a pleasure to be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Overseas League and to address this group of outstanding women who gave such devoted service to humanity during the World War.

For the first time since her induction into office, your President General, by virtue of special planning, arranged to participate in the joint celebration held in Memorial Continental Hall in commemoration of the birthday of George Washington. The societies represented upon this occasion were the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Children of the American Revolution. Upon behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution it was a privilege to greet those in attendance and to deliver a patriotic address upon the enduring service of the First President of the American nation.

Greetings were also given by Mrs. Josiah Van Orsdel, representing the Children of the American Revolution, and by Mr. Charles A. Baker, representing the Sons of the American Revolution. Representative Winter of Wyoming gave a stirring speech which aroused great enthusiasm and Mrs. John M. Beavers, State Regent of the District of Columbia, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented the medal given by the District of Columbia Daughters to Miss Nancy Feehan of the George Washington University for the best essay on American History.

"The afternoon of February 22nd it was most interesting to attend the Annual Convocation of George Washington University as the guest of President and Mrs. William Mather Lewis, the exercises being held in Memorial Continental Hall.

In the evening the President General was the honor guest of Mrs. Charles H. Tompkins, the Vice-President of the Board of Lady Managers of the George Washington University Hospital Board, at a musicale, entitled "An Evening of Music at Mount Vernon," which was presented in the George Washington University Gymnasium with Rose Ponselle as the artist of the occasion. The stage was an almost exact replica of the music room at Mount Vernon and a
number of descendants of the Washington family were present as honor guests of the University.

February 23d, in company with Mrs. Rhett Goode, the Chaplain General, a journey was made to Dover, Delaware, via Wilmington, where we were joined by Mrs. John Pearce Cann, the State Regent of Delaware, who accompanied us to our destination.

Upon our arrival at Dover we were met by Mrs. Walter Morris, Regent of the Colonel Haslett Chapter, in whose fascinating old colonial house on the Green we were privileged to be her guests. At 1 o'clock Mrs. Morris entertained at a charming luncheon to meet the Governor of Delaware and Mrs. Robinson, the State Regent, Mrs. John Pearce Cann, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ridgely, and Judge Henry Conrad. At 2 o'clock we crossed the historic Dover “Green” from which Delaware's Revolutionary Sons marched to the war against King George with George Washington's soldiers. Some of the same trees under which Delaware's Fife and Drum Corps piped her soldiers to the colors still shade the circle and lend their dignity to its quaint beauty. On the outside of Dover's justly celebrated State House or Capitol Building, the Colonel Haslett Chapter has placed a marker giving the date of the building and some of the splendid purposes which it has served. The exercises incident to its presentation were presided over by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Morris, who also formally presented the marker to Governor Robinson for the Daughters of the American Revolution. In a noteworthy and most interesting speech Governor Robinson then accepted it on behalf of the State of Delaware.

We then entered the Capitol where the exercises were continued in the hallway, the speakers making their remarks from the elevation of the stairway landing. Mrs. Ridgely gave a fascinating history of Dover and some of its early settlers. The President General then made her address. This important occasion was concluded with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, after which a picture was taken of the official group who had participated in the exercises incident to the occasion.

With the officers of the Colonel Haslett Chapter we were then graciously received by Governor and Mrs. Robinson in the reception room of the Capitol.

In the old Delaware State House valuable paintings of Delaware's early heroes and celebrated jurists and statesmen decorate the walls, while the archives are full to overflowing with valuable records covering the transactions of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred years ago, a veritable treasure-houses in themselves for the seeker after historic truth.

When we had been received by Governor and Mrs. Robinson we went to one of the oldest houses in Dover, the attractive stone home of Mr. and Mrs. Ridgely which also faces “the Green.” Here amid historic old furniture and interesting old pieces of early days we were delightfully and hospitably feted until our departure for Wilmington, Delaware, with Mrs. John Pearce Cann, the State Regent.

Upon our arrival in Wilmington we were comfortably located at the Hotel Dupont until the next morning when the Delaware State Conference was called to order by its capable and inspiring State Regent.

It was a great privilege to be with Delaware Daughters and to listen to the earnest, convincing reports of the successful work which they are accomplishing. Tremendous credit is due Delaware because of the fact that with a membership of but 156 the State has purchased a box in “Constitution Hall.” Several chairs have also been subscribed for by Delaware Daughters.

At the conclusion of the morning session we were the honor luncheon guests of Delaware Daughters, held in the ballroom of the Dupont Hotel. It was a privilege to address those present and to listen to the other speeches made upon this occasion. After this delightfully planned luncheon we returned to Washington extremely happy and well pleased with the two days spent in the splendid State of Delaware. Likewise were we most appreciative of our warm welcome and the gracious hospitality of which we had been the recipients.

On March 1st a tea was given in honor of the President General, National Officers and the State Officers of the District of Columbia by the State Regent, Mrs. John M. Beavers, the charming hospitality of whose home it was a great privilege to enjoy.

Tuesday morning found your President General with Mrs. Rhett Goode en route by motor for Baltimore. A hearty welcome and beautiful flowers as well awaited us at the Hotel Belvedere where the Conference opened at 10 o'clock in a most beautiful way, the formal procession and the assembly of the colors adding to the impressiveness of the occasion. An interesting feature of the program was the delightful music provided by children of foreign birth who played unusually well and seemed to deem it a privilege to contribute to our pleasure. To the hearty and sincere addresses of welcome given by the Regent of the Hostess Chapter, and by others in charge of the program, Mrs. Daniel Mershon Garrison, Maryland's wonderfully efficient State Regent, responded most graciously. The speeches and reports of the State Officers which followed were extremely gratifying not only as to the
progress which is being made in every previous line of endeavor but also as to the enthusiasm which is being shown in the undertaking of new tasks, since Maryland has taken a box in the New Auditorium and has subscribed for a number of chairs. It was then a great pleasure for the President General to address the Conference. Following her speech an appetizing luncheon was served in the Hotel Belvedere, where opportunity was afforded for the exchange of pleasant greetings and further informal conference with the officers, regents and Maryland Daughters. That same evening the Maryland Conference was also hostess at a brilliant dinner at which Admiral Nulton of the United States Naval Academy, General MacArthur, Representative Linthicum and your President General were guests of honor. The State Regent, Mrs. Garrison, proved herself an unusually charming toastmistress in introducing the before-mentioned guests of honor, all of whom responded with inspiring patriotic addresses.

Since it was necessary for us to return from Maryland's hospitable midst by motor late that same evening, it was a comfort to have Judge Hargrave, the husband of the Maryland State Treasurer of the Daughters of the American Revolution, motor with us as far as his home in Laurel.

The following morning, March 3d, it was a great pleasure to be in attendance upon and to receive a hearty welcome from the State Conference of the District of Columbia which is always held in Memorial Continental Hall, with the processional assuming very much the aspect that it does at a session of the annual Continental Congress. The District of Columbia has also a charmingly unique way of assembling the colors at the close of the processional. In addition to the President General, the following National Officers were present: the Chaplain General, Mrs. Rhett Goode; the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Frank H. Briggs; the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William S. Walker; the Librarian General, Mrs. Larz Anderson, and the Registrar General, Mrs. James H. Stansfield. Mrs. John M. Beavers, the State Regent, presided over the conference with great dignity and must have shared the gratification of the National Officers in the splendid reports that were given. The address of welcome was responded to by the State Regent, Mrs. Beavers, and by Mrs. Josiah Van Orsdel, President of the Children of the American Revolution, as well as by Mr. Charles Baker, representing Judge Remington, of the Sons of the American Revolution. At noon the State Regent and the members of the District of Columbia Conference gave a very beautiful luncheon in the banquet hall of Memorial Continental Hall in honor of the President General and National and State Officers. At this time it was a real privilege for the President General to voice her appreciation to the loyal co-operation and splendid service given this administration by District of Columbia Daughters as well as to tell them of what is being accomplished by the National Society in its more distant chapters. It was a regret not to be able to be in attendance upon the District of Columbia Conference during all the next day, but the President General was privileged to take part in the impressive memorial service held for the fifty-one outstanding District of Columbia Daughters who had entered into Life Eternal during the year.

It is needless to say that District of Columbia Daughters have taken their Box and subscribed for a number of chairs in Constitution Hall.

The evening of March 3d the President General, as the representative of the Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke upon the same program with Secretary Jardine, Senator Gooding, and Representatives Addison T. Smith and Burton French at Territorial Day Anniversary of the Idaho Society which was held in the Mayflower Hotel. It was during the course of her remarks, a proud and happy privilege to supplement that gallant 97-year-old frontiersman, Ezra Meeker, in his plea that Congress be induced to assist his project for marking the course of the old pioneer trails across the plains. This, it is gratifying to add, Congress has seen fit to do within the past few weeks.

March 9th the President General was the honor guest of the Women's Press Club of the National Capital to whom she brought the greetings of our National Society, and briefly told of the hopes and plans for Constitution Hall.

March 11th, with Mr. Cook, it was a very great honor to attend one of Mrs. Coolidge's musicales at the White House.

March 15th the President General had great pleasure in entertaining the members of the Women's Press Club and the other women newspaper representatives in the city of Washington at a luncheon in the banquet room of Memorial Continental Hall, where she was assisted as hostess by the National Officers, there being sixty-three guests present in all.

The evening of March 19th it was a wonderful experience to return to Cambridge, Ohio, the President General's girlhood home, for the dedication of the monument marking the site of the Old Covered Bridge and that of the first house built in Cambridge in about 1798.

Upon her arrival at the Hotel Berwick she was joined by Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, State Regent, and Mrs. Herbert M. Backus,
State Vice Regent of Ohio. Here she was later joined by Mrs. George De Bolt, Historian General, and Mrs. William H. Conaway, State Regent of West Virginia. That same evening it was a great pleasure to meet a number of the members of the Anna Asbury Stone Chapter, the hostess chapter during our visit.

At 10 o'clock the next morning a procession formed in front of the Berwick Hotel, led by the Cambridge Band, which your President General had not heard since it serenaded her on her wedding day, thirty-three years before. She greatly enjoyed this opportunity to hear their music again not only for its merit, but because of her great interest in the band as an organization, since in the days when her voice was more often lifted in song than in patriotic speech-making, she knew each individual member and gave solos at the benefits arranged to sustain the band in its splendid public service to the entire community.

The President General rode in the procession just after the Band, with Mrs. A. H. Donahay, wife of the Governor of Ohio, who had come from Columbus for the occasion, and Miss Mary Stone, one of her girlhood friends, who was the organizer and is present Regent of the Anna Asbury Stone Chapter. The procession itself, which was a very long one, made up of many automobiles filled with native and visiting Daughters and their distinguished guests, went up the length of Steubenville Street and down Main Street to the site of the Old Covered Bridge.

The dedicatory ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the monument were not only most impressive but served as well to recall to the President General many cherished memories associated with her family and their happy life together in Cambridge. Just before the unveiling, the President General, who was introduced by Miss Stone, made the dedicatory address. Miss Alice Louise Stone, the youngest descendant of Anna Asbury Stone, then pulled the cord which raised the large American Flag that had been draped over the monument, the act taking place amid reverent silence on the part of the hundreds of spectators. Thereupon Miss Stone presented the monument to the city upon behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, from whom it was accepted with the grateful thanks of the city of Cambridge by Mayor Earl Henry.

At the conclusion of the program incident to the ceremonies, we returned to the Berwick Hotel where we were the honor guests of the hostess chapter at a delicious seated luncheon for over one hundred guests. One of the decorative features of this charming event was the individual green glass compote of colonial pattern which stood in front of each guest's place as her souvenir of the occasion. These composites were the gift of Mr. Arthur G. Bennett, an old-time friend who is the President of the Cambridge Glass Works Company. Miss Mary A. Stone, Regent of the progressive Anna Asbury Stone Chapter, presided with charm and ability over the luncheon and was the toastmistress who wittily introduced those who made the responses. This roster included brief remarks from Mrs. Anna Ten Brock Paulsen on "Dreams Come True"; Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, the State Regent, on "Activities," and your President General on "Realization."

