CONTENTS

Death of General Wolfe .......................... Frontispiece
Battle Monuments in France ................. Lily W. Lyles 641
A Message from the President General . Edith Roberts Ramsburg 651
Annapolis and Its Early American Homes 652
American Painters of the Revolution .... Regina Malvern 661
The Declaration of Independence ............ Bell Merrill Draper 669
Gunston Hall .................................. Charles Moore 677
The Colors—A Poem ............................ Alice Davis Miller 681
North Carolina Daughters Erect Tablet to Signers 682
Work of the Chapters ......................... 683
Non-Importation and Non-Consumption Agreement, Lenox, Massachusetts 691
Friendship Gardens .......................... Mrs. Roger B. Johnson 693
National Defense Committee ............... 695
Registrar General’s Department .......... 698
State Conferences .......................... 701
Genealogical Department ................. 704
Book Reviews ................................ 709
Contributions to Auditorium Fund ......... 710
D. A. R. State Membership ................. 713
National Board of Management: Official List of 714
DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE (see page 667).

(Benjamin West)
It is gratifying to know that nearly nine years after the signing of the Armistice, the Government of the United States is ready at last to erect on the battle fields of Europe the great commemorative monuments that will stand as memorials to the achievements and sacrifices of American troops during the World War.

The vast project undertaken by the American Battle Monuments Commission, of which General John J. Pershing is the chairman, includes about 150 separate memorials and covers all the field operations of the A. E. F.

Upon his return to Washington after a three months’ visit to the battle areas in his official capacity, General Pershing announced detailed plans for the war memorials and the non-denominational chapels to be erected in each of the eight military cemeteries in France, Belgium and England, where 30,000 American youths are buried. Work on the principal monuments is to begin this month and it is expected they will be finished next year. By the fall of 1929, General Pershing is confident that the entire program to which he has devoted the greater part of his services since his retirement from the Army will have been carried out in all its details.

When the commission’s project is completed, the achievements of the American forces in Europe will be properly commemorated there, and the commission was said to feel that any additional memorials should be erected in the United States. Since its creation by Congress in 1923, the commission has consulted frequently with representatives of similar movements by the French, British and Belgians and studied their plans as well as this country’s before arriving at conclusions. On more than one occasion General Pershing has stressed in the official reports of the commission the undesirability of other American agencies erecting additional memorials in the battle regions. To do so would detract
RESEMBLING SOMEWHAT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL IN WASHINGTON, THIS STRUCTURE WILL BE ERECTED NEAR THE TOWN OF CHATEAU-THIERRY AS A MEMORIAL TO AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN THE AUBE-MARNE REGION OF FRANCE. FROM THE LAST DAYS IN MAY, 1918, WHEN THE GERMAN DRIVE TOWARD PARIS WAS HALTED, UNTIL AFTER THE AMERICAN-FRANCO OFFENSIVE OF JULY 18, THIS REGION WAS DRENCHED CONTINUOUSLY WITH BLOOD. THE FIGHTING AT SOISSONS WAS TERMED THE "TURNING POINT OF THE WAR."
not only from the general plan of commemoration, which provides for ALL the activities of the A. E. F. but would give disproportionate emphasis to individual units.

The fact that the commission has succeeded in putting its plans into execution without incurring the jealousies of debt-ridden Europe is a tribute to that rare diplomacy and tact which has distinguished General Pershing in all his personal dealings with representatives of our former allies during and since the war. The United States was fighting during the latter