Among the distinguished guests present who came for the occasion in addition to those already mentioned were: Mrs. Erle Greiner, Regent of Muskingum Chapter; Mrs. Helen Cornwall Hill Slocum, Regent from Marietta, Ohio; Mrs. William F. Stifel, Vice Regent, Wheeling Chapter, and Mrs. W. J. Grimes, Organizing Regent, New Concord, Ohio.

We were then guests at a charming reception at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. George Forest Firestone on McKinley Drive.

That evening, in company with Mrs. De Bolt, the Historian General, we left for Louisville, Kentucky, where we were greeted the next morning by Mrs. E. S. Porter, the Regent of the hostess chapter, and the State Regent, Mrs. Eugene H. Ray. Later we were happily joined by Mrs. Rhett Goode, the Chaplain General and Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, the Treasurer General, who had come directly to Kentucky from the far South. We had expected to spend the day quietly resting, but hospitable Kentucky Daughters had other plans. Almost immediately after we arrived we were taken on a pleasant drive about the city. At noon Mrs. Ray, State Regent, was hostess at a delightful luncheon in our honor which afforded happy opportunity to meet the State Officers and officers of the two entertaining chapters. That same afternoon Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston, former President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, gave a reception in our honor in his handsome office suite. Delicious refreshments were served and as Mr. Thruston is a writer and an authority on historical subjects we were able to refresh our minds as well in viewing the collection of rare old portraits, engravings, books and historical papers which make Mr. Thruston's suite a treasure trove of American patriotism.

In the evening we heard Miss Margaret Humes of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, give an illustrated lecture on the school that she is helping to establish on Carr Creek in the Kentucky mountains.

To the notes of a bugle call with all the National and State Officers in attendance upon the session, the Kentucky Conference opened
the next morning at 9:30 o'clock at the Brown Hotel where all the sessions were held. Mr. Marvin Lewis, former President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, led the assemblage in the recital of "The American's Creed." To the felicitous address of welcome voiced by Miss Kate Chamberlain, Mrs. Lucien Maltby responded in the same happy vein.

The President General then gave an address. After greetings from the other National Officers present, Mr. C. R. Ballard Thruston, our gracious host of Sunday afternoon, delivered a scholarly address at the conclusion of which he presented the National Society, through Kentucky Daughters, with a large volume of photostat facsimiles of the portraits and many letters of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. At the very pleasant luncheon held between the morning and afternoon sessions, the President General and National and State Officers were the honor guests of the Fincastle Chapter, of which Mrs. E. S. Porter is the able Regent. The afternoon session was confined to the reports of chairmen of special committees, those of State Officers and of State committees. Kentucky, as usual, has made an enviable record in its work, particularly with regard to that pertaining to patriotic education in which Kentucky Daughters have been enthusiastically encouraged by their extremely capable State Regent, Mrs. Ray, who has also had marked success in the organizing of new Chapters. Splendid support has likewise been given to the contemplated building of Constitution Hall, to which Kentucky has subscribed her box and a number of chairs.

A charming reception was given by Mrs. R. S. Reynolds in her hospitable home which is located in Cherokee Park, one of the most attractive of the handsome residence parks in Louisville. Here, amid delightful surroundings, we had further opportunity for conference and informal discussion. The evening meeting was opened with the singing of Old Kentucky Home, after which a most enjoyable group of songs was rendered by one of Louisville's talented musicians. The evening closed with the nomination of State Officers and a reception and dance for the pages in the Crystal Ball room of the Brown Hotel. By unanimous consent we agreed that we had never seen a greater number of beautiful girls assembled in one State than those present upon this occasion.

The following day found us in Cincinnati, Ohio. Here your President General, your Chaplain General, Mrs. Rhett Goode; Treasurer General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, and Historian General, Mrs. George De Bolt, were met by Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, State Regent of Ohio, and other Ohio Daughters. At this interval in our itinerary, it was a great pleasure to be joined by Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, Vice-President General from Michigan, and Mrs. William Magee Wilson, Vice-President General from Ohio. At 6 o'clock that evening we attended a brilliant dinner given in our honor by the Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter, Mrs. Charles A. Meyers. Promptly at 8 o'clock Mr. Vernon Hall of the American Legion sounded the "Assembly Call." A truly imposing procession then formed, composed of the men and women who were to have a part in the evening's program. Mrs. Meyers, Regent of the hostess chapter, and those who followed her were most cordial and happy in their addresses of welcome. It was a great pleasure for the President General to deliver a patriotic address to this large and enthusiastic audience. The evening was concluded with an interesting reception held in honor of the President General and the other National Officers and distinguished guests.

Since Mrs. De Bolt could not further accompany us on this memorable series of State Conference visits, we regretfully said "goodbye" to her in Cincinnati and proceeded on our way to the Illinois State Conference, arriving in Peoria at 7:15 a.m. March 25th. Despite the early hour of our arrival we were met and warmly welcomed to Illinois by the State Regent, Mrs. Frank J. Bowman, and Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, former State Regent of Illinois. It was a privilege to be joined for the Illinois Conference by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General; Mrs. William N. Reynolds, Ex-Vice-President General of North Carolina, and Miss Jenn Coltrane, Ex-Historian General of North Carolina, who were the house guests of Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, former State Regent of Illinois, throughout the conference. After being the breakfast guests of the charming State Regent, we attended the morning meeting of the Illinois State Conference, which was held in the Assembly Room of the Peoria Women's Club. The Chaplain General opened the conference with an invocation. Greetings were then extended by the President General and the other National Officers. The State Chairmen of Illinois gave excellent reports, which clearly exemplified the numerous and successful activities in which Illinois Daughters are engaged. Upon the conclusion of this session, a group of Children of the American Revolution from the Zealy Moss Chapter danced a minuet. When they returned to the stage in response to an encore the lovely "young maidens," with their adorable escorts, gravely made the President General a bow and a courtesy, each little girl presenting her with a basket of beautiful flowers which she had carried in the stately measures of the dance. A
more charming surprise one could not possibly hope to have. After the enjoyable luncheon at which we were privileged to be guests of honor, a Regents’ Round Table was conducted by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. James S. King. During the afternoon session the President General delivered a formal address in the course of which she brought the message of the National Society to Illinois Daughters. Following the President General, the Treasurer General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, gave a talk on the various methods of raising funds for Constitution Hall. There was then an informative discussion upon this, the Society’s latest building project, with questions freely asked and as gladly answered. In no other State has a greater work been more effectively done in the raising of funds for Constitution Hall than has been successfully accomplished in Illinois under the enthusiastic and capable direction of Mrs. Charles E. Herrick as State Chairman of this most important committee.

In the evening we were the honor guests at a banquet held in the Gold Room of the Jefferson Hotel. This notable occasion was graciously presided over by Mrs. Mark D. Batchelder, the capable Regent of the Peoria Chapter, who interestingly introduced Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, of Peoria, ex-State Regent and Honorary State Regent of Illinois, as the toastmistress of the evening. So delightfully encouraging were Mrs. Chubbuck’s ingenious introductions that each speaker was instinctively spurred on to her very best with the result that a particularly happy spirit prevailed, and many brilliant speeches were made. The President General was thrice honored in Mrs. Chubbuck’s introduction of Mrs. Hanley, who, in presenting the President General, read an original poem by Francesca Falk Miller, dedicated to her and her endeavors for the National Society. A unique feature upon the inside of the dinner program was the valuable history concerning the names and significance of the counties of Illinois which had been compiled by Elizabeth Forsyth Cornelison, Historian of Peoria Chapter.

We left Illinois at 7 o’clock the morning of March 26th, Mrs. Bowman and Mrs. Herrick being courageous enough to see us off on even that early train.

As we passed through Crawfordsville, Indiana, about noon, it was a delight to have a necessarily brief but very worthwhile visit with Mrs. Charles C. Ross, the State Regent of Indiana, and fourteen members of the chapter. Upon our arrival in Indianapolis, we were met by Mrs. Samuel Perkins, former State Regent of Indiana; Mrs. James Lathrop Gavin, Regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, and Mrs. Eugene H. Darrach, former Regent. Mrs. Gavin presented the President General with a corsage bouquet of orchids which it was a pleasure for her to carry at the laying of the corner stone of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial at Oxford College for Women. Mrs. Perkins accompanied us to Oxford College, which is her Alma Mater.

Upon our arrival in Oxford, on Friday afternoon, March 26th, we were met by the State Regent of Ohio, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, and the Regent of the Chapter at Oxford, Mrs. Frank M. Shafer. Driving immediately to the home of President Adams where we were hospitably received, we crossed the street from there to the main building of the college. Here an impressive academic procession formed, consisting of the trustees, faculty and distinguished alumnae and Ohio Daughters, President Adams and the President General leading the way to the laying of the corner stone. The services which were dignified, yet simple, began with the singing of America, the Salute to the Flag, and the Invocation pronounced by Mrs. Rhetta Goode, the Chaplain General. We were then welcomed to Oxford by Mr. Thomas L. King, the Mayor of Oxford. Mrs. John Lippelman, National Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Committee on Memorial for Carolina Scott Harrison, presented the building to be erected upon the corner stone as a gift to the Oxford College upon behalf of whom it was accepted with grateful appreciation by President Eleanor N. Adams. In her short address, the President General stressed the life, the character and the leadership of Caroline Scott Harrison and the desire of the Daughters of the American Revolution that the future students of Oxford College might find in this memorial to her an incentive to ennobling service for State and Nation. The assemblage sang the Star Spangled Banner and the benediction was pronounced by the Reverend Gilbert Pennock, Professor of Classical and Biblical Literature at Oxford College. The one note of sadness in connection with this long-to-be-remembered occasion was the absence of dear Mrs. Austin C. Brant, who was called to her Heavenly Home only a few weeks before the dedication of this memorial to which and for which she had so successfully and unselfishly worked and planned for so many years. It was through her enthusiastic efforts that the raising of the funds to build this dormitory was very largely accomplished. At the close of the exercises the academic procession returned to the main college building, where it was a remarkably pretty sight to see the two hundred students dressed in white, with a blue sash over the left shoulder of each one, lined up on either side of the long hallway and the stairs leading into the dining room. The Presi-
dent General had great pleasure in greeting each one of these lovely, eager, bright-faced young women with a handclasp. It was, she assures you, a joy to receive in turn their cordial greeting and smile. Their wholesomeness, their inten- tentness and their general bearing particularly impressed all of us who were visiting Oxford College for the first time. Over a hundred guests were entertained by the college at a typically cooked Ohio chicken dinner. It was a matter of regret that after a few words of appreciation of the marvelous welcome accorded us and the charming hospitality extended us that we were compelled to leave with a "God bless you" for each and every one. Returning by motor from Oxford to Cincinnati, the President General, with the Chaplain General, began the last lap of this long but tremendously interesting and worthwhile journey, arriving in Washington, D. C., by way of Pittsburgh on March 28th.

When your President General left the Illinois State Conference, she had attended the last State Conference, or meeting to be visited in the forty-eight States of the Union so that as she entered the Capital City on that Sunday morning she did so with a feeling of sadness that she was terminating her last official journey as President General of our great and glorious Society. However, she had only Sunday in which to partially indulge herself in this or any other strictly personal feeling, since Monday morning brought its deluge of "before Congress" business, correspondence, interviews and appointments. One of her first acts in the day's busy schedule was to leave the letter of condolence, given below, at the White House:

"The Honorable Calvin Coolidge,  
President of the United States,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. President:

I hasten, upon this, the day of my return from a series of State Conferences in Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois, to tender you the profound sympathy of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of myself and of my own family, upon the bereavement which has so recently befallen you in the death of your father.

To men and women in every walk of life, your father's character exemplified those high standards of personal integrity, moral rectitude, and God-fearing citizenship which, in their particular service to community and State, have constituted the backbone of life and living that has made our nation great.

Crowned with well-spent years, your father's passing seemed like the close of a beautiful day. That the memories of his quiet dignity, service, and usefulness may be your sustaining comfort, is the sincere wish of

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) LORA HAINES COOK,  
President General, N. S., D. A. R."

Fellow Officers and Board Members this is the last time that we shall meet together in this particular advisory capacity. To be held worthy of great responsibilities is a priceless heritage. New emergencies bring new tests of resourcefulness. They also develop new powers commensurate with their duties. These powers, fellow members, you have unselfishly proven in the great work upon which you have been engaged for the advancement of our Society and the good of our common country. Those who have looked to you to accomplish the labors which were an essential part of your high office have not looked in vain, for each one of you has fulfilled the obligations and responsibilities incident to her stewardship with outstanding distinction and surpassing capability.

For your good fellowship and courtesy, for your loyalty and faithfulness, for all that you have meant to me and for that which you have given with such noble abnegation of self to this administration, and to the Daughters of the American Revolution, I thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

LORA HAINES COOK,  
President General.

**ATTENTION, MAGAZINE CHAIRMEN!**

CHAP:TER Chairmen should keep the D. A. R. Magazine Index Cards for their own files, and send only the names and addresses of subscribers, with remittance, to the Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on the regular subscription blanks furnished by the Magazine Department there.

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE,  
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.
The Real Daughters of Tuscarora

Being a report read May 18, 1926, at the annual meeting of Tuscarora Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., Binghamton, N. Y.

By Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood

Our Real Daughter, Mrs. Oliver Dean, of whom we are justly proud, has been the recipient during the past year of many gifts both from the State and her own devoted Chapter. The committee of Tuscarora presented Mrs. Dean on her ninety-fourth birthday, July 4, 1925, with a small mahogany timepiece, the clock being kept in Mrs. Dean's room and used daily by her. At Thanksgiving we presented Mrs. Dean with a year's subscription to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. At the Christmas party at Mrs. Hammond's the tree bloomed for Mrs. Dean with a small pearl necklace. Easter Even, 1926, the Regent of Tuscarora, Mrs. Charles Hawkes, visited the Dean home with a pot of growing Easter lilies and a basket of fruit, the former being the Chapter's Easter gift and the latter a personal present from the Regent. On September 7, 1925, at the 125th celebration of the founding of Binghamton, Mrs. Dean was a prominent figure in a lengthy historical procession, riding in an old-fashioned Victoria guided by postilions, and bearing the official insignia, in flowers, of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Last March, Miss Katherine Dean presented to Tamassee School a year's scholarship of $50 in her honored mother's name. One of the last official acts of the retiring National Board in Washington was voting a gift of $100 apiece to each Real Daughter. Mrs. Dean has already received this check from our new Treasurer General, Mrs. Adam Wyant, and her surprise, delight and appreciation were the same she tenders always to us. And to her, being still with us, we render our homage, and to our other four Real Daughters we extend our grateful memory.

On Armistice Day, 1925, at the grave of Mrs. Mary Shattuck Hoyt, in Sylvan Lawn Cemetery at Greene, N. Y., Gowongo and Tuscarora Chapters united in the ceremony of dedicating and unveiling a bronze Real Daughter's marker, Mrs. Hoyt having been one of Tuscarora's Real Daughters. The dedication address was delivered by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, of Tuscarora, and the marker was unveiled by Mrs. Jane Squires Dean—our only living Real Daughter.

On April 7, 1926, in St. Peter's Church Yard, Bainbridge, N. Y., the same ceremony was solemnized at the monument of Mrs. Sarah A. Selye Copley. The bronze marker, the gift of Tuscarora Chapter, was unveiled by Mrs. Copley's daughter, Mrs. Butler, of Ag-wron-doug was Chapter, Bainbridge, and the dedication was by the State Vice-Regent.

On April 10, 1926, two ceremonies of similar character took place in Binghamton. The first was at Floral Park Cemetery where Mrs. Clarissa Jones Gifford had a Real Daughter's marker unveiled to her memory by her two daughters, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hand, this shield of bronze being the third marker placed by Tuscarora to a former member. Immediately following the State Vice-Regent's dedication, the Chapter members present adjourned to Spring Forest Cemetery and placed our fourth and last marker at the grave of a charter member and a Real Daughter, Mrs. Louisa Thompson Woodruff. The grave was covered with Easter lilies from Mrs. Munson and Mrs. May, a daughter and a granddaughter of Mrs. Woodruff. The Regent of Tuscarora, Mrs. Charles W. Hawkes, by special request of the family of Mrs. Woodruff, unveiled the bronze and Mrs. Lockwood gave the address of dedication.
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

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.

Catherine Schuyler Chapter (Allegany County, New York).—Under the spirited leadership of its Regent, Mrs. N. H. Fuller, of Friendship, N. Y., this Chapter has just completed its twenty-eighth year with a 100 per cent record so far as the fulfillment of State and National obligations is concerned.

The voting of funds for particular objects and the carrying out of State and National policies has been done more intelligently than ever before because each Chapter chairman has given a brief talk upon the nature and the needs of the project under her direction. One of the most active of our committees is that on the Marking of Historic Spots and Graves. An exhaustive survey of the county is being made at the present time by the efficient chairman of this committee Miss Annie Hatch, of Belmont, N. Y.

The meetings of the Catherine Schuyler Chapter have been held in five of the towns represented by the membership from May to October, inclusive.

Because this is a County Chapter, it seems especially fitting that active interest should be taken in the County Y. M. C. A., the County Health Camp, and the County Welfare League. To each of these financial aid has been given this year.

At the September meeting the Chapter entertained at luncheon the State Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Nash. The Chapter was honored by having one of its members, Mrs. L. Stephen Rogers, of Cuba, N. Y., invited to serve as personal page to Mrs. Nash at the State Conference held in New York in October.

Mildred H. Sisson, Historian.

Multnomah Chapter (Portland, Ore.) and Susannah Lee Barlow Chapter (Oregon City, Ore.). July 27, 1925, the Governor of Oregon, officers, and many members of the Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers and of the Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution, gathered at Government Camp. The
purpose of the gathering was the dedication, with fitting ceremonies, of the Barlow monument, erected by these societies and the Barlow descendants, in honor of Samuel K. Barlow, builder of the first wagon road across the Cascade Mountains, and his wife, Susannah Lee Barlow.

A massive boulder stands by the side of the road, at the point where the great pioneer highway of Oregon—the "Barlow Road"—crosses the modern Mt. Hood Loop Highway. On one face is placed a bronze tablet, sacred to the memory of the rugged and resourceful pioneer, Samuel K. Barlow, whose calm conviction was that "God never made a mountain without a place to go over it." Acting upon this belief, it became the life work of this man to hew out, through forests and over mighty mountains, the Old Oregon Trail—the great pioneer highway of Oregon—the "Barlow Road."

On the other side of this boulder, at right angles to the first tablet, is the bronze tablet placed to the memory of Susannah Lee Barlow, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and the real Madonna of the Barlow Trail. The spirit of this woman will live forever, for by her gentle firmness and undaunted courage, the hazards of the trip were greatly lessened.

The rugged boulder, with its bronze tablets, presents an impressive spectacle against the crags and pines on the side of the eternally snow-clad Mt. Hood, the very edge of the West.

A deed to the site on which the boulder stands was formally presented to the Governor of Oregon.

This monument helped Oregon to win third place among the States for the marking of historical spots during the year. Of this we are deservedly proud.

MARIE M. COFFIN,
Regent of Multnomah Chapter.

Hannah Emerson Dustin Chapter (Marysville, Ohio) held its annual Flag Day picnic, Friday, June 12, 1925, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cone Howard, Milford Center. Over one hundred members and guests were present. Following the regular opening of the program, Miss Mary Southard played a beautiful piano solo, "Spring Song," by Henselt. The Chapter Regent, Mrs. William Morgridge then introduced the speaker of the day, Adjutant General Frank D. Henderson of Ohio. His interesting talk on "Preparedness" was one of the most impressive the Chapter has ever listened to. For the closing number, Miss Southard played "Valse Triste," by Sibelius, and Chopin's "Prelude" in D Flat. After the program, a picnic lunch was served. This was one of the most enjoyable meetings of the Chapter during the past year.

ETHEL ROBINSON HELSER,
Historian.

Continental Chapter (Plainfield, N.J.) celebrated its thirtieth birthday with a luncheon and musicales in the new Y. W. C. A. auditorium, Tuesday, January 26, 1926. More than thirty officers, advisory board and regents of the State were present in the gathering of 102. Possibly we were happiest to have as our guests of honor four of the seven living Charter members.

After a delectable luncheon, our Regent, Mrs. Walter C. Dobbins, greeted the gathering in a few gracious words and Mrs. Frederick G. Mead told us of the earnest beginnings of the Chapter, and delighted in our increased numbers (176) and worth-while work. Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, Vice-President General from New Jersey, related the outstanding achievements of the National Society in a most interesting manner, covering a period of thirty years.

Only a few excerpts from the delightful paper of our Historian, Mrs. W. Lester Glenney, can be repeated in our limited space. Continental Chapter was organized in the home of Mrs. J. K. Myers, January 23, 1896.

First came the marking of Washington's Rock, during the regency of Mrs. Edward G. Read, in 1913; then the masonry and flag-pole were put in place to be a constant reminder to the community of the time when Edward Fitz-Randolph guided General Washington up the stony path to the vantage point on the mountain side.

The second object was to put our house in order. The West End Civic Association, to preserve it, had bought the property now known as Washington's Headquarters, and offered Continental Chapter the use of four upstairs rooms. Mrs. Banks grasped this fine opportunity and set the women to work, with the result that we now have many treasures on our walls and in our cabinets. To obtain funds with which to buy paint and plates, spoons and chairs, so necessary to the bodily comfort of the Chapter, Mrs. Orra S. Rogers shouldered the responsibility of having Frieda Hempel sing for us.

Thirdly, we have our Boulder in Greenbrook Park. Mrs. Honeyman was chairman of that Committee. The bronze tablet thereon marks the site of the outpost camp and fort standing between the army of Washington at Morristown and the British encamped at Elizabeth and New Brunswick.
MARY MATTERN CHAPTER, AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS

MEMBERS OF CRATER LAKE, MT. ASHLAND AND ESLALONA CHAPTERS GROUPED BEFORE COLVER HOUSE
We had our part in building Continental Memorial Hall, and in the furnishing of the New Jersey room; helped Miss Mecum with her scheme of Patriotic Education, and sent contributions to Martin Berry and other schools. We send a representative to the Naturalization Court to present the new-made Americans with flags and the American's Creed.

Our greatest work, I believe, is that of Patriotic Education and Americanization. Continental Chapter is a small unit, one of a chain of outpost forts. Let us make our skirmishes with the army of the immigrants so effective with the powder of precept and shot of our example, that the foreign-born may be conquered by liberty and patriotism and unite with us to uphold the law.

Felicitations and a thought to keep with us were given by Mrs. Robert G. Maxwell, of the State Advisory Board, who urged us to put above all other interests "America first."

MABEL POTTER HUBBARD, Recording Secretary.

Star Fort Chapter (Greenwood, S. C.) A fitting culmination to the most active and enthusiastic year in the history of the Chapter was the unveiling of a marker at old Cambridge, in view of the old Star Fort. This marker is of gray granite, and commemorates five sites of significant importance in the historic annals of South Carolina: The Cherokee Trail; Old Ninety-Six; the First White Settlement; the First Court House in Upper South Carolina; First Blood shed for Liberty in the State. It stands approximately five feet high, is rustic in design, and bears the insignia of the National Society, together with name of Chapter and date of erection. The historic ground was given by Mrs. Henry Kinard of Ninety-Six. It is triangular in shape and enclosed by granite posts, through which is suspended an iron chain.

The event was of State-wide interest, and many patriotic and civic organizations were represented. South Carolina's State Regent, Mrs. W. B. Burney, was present, as were also the State Chairman of Publicity, Mrs. J. C. Coulton, and other officers. Mrs. Jerome Devlin, Regent of Star Fort Chapter, presided, and introduced Mrs. Burney, who gave an illuminating talk on the State work of the Society. The speaker of the occasion was the Hon. James Henry Rice, Jr., a native of Ninety-Six, and who has, since early manhood, devoted his time to promoting the interest of his native State.

An appropriate program of patriotic music was rendered by the school children. Tim-
Work of the Chapters

Period's Carolina, which has recently been rearranged by Mrs. J. Palmer Lockwood of Charleston, was beautifully sung by a special chorus with violin obligato. Prayer and benediction was made by Mr. John Benson Sloan, Jr., of Ninety-Six.

The boulder was veiled in an immense flag, which was drawn by six little girls, daughters of members of Star Fort Chapter, Margaret Bailey, Sarah Starke Tillman, Ann Gresham, Rosalie Hodges, Caroline Lomax, and Gene Foster Bailey.

It is of interest to know that at the beginning of the eighteenth century old Ninety-Six was a trading post where, in 1750, a fort was built and a settlement begun. Due to the fact that the Cherokee Indians wintered in the fork of Ninety-Six and Cambridge Creeks, the post was half way between the Congaree and Cherokee nations over the Keowee Trail. After Braddock's defeat, many settlers came in and the growth of Ninety-Six was rapid.

The Court House was erected across from the fort. An attempt on the part of the Council of Safety at Charleston to have explained the causes of dispute between the Colonies and the Crown resulted in hostilities between factions. During a battle, which lasted three days, November 19, 20, and 21, 1775, the first blood was shed for liberty in the State.

While the placing of this marker has been the outstanding achievement of the year's work, it is with pride that we mention our Tamassee Club, in addition to a substantial contribution to the support of the school. All obligations to National and State work have been paid and the finances of the Chapter are in prosperous condition.

Our meetings are held regularly and well attended. Altogether, a spirit of loyalty and hearty co-operation prevails.

Bonnie Beaman Devlin,
Regent.

John Alden Chapter (Midland, Mich.)

On May 30, 1925, the presentation of a memorial to Midland County soldiers by the John Alden Chapter D. A. R., took place. The large boulder was placed on the hill in the City Park facing upon Main Street. Mrs. H. H. Dow, the retiring Regent, who has led the Chapter successfully through its first three years of life, presented the Memorial to the City in behalf of the Chapter. T. B. Main, past Commander of Dwight May Post, G. A. R., responded for the Veterans of the Civil War. E. W. Austin, a Spanish-American War veteran, replied for the men of that war, while Philip T. Rich, Commander of Berryhill Post, American Legion, accepted the Memorial in the name of the World War veterans. Mayor Whitman concluded by a grateful acceptance in the City's name. Boy Scouts uncovered the boulder with its bronze tablet, while the bugle sounded "Taps."

Below the D. A. R. insignia the inscription reads as follows: "In commemoration of the sacrifice and service of the men of Midland County, who participated in the struggles for Liberty and Justice." The ceremony took place at the beginning of the regular Memorial Day program at the City Park.

Through the assistance of Dr. H. H. Dow and a landscape gardener, a most attractive setting and approach to the Memorial were arranged upon the park hill.

Immediately following the ceremony, the Chapter members carried the lovely baskets of flowers, which surrounded the boulder, to the cemetery where they were placed upon the resting place of the first member of this Chapter to be called to the Great Beyond.

Marian Ball Kennedy,
Historian.

Mary Mattoon Chapter (Amherst, Mass.)

was organized February 3, 1896, when the charter, signed by fifteen members, was granted. It has now grown to an active membership of one hundred and twenty. From September to May, well-attended meetings are held each month in the homes of members.

Our Chapter has, each year, met all State and National obligations, sent $2 to Ellis Island, $5 for Philippine Scholarship, $30 toward printing the Manual, and given about $100 for charity. Our special work has been $300 a year for the last three years to the Girls' Dormitory, International College, at Springfield, Mass.

The Chapter has marked seventy Revolutionary soldiers' graves, placed a bronze tablet for Ebenezer Mattoon on the Town Hall, and presented a flagpole to the Amherst High School.

The Chapter had two Real Daughters, Mrs. Hannah Williams Dickinson and Mrs. Katherine Nutting Bishop, who were honored by the National Society with gold spoons. Mary Mattoon Chapter placed a Real Daughter Bronze Marker on the headstone at the grave of Mrs. Dickinson, May 17, 1925. About fifty
Chapter members and friends gathered at the flower-decked grave in Wildwood Cemetery for the impressive ceremonies conducted by the Regent, Mrs. Helen H. Stowell. Rev. John A. Hawley of the First Congregational Church offered a prayer. A testimonial to the Real Daughter, written by Mrs. Julia D. Nickerson, a daughter of the Real Daughter, was read by our Registrar, Mrs. May G. Smith. The tablet was then unveiled by Rosalind Goodhue, two-year-old great-granddaughter of Mrs. Dickinson. Taps was sounded by Miss Leitch. One stanza each of “America” and “The Star Spangled Banner” was sung by the assembly.

Three generations of direct descendants of Mrs. Dickinson were represented by Mrs. Lindsey, her daughter, Mrs. Goodhue, and granddaughter, Rosalind Goodhue. To quote from Mrs. Nickerson, “We feel that this Real Daughter of ours is worthy of, and should receive, all the honor we can pay, for she was a dutiful daughter, a loving mother, an ardent patriot, and one whose whole life was spent in the service of others.”

What higher praise could be given? In placing this Marker upon the headstone of Hannah Williams Dickinson, Mary Mattoon Chapter feels that she honors herself, her country and her God.

MABEL E. NIMS, Historian.

Francis Hopkinson Chapter (Jamesburg, N. J.) held a very interesting meeting at Bordentown, New Jersey, on Saturday, October 29, 1921. As a tribute to the memory of Francis Hopkinson, a bronze tablet was unveiled on the ancestral home of the Hopkinson family, now owned and occupied by Judge Harold B. Wells. The tablet was presented by the Regent, Mrs. Henry D. Zandt, on behalf of the Francis Hopkinson Chapter. It was accepted by Edward Hopkinson, and by Miss Emily Hopkinson, a direct descendant of Francis Hopkinson. The Rev. J. Swain Garrison offered the invocation.
The tablet is placed at the right of the main entrance to the house and bears this inscription:

1737  Francis Hopkinson  1791
This tablet marks the home of a famous Revolutionary Patriot, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Originator of the Great Seal of New Jersey, Member of Congress, A Statesman, Scientist, Artist, Musician and Great Satirist.
Placed by the Francis Hopkinson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. June 22, 1921.

Following the unveiling, appropriate exercises were held in the living-room of the Wells home, where a fine program was presented. Mrs. Zandt presided, and introduced the members of the Hopkinson family, Judge and Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, State Regent of the D. A. R., and Dr. Quinn, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Quinn, an authority on Revolutionary matters, and in the history of the Hopkinson family, gave much information as to the talents of the man he depicted as America's first composer, first artist and scholar. Mrs. Fitts, in a brief address, commended the Chapter for its success in this undertaking, and paid a tribute to the memory of the great patriot thus honored.

Miss Florence Brearley sang, "My Days Are So Wondrous Fair," the first song composed by Francis Hopkinson. Mrs. John W. Rogers read, "The Battle of the Kegs," also composed by Francis Hopkinson. The singing of "The End of a Perfect Day," by Mrs. F. L. MacFerran, and the last verses of "America," by the assemblage, brought the exercises to a close.

FANNIE V. POWNALL,
Historian.

Crater Lake Chapter (Medford, Oregon) Saturday, February 21, marked a pleasing event in the calendar of the D. A. R. Chapters of Southern Oregon, combining as it did the visit of the State Regent, Mrs. Seymour
Jones, and the annual celebration of Washington's birthday.

Mt. Ashland Chapter of Ashland, Crater Lake Chapter of Medford, and Eulalona Chapter of Klamath Falls, joined together for the luncheon which was fittingly held in historic Colver House, a pioneer block-house built in 1852 and now preserved and operated as an inn. The house is the oldest standing in Jackson County, and marks the spot of one of the first settlements in Southern Oregon. It stands on the Pacific Highway just south of the village of Phoenix, on the exact trail blazed by the first party of white men to enter Southern Oregon, which has already been marked by a handsome monument and a bronze plate bearing the names of these twelve fearless pioneers. The monument was erected in 1922 by the Mt. Ashland and Crater Lake Chapters of D. A. R.

Mrs. Peil of Mt. Ashland Chapter presided at the luncheon, which was followed by a delightful program of music, Indian folk-songs, and patriotic readings. A paper, telling the story of the building of the old house and the events leading up to it, was greatly enjoyed. The paper was written by Mr. Steams of Ashland who assisted in the building of the house, and reminiscences by Mrs. Wilbur Jones of Klamath Falls, whose childhood home it had been proved of great interest.

Mrs. Seymour Jones, State Regent, gave an inspiring talk on D. A. R., its real meaning, and instructions on committee work.

Other work in Crater Lake Chapter has been the study outlined in the magazine, contributions to various national movements, cooperation with other patriotic organizations in the celebration of national holidays, and attendance at the naturalization classes held in the county seat. On these occasions a short patriotic address is given by the Regent, Mrs. Edgar Allan Moore, the Chaplain, Mrs. Helen Snedicor, delivers Washington's prayer and flags and the manual are presented to the new citizens.

Helen Wait Dixon, Historian.

"Women of '76" Chapter (Brooklyn, New York) fittingly celebrated its 25th anniversary with a luncheon at the Hotel Plaza, New York City, January 30, 1926, honored by the presence of many guests of State and National importance, and presided over by its Regent, Mrs. Einar Schatvet.

The Chapter was formally presented to Brooklyn Daughters February 2, 1901, the charter membership consisting of thirteen young women, who had just graduated from the Junior Society, "Little Men and Women of '76." Building upon the foundation of a membership conscious of its obligation to Revolutionary ancestry from its youth up, it is little wonder that the growth of the Chapter has been sturdy and strong and that its membership has grown from the original charmed number thirteen to one hundred and seventeen.

In addition to 100% loyalty to all State and National obligations, which has ever been the custom of "Women of '76," the Chapter has some outstanding accomplishments to its credit. Twenty years ago "Women of '76" adopted a daughter and very appropriately named her Dorothy Madison. Her career through the vicissitudes of adolescence and early womanhood was carefully and prayerfully watched over until she was married this year, and generously remembered by her foster mother.

Our Chapter was true to the tradition of its Fathers in the time of War and gave generously of time, strength and means to all local War activities. In 1924 we organized the General William Sterling Society, C. A. R., under the competent supervision of its valued member, Mrs. Chandler Mackey, with the largest charter membership—105 strong—in the history of the State, and second only in the entire United States.

The same year we appropriately marked the graves of Simon Cortelyou and Harms Barkulo, Revolutionary Heroes buried in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, and unveiled the tablets with fitting ceremony.

This year, "Women of '76" is sending its first representative to the State Officiary. Mrs. Frank Parcells, who has served the Chapter memorably as Regent, has been elected Vice Regent of New York State. We are confident that her work in this office will honor us.

The achievements of twenty-five years inspire for the future. "Women of '76" prays that in everything it may be found true to its noble heritage.

Clara N. Priddy, Magazine Chairman.
MASSACHUSETTS

The annual March Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Boston, on March 18 and 19, 1926, Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, State Regent, presiding.

Following the usual opening exercises, an address of welcome was given the visiting Daughters by Mr. Paul E. Foster, Secretary of the Bureau of New England Affairs, representing Mr. Rowland E. Boyden, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to which Miss Gordon responded.

A short memorial service in memory of the Massachusetts Daughters deceased during the past year, was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Annie G. Elliot. As the names of these members were read, the Regent, or a representative of the Chapter to which each belonged, arose and placed in her memory a pink in a memorial wreath.

The chief interest of the morning session was centered in the report of Mrs. Russell W. Magna, as Chairman of Massachusetts D. A. R. Dormitory Committee. At the March Conference in 1923, Massachusetts' Daughters voted unanimously to build this dormitory at American International College, Springfield, Mass., and pledged themselves to raise $60,000 in a period of three years for the purpose. Mrs. Magna reported that the final payment upon this sum had been paid to the Treasurer of the College by the State Treasurer, thereby fulfilling the pledge made at that time. Her report was received with great applause by the delegates, as the building of this dormitory is the greatest contribution to Patriotic Education that has yet been made by the Chapters of any one State.

Attention of the Chapters having been called by a letter to the fact that no Massachusetts flag had been given to the Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, it was voted that such be done.

The following nominations for State Officers were made: For State Regent, Mrs. James Charles Peabody, of Margaret Corbin Chapter, of Boston; State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, of Boston Tea Party Chapter, of Boston; State Chaplain, Mrs. Gertrude M. Cross, of Samuel Adams Chapter, Methuen; State Recording Secretary, Miss Nancy H. Harris, Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter, Allston; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Archibald C. Jordan, Bunker Hill Chapter, Boston; State Treasurer, Mrs. Harold D. Baker, Attleboro Chapter, Attleboro; State Registrar, Mrs. John B. Richards, Quequechan Chapter, Fall River; State Historian, Mrs. James R. Savery, Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield; State Librarian, Mrs. William B. Rand, Old Blake House Chapter, Dorchester; State Custodian, Mrs. Arthur H. James, Old North Chapter, Boston; State Auditor, Mrs. Ralph L. Page, Old Boston Chapter, Boston.

The report of the State Treasurer showed that notwithstanding the heavy call upon the treasuries of the Chapters for the building of the dormitory, that the Chapters had contributed to International College the sum of $292,312, and to other schools and colleges, making their annual contributions in excess of the dormitory fund to the amount of $5,176.00, for the year to Patriotic Education.

While the balloting for State Officers was in progress further reports of State Officers and Committees were given. That of Mrs. Archibald C. Jordan, as Chairman of the Auditorium Bond Committee, showed that pledges to the amount of $92,850 had already been received, and that more were expected.

The report of the Chairman of Credentials showed this to be one of the largest gatherings of the Daughters ever held in the State, between 600 and 700 members being present. The total number of accredited voters was 269.

The dinner in the banquet hall was largely attended. Mme. Florence Ferrell was the soloist, and the Rev. Garfield Morgan of Lynn, the principal speaker.

The morning session on Friday convened early, and there having been but one nomination for each State office, the list of officers thus presented was declared elected, as shown by the ballots, according to the report of the Chairman of Tellers.

The delegation had been honored by an invitation to unveil a tablet to be placed upon the Chamber of Commerce Building by the City of Boston marking the site of what had been known as the "Federal St. Church," in which the meetings for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States were held from January 9 to February 6, 1788. The report was received that the tablet was not yet
in place, and the honor of unveiling it was reluctantly deferred to a future date. The Boston Morning Globe of March 26 states that the tablet was placed in position with little ceremony, without stating day of unveiling, or by whom it was done.

Before the meeting was adjourned, it was voted to send a resolution of sympathy to President Coolidge upon the death of his father.

MARY L. F. POWER,
State Historian.

MICHIGAN

The Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution met for their 25th annual State Conference in Jackson, September 29, 30, and October 1, 1925, the guests of Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter. On Monday evening, preceding the Conference, the hostess Chapter entertained our honor guests, State officers and visiting Daughters at an All-Hostess dinner held at the City Club, 150 Daughters assembling for this most enjoyable affair.

Mrs. Lucius E. Holland, State Regent, presided over the Conference for the first time since assuming her office in April, 1925. An innovation were the Round Table discussions under the leadership of not only the State Regent, but also of the Treasurer, Historian and Librarian, who met their various Chapter officers. On Wednesday and Thursday, the State Parliamentarian conducted parliamentary drills before the morning sessions.

The meetings were held in the auditorium of the First Presbyterian Church, and the first general session was called to order Tuesday afternoon by the State Regent and formally opened with the bugle call given by a Boy Scout. The guests of honor were Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, Vice-President General, and Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Past Vice-President General, and National Chairman of the Committee on Americanization. Both are Honorary State Regents of Michigan.

The reports of State Officers and State Chairmen showed the work of the Society to be in a flourishing condition. Tuesday's afternoon session was featured by the appearance of three small Polish boys from St. Stanislaus School, who recited the poem, "Our Flag," and were received with enthusiastic applause.

The first evening session was opened with a processional, led by the Pages of the Conference. Words of greeting were given by our honored guests and messages were read from Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General; Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer General; and Mrs. James H. Stansfeld, Registrar General. "Our Silver Anniversary" was the subject of a talk by Mrs. Heatley Green of Detroit, an early member of the National Society. The speaker of the evening was Douglas Wild, Ph.D., Instructor in English at the University of Michigan.

Before the evening meeting the Executive Board of the hostess Chapter entertained at an elaborate dinner in honor of the State Board. A memorial service for the late Clara Hadley Wait, Honorary Vice-President General and Honorary State Regent of Michigan, was held on Wednesday and was in charge of the State Chaplain, Mrs. Carroll E. Miller. Laudatory comments on the national work of Mrs. Wait were read by Mrs. Seydel and Mrs. Holland. A review of her State work was given by Miss McDuffee, and an interesting paper, prepared by a close friend, on her achievements in other organizations was also read. Lovely American Beauty roses were presented by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Bathrick, in memoriam. The Conference adopted resolutions paying tribute to the memory of Mrs. Wait; it also adopted a recommendation of the State Board to place a suitable memorial to her memory in Constitution Hall, and it was later decided by the State Board to have this memorial be the Michigan box in the new auditorium. Many members from Mrs. Wait's Chapter were present for the services, as was Dr. William H. Wait of Ann Arbor.

The afternoon session was featured by an address, "Our Thirty-fifth Anniversary," by Miss McDuffee. At the close of the address, the Conference voted to have it printed in booklet form and a copy sent to each Michigan Chapter. The hostess Chapter entertained that afternoon by giving the visiting Daughters an automobile ride through the Ann Sharp Park, later taking them to the Meadow Heights Country Club where tea was served.

An address on "Immigration" was given that night by the Hon. Bird J. Vincent, Congressman from the Eighth District of Michigan.

The Conference adjourned on Thursday morning after the announcement by the tellers that the election had resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. Lucius E. Holland; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Bathrick; Chaplain, Mrs. Carroll E. Miller; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Donald K. Moore; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Eusabia Davison; Treasurer, Mrs. Harry L. Fox; Consulting Registrar, Mrs. Herbert W. Reade; Historian, Mrs. Edward C. Smith; Librarian, Mrs. Charles O. Loring; Directors, Mrs. R. Bruch McPherson, Mrs. James H. McDonald. The parting song, "God Be With Us Till We Meet Again," and the benediction by the State Chaplain, brought the Conference to a close.

MARY L. T. SMITH,
State Historian.
NEW JERSEY

The Annual State Conference of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Trenton at the "Old Barracks," March 18 and 19, 1926. Virtually every seat was occupied when the stirring strains of *Banner Most Glorious* sounded through the hall. At the head of the procession was seen an American Flag, followed by the State Flag, each carried by a white clad page. The audience rose to its feet as the National and State officers, escorted by pages, entered.

The State Regent, Mrs. Charles R. Banks, called the conference to order and the State Chaplain, Mrs. H. A. Marshall, offered prayer. This was followed by the Salute to the Flag and the Americans' Creed, and the singing of the *Star Spangled Banner*.

The Vice-President General, Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, then gave her message of congratulation and appreciation from the National Society. Mrs. Stark, Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania, a guest of the Conference, brought greetings from that State.

The outstanding feature of the opening session was the annual address of the State Regent, Mrs. Banks, in which she expressed her appreciation of the love and confidence of each Daughter of the American Revolution of this State, and stated that what good she may have accomplished during her administration was due to the loyalty and support of the officers and members.

The State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Joseph J. Summerill, reported that the historical windows for the New Jersey Room in Memorial Continental Hall, were completed and would be installed at once.

Then followed most encouraging reports from all the State Officers. The State Historian, Mrs. Francis D. Weaver, reported 30 books had been sent to Memorial Continental Hall Library the past year.

Following the afternoon session, the National and State Officers held a reception at the attractive Contemporary Club, followed by a dinner.

For the evening an unusual entertainment was arranged by the Trenton Chapters, comprising a series of tableaux: "An Old Fashioned Book Shelf," representing characters from American literature. The program was divided into four parts, representing various periods in American history. The music added much to the attractiveness of the tableaux. Mrs. Edward C. Rose gave four songs in costume and there were several selections by the Hagedom Ensemble—and singing of familiar songs by the members.

The second day was a continuation of reports and the election of State Officers. Thirteen gifts were contributed through the Chapters for the Museum in Memorial Continental Hall.

A wonderful gift was presented through the Camp Middle Brook Chapter, consisting of a 13-star battle-scarred Continental Flag, owned by Capt. Thomas Morris of Smyrna, Del., and contributed by Miss Dorothy Du Four of Bound Brook, N. J.

Also a resolution was adopted, placing the Research Department of the State School for Feeble Minded Children at Vineland, N. J., upon the list of schools to which the Chapters of the State make contributions.

Our State Regent, Mrs. Banks, was instrumental, through the help of the State Society, in returning to her home a French war bride, whose harrowing experiences were brought to her attention.

The list of State Officers elected for the ensuing three years is as follows: State Regent, Mrs. William A. Becker; State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Thomas Scull; State Chaplain, Mrs. Henry A. Marshall; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. L. Stillwell; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William Ward; State Treasurer, Miss Mildred Ennis; State Registrar, Miss Agnes Storer; State Historian, Mrs. Morgan Hand; State Librarian, Mrs. Horace H. Smith.

The retiring State Regent, Mrs. Banks, in recognition of her valuable service to the State, was unanimously made Honorary State Regent of New Jersey.

Three chairs were taken in the proposed Constitution Hall by the members of the Conference, in honor of the retiring Vice-President General, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Banks, State Regent, and Mrs. Summerill, State Vice-Regent.

Thus was concluded one of the most successful, encouraging, and profitable conferences ever held in the State.

ADELAIDE C. HAND,  
*State Historian.*

NEW MEXICO

The seventh annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Mexico was held in the Indian room of the Franciscan Hotel in Albuquerque, October 15-16, 1925, with the Lew Wallace Chapter as hostess. All delegates and visitors were guests of the Albuquerque Chapter at a luncheon in the Spanish room of the Franciscan Hotel. A feature of the luncheon was the excellent music given by Albuquerque talent.

At 2:30 the State Officers entered, preceded by the Flag Bearer and the pages, the Conference being called to order by the Regent, Mrs. F. C. Wilson. Prayer from the Ritual was offered, followed by the Salute to the Flag.

The reports of State Officers and Chairmen and Chapter Regents showed an increase in
membership and increased interest in all activities endorsed by the National Society.

The outstanding accomplishment of the year was the adoption of a new State flag by the Seventh Legislature. This was done under the supervision of a committee of the State Daughters of the American Revolution. The ancient Sun Symbol of the Indian Pueblo of Sia (also spelled Zia and Tsia) is in red in the center of a field of orange yellow. This sun symbol is used by no other tribe, so is peculiarly symbolic to New Mexico, the Sunshine State. The colors are the red and yellow of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, at the time of the discovery of America by Columbus. It was these colors too that were carried by the conquistadores into the Southwest before the landing of the Mayflower. We believe that no State has a more distinctive flag nor one that tells in such a simple way so much of its history.

On Thursday evening a reception was held in the Indian room. A playlet, "Pierrot and Pierrette," a "Sketch of Nathan Hale," "Out Where the West Begins" and a Spanish dance were pleasant features of the program.

(Mrs. Reed) M. A. Bessett Holloman, Acting Recording Secretary.

NEBRASKA

The 24th annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska, was held at the Presbyterian Church in Fairbury, March 17, 18, and 19, 1926.

On Wednesday evening the Daughters with their friends gathered for the opening of the Conference. The bugle call was sounded by Charles Allen; Harry Potter and Jack Bond, Boy Scouts, carried the flags. Ninita Potter and Betty Jane Fouts, flower girls, came next and presented roses and corsage bouquets to the honor guests. The Misses Madeline Mergen, Hazel Allen, Mariel McLucas and Beatrice Powell formed an aisle and the honor guests took their places on the platform. Rev. Brumbaugh gave the invocation, which was followed by the Salute to the Flag.

Mrs. C. S. Paine, State Regent, introduced the following, who gave short addresses of welcome: Mrs. Sheldon Ayres, Regent of Quivera Chapter; the Mayor of the City; and Presidents of Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis and of Rotary; and a representative of the American Legion. A response was made by Mrs. George Butterfield, Vice State Regent, and music was furnished by the Girls' Glee Club of the high school. Greetings were extended by Mrs. E. G. Drake, Vice-President General; Mrs. C. B. Letton, Past Vice-President General; Mrs. Scott R. Merrell, Honorary State Regent; Dr. Bell J. Ringer, Honorary State Regent; and Mrs. Fred Williams, President of the Daughters of Colonists. Mrs. Ralph Howell sang a solo.

Thursday morning Mrs. C. S. Paine called the Conference to order. After opening exercises and minutes of meeting came reports of State officers. The Registrar, Mrs. Wanser, reported a net gain of one hundred and forty-one in membership of the State.

The majority of Chapters reported fine patriotic programs with increasing interest in collecting pioneer stories, books and articles of historic value and Indian relics. Nine hundred and fifty-two visitors from twenty-two States visited Sioux Lookout's Memorial Cabin at North Platte last summer and fall.

Much interest was shown in the State Regent's annual address. A new Chapter was organized at York with an initial membership of forty-seven and twenty-three papers pending. Seven other organizing Regents have been appointed and Nebraska had the honor of recommending Miss Jessica Morgan, of Hebron, Nebraska, who has been appointed organizing Regent in Rome, Italy.

Mrs. Anna Steele, Organizing Regent for Quivera Chapter twenty-three years ago, said a few words of welcome and gave a short talk on the early history of this Chapter.

Under reports of State Chairman of National Committees, Mrs. Spear stated twelve chairs for the new auditorium had been pledged and one $50 bond. The treasurer had previously reported $1,104.54 received for auditorium. Mrs. Drake then told us of having the pleasure of presenting to our President General the first check given for a chair in the new auditorium. This check was signed by Mrs. Dalbey, Regent.

The Chairmen of Americanization and Better Films both gave fine reports. Miss Mable Lindly reported much success with her genealogical charts. Mrs. Butterfield reported 160 volumes now in our circulating genealogical library with funds for purchase of more books.

A condensed report of the work of the Chapters was given by Mrs. O. S. Spillman.

The social event was a banquet for the Daughters given at the Mary Etta Hotel Thursday evening. One hundred and fifty-three were in attendance. Mrs. Scott Merrell presided as toastmistress, and after toasts by the various honored guests an original song, "Our Past State Regents" was sung by Quivera Chapter.

Genoa with fifty per cent membership gain was awarded the flag.

The recommendation of the Board to purchase a box in the new Auditorium at Washington was endorsed by the Conference.

A resolution was passed unanimously favoring required military training in our high schools and colleges and endorsing our Presi-
dent General’s attitude for preparedness. The offer of a room in Arbor Lodge to be used as a D. A. R. room and furnished by the Daughters, was received and accepted.

The new State Officers chosen for the coming year were as follows: Mrs. E. J. Williams, of Lincoln, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Joseph L. Coddington, of Omaha, Historian; Mrs. Adam McMullen, of Lincoln, but a member of Beatrice Chapter, Treasurer; Mrs. F. S. Spear, of Fairbury, Librarian; Mrs. E. F. Gilette, of McCook, Chaplain.

Kearney was selected as Conference city for 1927.

(Mrs. H. E.) Nina C. Potter,
State Historian.

Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution held their 27th annual Conference at the Hotel Gibson in Cincinnati, March 23-26, 1926, and were royally entertained by the Cincinnati Chapter.

Monday, March 22d, the Ohio D. A. R. Officers’ Club met in the evening. The Officers’ Club banquet was held in the ball room of the hotel, Mrs. William Magee Wilson, President of the Club, presiding as toastmistress. Greetings in verse and song were extended by Mrs. William H. McGervey. Mrs. Edward Lee McClain responded to this toast, her subject being “Wishes.” Mrs. E. Nelson High and Mrs. L. C. Laylin also responded to toasts.

Tuesday morning was given up to the Ohio State Council meeting; in the afternoon the Chapter Regents and State Chairmen held their meeting. At the same hour all members were entertained with a picture show in the ball room of the hotel, by the Yale University Press Company. Tuesday Mrs. Charles Meyers entertained at dinner all National and State Officers in honor of our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

Promptly at eight o’clock the bugle called the assembly together; Mrs. Albert E. Heekin, with twenty-five pages, led the procession, followed by State Chairmen, Presidents of Patriotic Societies, State Officers, National Officers and the President General.

Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, State Regent, called the Conference to order. The audience rose to salute the Flag and sang “America.” The Invocation was pronounced by Dr. John Watson Christie. Mrs. William Magee Wilson presented the Colors to the Ohio Daughters and they were accepted by Mrs. Hobart. Welcome was extended by the Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter, Mrs. Charles A. Meyers, and Judge Stanley Mathews. Response for the Ohio Daughters was given by Mrs. Herbert H. Backus.

The address of the evening was made by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General, who was most enthusiastically received. Mrs. Thomas Kite, former Vice-President General, introduced the guests of the Conference: Mrs. George De Bolt, Historian General; Mrs. Rhett Goode, Chaplain General; Dr. Starr Ford; Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer General; Mr. A. H. Pugh; Mrs. William Magee Wilson, Vice-President General; Col. D. T. Merrill, Tenth Infantry, U. S. Army; Mrs. Hugh Clark; Mrs. George Hoadly; Mr. Hugh Martin.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings were given up to reports and business. Election of officers was held Thursday afternoon, the following officers being elected: Regent, Mrs. Herbert M. Backus, of Columbus; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Walter L. Tobey, of Hamilton; Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Gessinger, of Columbus; Historian, Mrs. A. Vane Lester, of Dayton; Treasurer, Miss Jean Howat, of Washington C. H.; Consulting Registrar, Mrs. P. V. Zink, of Hillsboro; Librarian, Miss Alice Boardman, of Columbus; State directors, Mrs. John B. Heanme, of Springfield, Mrs. James W. McMurray, of Marion, Miss Catherine Amanda Skilton, of Monroeville, Mrs. Mary A. Stone, of Cambridge, Miss Viola Marcy.

Wednesday, Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker, Honorary Vice-Regent for Ohio, entertained at luncheon all National and State Officers in honor of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; and a reception in the afternoon at the Cincinnati Woman’s Club was given by the Cincinnati Chapter in honor of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook. Wednesday evening, annual banquet of the Ohio Daughters and distinguished guests. Thursday evening, address by Gen. Edward Orton, Jr., of Columbus.

Wednesday afternoon Memorial services were held for Ohio Daughters, including four officers, Mrs. John T. Mack, Honorary State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Paul E. Nollen, State Historian, Mrs. Austin C. Brant, Honorary State Regent, and National Chairman of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, and Mrs. Charles H. Shields.

Conference closed on Friday to meet in 1927 in Columbus, the guests of Columbus Chapter.

Friday afternoon a pilgrimage was made to Oxford College to lay the corner-stone of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, a memorial to our first President General. Addresses were made by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Mrs. John E. Lippelman, National Chairman, Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial. Dr. Eleanor Adams, President of Oxford College, accepted the dormitory, a gift of the D. A. R., and Mrs. Hobart made the closing address.

Annie Jopling Lester,
State Historian.
SOUTH DAKOTA

The 12th annual State Conference of South Dakota Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Huron March 17-18, 1926, with Captain Alexander Tedford Chapter as hostess.

In a busy happy session an outstanding feature was the announcement of the final completion of the South Dakota Endowment Fund of $5,000, for the benefit of children of Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of the World War. This amount will be invested at once in Constitution Hall 6 per cent bonds.

The State Chairman of National Old Trails Road Committee reported South Dakota had overpaid her quota by 40 per cent and is on the Honor Roll in this fund. By unanimous vote the Conference decided to raise $1,500 for South Dakota’s box in Constitution Hall. An initial payment of $100 has been made by Paha Wakan Chapter of Vermillion.

Sons of the American Revolution called upon the Conference to present a huge bouquet of American Beauty roses, and a representative spoke briefly, but forcefully, upon the urgent need of constant watchfulness of foreign enemies within our borders, and of more stringent immigration laws. The Conference gave him a rising vote of thanks.

A delightful social feature was the Wednesday evening banquet at the Marvin Hughitt Hotel, followed by a program of Colonial dances by children in Colonial costume, and a short dramatic skit by students of Huron College.

The reception at the home of Mrs. Sewell on Thursday afternoon closed the Conference program. The 1927 State Conference will be held in “The University City,” Vermillion, the home of the State University. Paha Wakan Chapter will be hostess.

Inspiration of contact and fellowship repaid us all many times for the long journeys from our homes and Chapters scattered over our great State. Gradually but surely Daughters of the American Revolution are weaving a golden thread into the life and history of South Dakota.

MABEL KINGSLEY RICHARDSON,
State Regent.

TEXAS

The State Conference of the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution was held on November 4, 5, 6, 1925, in Brownwood, the Mary Garland Chapter, Mrs. Fred Abner, Regent, acting as hostess. On the first morning of the Conference the usual formal ceremonies were observed, after which the business of the Conference was taken up. We were well prepared for work for, with the exception of the State Registrar, all State officers were present. We had, as well, four Honorary State Regents with us.

Mrs. Charles B. Jones, our present State Regent, graciously presided at all meetings and wielded the gavel with dignity, with authority and with justice. More than twenty Chapters were represented and the reports read from time to time were received with enthusiasm. These reports evinced interest in scholarships maintained in the State University, the College of Industrial Arts, the Sam Houston Teachers’ College, and the Philippine Educational Fund. The La Salle Fund, the needs of Memorial Continental Hall, Historical, Research, Conservation and Thrift, all received attention, and the delegates, speaking for Chapters, responded liberally.

Mary Garland Chapter understood the art of hospitality most thoroughly. There was a delightful luncheon given by Mrs. R. B. Rogers in the Southern Hotel; Mrs. J. A. Austin opened her beautiful home for an afternoon tea in honor of the visiting Daughters and when the rain made the trip to the Country Club uncomfortable, Mrs. B. A. Fowler likewise opened her hospitable home to all visiting Daughters.

An unusually successful hour of entertainment proved to be the Historical Evening. The State Historian had but to provide her own fifteen-minute address and Mrs. C. V. Early, her predecessor in office, did the rest. The best music in Brownwood was provided and Judge T. C. Wilkinson, in his clever address, proved that no matter how superior we women sometimes feel ourselves to be, we must remember the adage that: “God a’mighty made the wimmen to match the men.”

Then followed an amusing play of the olden times, “The Lady Loses Her Hoop.” The participants were exceedingly good and delegates and alternates were loud in their praise as they took their departure at the close of the entertainment.

ANNIE DOOM PICKRELL,
State Historian.
To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
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

12553. HAYDEN.—In the Mass. Soldiers & Sailors in the War of the Revolution vol 7 p 591 is the rec “Samuel Hayden, 2nd Lieut, Capt. Walter McFarland’s 3rd Co., Col. Perry’s 3rd Reg’t Middlesex Co., Mass Militia; list of officers commissioned 3 Nov 1779; also 2nd Lieut, Capt Thos. Mellen’s Co., Col. Abner Perry’s Reg’t entered service 28 July 1780, disc. II) Aug 1780 service 14 days at Rhode Island on the Alarm” Page 287 Hopkinton Mass. Vital Records, Samuel Haden mar Katherine Palmer of Mendon 15 Aug 1767 in Mendon. Their chil were Benj. b 4 Jan 1774; Isaac b 5 Jan 1775; Katy b 6 Mch 1779; Molly b 26 Oct 1770; Samuel b 4 Sept. 1772. All b in Hopkinton. There were no Rev. recs for Otis Reed & Matthew McNair.—Mrs. Walter I. Fuller, 3 Newbury St. West Somerville, Mass.

12596. LINES (LYNES).—Peter Lynes & Hannah Vanderhoof were mar 30 Oct 1795 dau Eliz was b 1796. Dates of mar & bapt. found in Reformed Dutch Church Records of Pompton Plains, pps 12, 106, 112.—Mrs. H. B. Howell, 114 Glenwood Ave., Jersey City, N.J. 12526. STEPHENS.—The following is from Richard Malcolm Johnston’s “Life of Alexander H. Stephens.” Alex. Stephens was a Jacobite who left Eng & set in Penn. Mar. Miss Baskin & had chil James; Nehemiah, Alex. B., Catherine, Eliz., Mary, Sarah & Jane. The fam moved to Elbert Co., Ga, & then to Wilkes Co. James went back to Penn where his deac. live. Nehemiah went to Tenn. Andrew B. (either the writer made a mistake here or above where she calls him Alexander B.) remained in Ga. Mary mar — Jones; Catherine mar — Coulter; Sarah mar — Hudgins; Eliz. mar — Kellogg; Jane d un-mar. Andrew B. mar 1st Margaret Grier & had chil Mary, Aaron & Alexander b 11 Feb. 1812. Andrew B. mar 2nd Matilda Lindsay & had chil John L., mar — Eliz Booker of Wilkes Co & left 6 chil when he d 1856; Catherine who mar Thos. Greer & d 1857; Linton who mar Mrs. Emmeline Thomas Bell of Hancock Co. she d 1857 leaving 3 daus & in 1887 he mar Mary W. Salter of Boston & d 1872 leaving 1 son & 2 daus by 2nd mar. “Biographical & Historical Memoirs of Indiana, Elkhart & St. Joseph Counties” pub 1893, p 36 has an article on Andrew Stephens which would seem to relate to the above. Andrew Stephens, funeral director & undertaker, Elkhart, Ind was b in Dauphin Co., Pa. 20 May 1832, son of Andrew & Mary Braden Stephens also natives of the Keystone State & of Eng & Irish lineage. The father d Jan 1832 having been a sol of the War of 1812. Had five chil of whom Andrew the youngest mar 1860 Frances E. Hall. Andrew’s bro Benj. F. was also b in Dauphin Co., Pa on 17 Jan 1831 & mar 4 Mch 1858 Euphemia Martin a native of N. Y. State.—Mrs. Olive Harwood Lash, 142 West Main St., Benton Harbor, Mich.

12600. CLINTON.—DeWitt Clinton was b 2 Mch 1769 in New Windsor Orange Co., N. Y. & d 11 Feb 1828 Albany, N. Y. He was the son of Gen James Clinton & his wife Mary, dau of Egbert DeWitt & sis of Simeon DeWitt. See American Ancestry vol 6 p 52. Can furnish DeWitt ances back to the 1st in this country.—Miss Anna Elsbree, Librarian, Cornell Library Association, Ithaca, N. Y.
12600. CLINTON.—This query was also answered by Mary F. Call, 607 University Ave., Syracuse, N. Y., who gives as references James Renwick's Life of DeWitt Clinton (1840) & Wm. W. Campbell's Life of DeWitt Clinton (1849).


MOSBY.—Stephen Bedford who mar abt 1732 Elizabeth Mosby prob in Gloucester Co., Va. had dau Sarah Bedford who mar 29 Aug 1753 Joseph Mosby in Cumberland Co. Va. & another dau Maudlin Bedford who mar bef 1758 a Mosby. Probably through the Mosby connection the names of Littleberry & Benj have been introduced into the Bedford Family. Would refer you to Goode's "Virginia Cousins" in which the family of Benj. Mosby is discussed at length. Also extracts concerning the Mosbys can be found in William & Mary Quarterly & Virginia Historical Magazine.—Mrs. M. M. Harrison, 334 Merriman Road, Akron, Ohio.

MOSBY.—Wm. Mosby b Fairfax Co., Va. removed to Woodford Co., Ky where he met with heavy losses which forced him to retire from business & he removed to Versailles, Ky where he died 1847/8/ His son Benj. Logan Mosby abt 1849/50 went to Cali- there abt 1854 Phebe Thomas of Camden, Wm. Mosby, Jr. died in Ky. John Mosby made a trip to California but was never again heard of, supposed to have been a victim of the Mountain Meadow Massacre. Theodosia Mosby mar — Hoskins & went to N. C. Benj. Logan Mosby was a 1st cousin of Col. John Mosby of the Confederacy & also of Gen John A. Logan.—James Logan Mosby, Sprinkhaven Ranch, R. F. D., Pass Christian, Miss.

The following is a copy of an old parchment Land Grant bearing the seal of William Penn & since it is 100 yrs older than the Declaration of Independence thought it might be interesting to reprint it in the Magazine at this time of the Sesquicentennial. The penmanship is clear, some words are not spelled correctly & there seems to be a word omitted as to time of payment of grain.—Eleanor Roberts Ray, Vinecrest, Blairsville, Pa. "THOMAS LLOYD, JAMES CLAYPOOL, ROBERT TURNER we or any Two of us being nominated & appointed under the Great Seal Commissioners by WILLIAM PENN Proprietary & Governors of the Province of Pennsylva- nian & Territories thereunto colonizing to grant & Sign Warrants & Patents for land To all to whom these presents shall come send Greeting WHEREAS there is a certain par- cell of Land called Jacobs Lott Situate & being in the COUNTY of NEW CASTLE & on the North side of APPOQUEEMONK Creek joyning to the land of Henrick Wal- raven & Roleff Anderson Beginning at a corner marked White Oak standing at the head of a small branch or swamp it being the upper corner tree of the said Henricks land from thence Running South South West by his line of marked Trees One Hundred & Six Perches to a swamp called Woolf Swamp & from thence running along the Swamp on Onc Hundred & Four Perches to a corner marked White Oak at the West side of the Swamp by Apaqueminn Marsh from thence West and by South Thirty & One perches North West Forty Eight Pershes West Twenty Three Perches & North West Sixty Seven Perches North Thirty Perches bounding upon the Marsh to the swamp then North up the swamp into the Fork or dividing thereof & from thence running North easterly Fifteen Degrees by a line of marked Trees dividing this from the land of the said Roleff Anderson One Hundred & Seventy Four Perches to a corner marked white oak standing at the South side of a Great Swamp and from thence daon along several courses thereof to fornia but returned to Missouri & married the First mentioned Corner Oak Containing & laid out for one Hundred Sixty & Five
Acres of Land Granted by a Warrant from the Court of New Castle bearing date the — & laid out by the Survey'r the eleventh day of the third month One Thousand Six Hundred & Seventy & Six—unto Jacobin Anderson & the said Jacobin Anderson requesting us to confirm the same by Patent KNOW YE that by virtue of Our Commission from the Pro- trietary & Governor we have given granted & Confirmed & by these presents for him & his heirs do give grant & confirm unto the said Jacobin Anderson his Heirs & assigns forever the said One Hundred & Sixty & Five acres of Land To HAVE HOLD & ENJOY the said Land to the only use & behoof of the said Jacobin Anderson His Heirs & Assignes forever TO BE HOLDEN of the Proprietary & His Heirs as of the MANNOR of ROCKS-LAND in the County aforesaid in free & common Soccage by fealty only it being Seated & improved according to Regulation YIELD-ING & PAYING therefore to the Proprietary & his Heirs at or upon the first day of the First Month in every at the TOWN OF New Castle in the County aforesaid One Bushell of Wheat for ebery Hundred Acres of Land to such person or persons as shall be from time to time appointed for that purpose IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents at PHILA-DELPHIA the Fifteenth day of the Eighth Month being the SECOND year of the KINGS Reign & the SIXTH of the PROPRI- ETARYS GOVERNMENT 1686. JAMES CLAYPOOLE, ROBERT TURNER Seal of William Penn.”

QUERIES

(d) WADE.—Wanted parentage of Absalom Wade who mar Malinda K. Porter of Henry Co., Tenn 1833/4. He left Tenn abt 1850 & removed to Louisiana. Had sis — who mar Atkinson or Atcherson; would like to corre with her desc.


(a) MARKHAM.—Wanted ances of Elijah Markham, 1777-1853 mar Orinda Brown; chil were Josiah, Angeline, Polly, Abijah, Caroline & Chester b abt 1811 mar Abigail S. Howard 27 Sept. 1834 & d 20 July 1878 in Preble, N. Y.


(c) ROCKWELL.—Wanted gen of Lois Rock- well b 4 July 1776 d 11 Aug 1837 mar 8 Nov 1797 Wm. Skeee.—D. M. W.

12536. SWEET.—Wanted parentage of Lewis Sweet & of his wife Samantha Scott of Salisbury, Conn. & Rev. rec in either line.—S. W. W.

12637. AXTELL.—Nathan Axtell paid taxes in Mercer Co., Pa 1800 & 1802 He does not appear on the county recs of Wills or Deeds. Said to have mar & died young leaving four chil. Information desired.—K. S. C.

12638. WEST.—Wanted ances & infor of Wm. West b in Bute Co., N. C. 1750 d Warren Co., N. C. 1823. Bute Co. was changed to Warren Co. Wm. West was Rev. sol from Warren Co. under Capt Raiford, 16th N. C. Regt. He mar Susannah Lancaster b 1751 & d in Christian Co., Ky aft 1843. Wanted Lancaster ances also.—L. W. R.


12640. JOY.—Wanted dates & places of b, m & d of Bartholomew Joy, Rev. sol in N. Y. State Militia 1779.


(b) VAN BUSKIRK.—Wanted Rev. rec & dates of b, m & d of John Van Buskirk of Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Wanted also maiden n of wife Esther.

(c) BRADT.—Wanted Rev. rec & dates of b, m & d of John L. Bradt (Brod) of Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Wanted also maiden n of his wife Elizabeth.—L. E. S.

12641. STEVENS.—Solomon H. Stevens b in Amherst, N. H. 1 Apr 1804 mar Clarissa J., dau of Josesph Stone 4 Nov 1832. Col Ebeneezer Stevens one of the “Boston Tea Party” was either the father or gr father of Solomon. Wanted dates of b, m & d & names of wife &

12642. Hite.—Wanted parentage of Eleanor Hite b 5 Nov 1749 mar Wm. Hough & d Ma' 1823.—E. M. L.

12643. Townsend.—Wanted ances of Talbot Townsend of New Brighton, Pa. His sons were Dallas, of Quakertown, Lawrence Co., Pa. who mar 1st Mary Collier & had five chil; Milton & Milo of New Brighton. Milton had one dau Emily & Milo's sons were Lemuel & Charles.

(a) Dummert.—Wanted ances & infor of Wm. Dummert who was wounded at the Battle of Monmouth Court House 28 June 1778. He set in Ky. & mar a widow — James who had two sons. Wm. had son Wm. Jr who mar Cassandra Adams at Pittsburgh, Pa.—L. A. A.

12644. Johnson.—Wanted parentage of Rebecca Johnson who mar Wm. Wylie Sale. Was her father Gideon Johnson, Jr.?—P. P.


(a) Deal—Deale.—Wanted parentage with gen of John Deale, St. James Parish A. A. Co., Md who mar Elen Ann Sewall 12 Jan 1838 Was he a desc of Capt. John Deale who served in Rev.?—P. P.


(c) Griffith.—Wanted ances of Samuel Griffith who mar Eliz. of Welch Pool Calvert Co., Md. His will prob 1717. His chil were Eliz. Miles, Mary Bowars Sarah Devall, Rebecca Mottey, Rachel Giles.

(d) White.—Wanted parentage of Mary Givens who mar Richard White of A. A. Co. a soldier of the Rev.—W. E. M.

12647. Bucklin.—Wanted ances & desc of David Bucklin, a wheelwright who mar Abigail Waldon at Pomfret, Conn 7 July 1749. Lived at Coventry, R. I. & later at Herkimer N. Y. where he died 21 Jan 1820.—E. N. B.

12648. Byers.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of father, also dates of b & mar of Jos. A. Byers b abt 1790 Chester Co., S. C. removed to St. Claire Co., Ala 1827 & was Lient in War of 1812, from S. C. He mar Rebecca Rowan b abt 1794 Chester Co., S. C. Wanted her parentage also. Her mother's name was Pullen.—H. D.


12650. Finch.—Wanted ances of Peter Finch 1743-1801, Rev. sol who mar Phoebe McEwen. Would like to corres with desc.—J. D. M.

12651. Nevers.—Wanted to corres with anyone interested in this fam. & would like lines of ances of Rev. soldiers of that name from Mass.—L. E. N.


(a) Stickney.—Wanted Rev. rec of Daniel b 8 Aug 1737, son of Jonathan & Alice Symonds Stickney, of Salem, Mass.—A. E. M.

12652. Standish.—Wanted parentage of Olive Standish, 1703-1829, who mar Abner Washburn, 1757-1848, who served in the Rev. Wanted also, Rev rec name of wife & chil of Moses Standish who enlis 1777 from Plympton, Mass. Was his w Mary Eddy?—M. M. M.

12653. Grant.—Wanted dates of b & mar of Daniel Grant who served in Wm. Blackwell's C., nth Va. Regt. under Col. Daniel Morgan. Wanted also date of b of his wife Jane Smith.—M. J. H.

12654. Coburn.—Wanted ances with dates of Sarah Coburn, 2nd w of John McGuig, Jr of Merrimac Valley, & Owego, N. Y. She d 16 Nov 1832, aged 85 yrs, at Owego, N. Y.


(b) Stillman.—Wanted parentage & infor of Martha Stillman who mar Thos. Turner Tilden of Sandisfield, Mass.; Avon & Burns, N. Y. Their chil were Fannie b 1769; Hannah b 1771; Martha b 1773; Huldah b 1775; Ach-
sah b. 1776; Esther b. 1778; Lydia b. 1780; Thos. Stillman b. 1782; Rachel b. 1784; Horatio b. 1786; John Harvey b. 1788; Emma b. 1790.

(c) GATES.—Wanted ances of Hannah Gates, 2d w. of Chas. Stewart of Colrain, Leyden, Mass. & Truxton, N. Y. & Flint Mich. Their eldest child Clarissa b in Leyden Mass. 1794. Hannah Gates went to Mass from Conn in an ox team. She d in Flint Mich 1845/6.—M. S.

12654. BABCOCK.—Wanted infor & all dates of b, m & d of Capt. Nathan Babcock who mar. Mercy Stanton. Wanted also names of their chil.

(a) PERKINS.—Wanted parentage of Kezia Perkins who mar Richard Clark in 1913.—A. R. B.

12655. ROGERS.—Wanted ances of Dr. Rogers of Conn who dau mar a tory named Ward. The young couple set in Halifax, N. S. They were mar abt 1775/6

(a) THACHER.—Wanted ances of Jonathan Thacher of Cape Cod whose daus Rebecca & Hannah were 1st & 2nd wives of John Pad- dock of Yarmouth Mass. who d 1733.

(b) HALL.—Wanted parentage of Priscilla Hall b 1691 d 1724 mar 1694 Capt. John Pad- dock of Yarmouth, Mass.—G. L. P.

12656. BRADFORD.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Malcolm Bradford, who lived in Miss. & removed to La. where he d 1805, leaving chil Wm. Ann & Sarah.—H. V. S.

12657. McCLEAN.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of ances of Mary Ann McClanahan who mar Thos. Edwards. She is connected with Thos., Wm., & Robt. McClanahan of Ky., Va., & N. C. She d 1841.—E. B. A.

12658. BLAKE-McCULL.—Wm. Ward Blake b Boston, Mass 23 Jan 1789 mar Nancy Mc- Culler 13 July 1813. Wanted parentage of each.

(a) LYNN-LINN.—Wanted parentage of George Lynn, Winchester Va. who d 1802/3, also of his w Anna Mariah. Their chil were John, Danile, Henry, Mary mar John Fry, Eliz. mar Jacob Fry & George b Aug 1792.

(b) MacDOUGALL.—Wanted any infor, & Rev. rec, if any, of Robert MacDougal who went from Ky abt 1800 to Chillicothe O. Chil by 1st w were Thos.,Stephen. By 2nd w Ann, Sarah b 1797 mar Wm. Taylor; Selina mar — Davis & Winnafred.

(c) Wilcox.—Wanted any infor of Dr. Wil- cox of Hartford, Conn. His dau Lucinda mar Patton Davis & had dau Lucinda who mar Joel Marsh 1821.—I. E. M. M.

12658. CRAWFORD.—Wanted parentage of Ca- leb Crawford b Westchester Co. N. Y. 5 Feb 1771 d in Terre Haute, Ind 6 Oct 1829. He mar either Miss or Mrs. Bradley. Their chil were David & Sarah b 1796. Caleb's 2d w was Pheobe Eliz. dau of Jonathan & Patience Eliz. Kniffen who was b 1763. Pheobe was b 1787. Wanted also parentage of Jonathan Kniffen. Was there Rev. rec in any of these lines.—F. C.

12659. BRADFORD-McGUIRE.—Wanted parentage of widow McGuire, nee Asabeth Chambers, also dates of her b & mar to Dr. Henry Brad- ford in Va or Schuylkill Co., Pa.—M. B. F.

12660. PARRY-HUNDLEY.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of Wm. Parry of Va. Bible rec show Wm. Parry son of Wm. Parry & Joyce his wife b 1 Aug 1772 mar Frances Hundley dau of John Hundley & Lucy his wife, Essex Co. Wanted maiden n of Joyce also parentage of Larkin Parry. John & Wm. Parry sailed from Lon- don on "The Primrose" July 27 1635 to Va. Wanted ances of John Hundley & Lucy, his wife.—A. S. P.

12661. WOOD.—Wanted parentage, Rev. rec of father, names of bros & sis of Damaris Weed b 23 Feb. 1771 mar 1792 Asa Fitch.—E. G. C.

12662. ALLEN.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of John, eldest s of Lemuel Allen & his w Mary (Polly) Billings. Lemuel was the son of Dr. Silas Allen who served in Rev.—M. M.


(b) MITCHELL.—Wanted dates & parentage of Henry Mitchell of Bucks Co. Pa who had dau Martha, 1777-1842, b nr Bristol, who mar James Stuart of Phila 1796. Wanted maiden n of wife of Henry Mitchell.—J. R. B.


(a) GREENE-CREWS.—Wanted parentage of Martha (Patsy) Greene b 1787 mar Jonathan? Crews & Terrance Lomax of Abbeville, S. C. Wanted Crews gen also.
REVIEWS BY D. B. COLQUITT:


The flattering success of the first volume of this work and constant inquiry for those lines which were not included, induced further research and the compilation of this additional volume.

The name is shown to be territorial in origin and derived from "two Gaelic words which together signify 'the roar of war,' the battle cry," viz.: cog, v. n. to war, to fight; whence Co-ga-iche, adj. warlike: ran, genitive rain, a loud roar, or cry, or shriek." The names Cochran, Corcoran, and Coghrane are "merely Anglicized versions of the family name."

The family, long established in Scotland, was derived in a remote age from Scandinavian sea-rovers. William de Cochrane, who took the Scotch form of the name, was granted the original charter of the lands of Cochrane, and his seal was appended to the Ragman's Roll—"a letter signed by Scottish barons, recognizing Edward I as King of Britain and dated 1296." In the next generation, John with his "valet archer" took service in the English army in 1370 and went to Calais in the latter part of the wars of the Black Prince.

Branches of the family located in various parts of the British Isles. The Cochrans of Londonderry, Ireland, were among the settlers of Londonderry, New Hampshire. These were Peter and his sons John and William, who were all signers of the Memorial to Governor Schute of Massachusetts.

An interesting account is given of the Cochrans, settlers in Pennsylvania, taken from an old manuscript in the Library of the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia; and half of the volume is devoted to miscellaneous Cochran families in the different States.

Four brothers, John, Robert, William, and Thomas, who came from County Derry in Ireland, separated and located in Baltimore, North Carolina, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. The Cochran families of the Ohio Valley are shown to have sprung from William, who came to Wheeling before 1772, and whose descendants married into the families of Ewart, Taylor, McEldowney, Dorsey, Johnson, Tripplett, Pierce, Woods, and Shaddock.


Into these pages has been gathered a comprehensive mass of data perpetuating the records of pioneer days of this locality. Part I embraces the earliest and successive governmental authorities which extended over the County: English, French, English again, Virginian, and finally the United States.

The County at its origin included a great area—all the land between the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and from 70 to 80 miles north of the Ohio, and it was named in honor of a Kentuckian, Colonel Richard M. Jackson, who killed the Indian Tecumseh.

Fort Massac, which was, but is not now, in the County, figures as the rendezvous of the famous conspiracy of Aaron Burr and Blennerhasset, and as the camp of Rogers Clark on his northwest expedition; and it was here that the first post-office of the County was established. The early settlers came from Virginia, the Carolinas, and Kentucky, and occasionally New Yorkers, New Englanders, and Canadians.

The first settlers of whom there is real historical knowledge was Daniel Flannery, then John and Joseph Worley, the Rays, William Lawrence, Samuel Worthington, William Simpson, James Finney, Matthew Mathis, Peter Clark, Isaac Wilcox, John Bradsaw, John Phelps, Jesse Griggs, Henry Noble, Brazel Lorton, Lacy Vanhoozer, William Whiteside, John Elkins, Levi Casey, Hezekiah West, Jacob Harvick, and others.

At the time of the Revolution there were none to enlist but "a number who had served from different States came here afterward," some of whom were pensioners. The biographical section of this book includes much genealogical information on these families.
## D. A. R. State Membership

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| Totals                 | 2,165   | 149,320     | 156,701   | 8       | 209   |

*Total At Large Membership, 7,381.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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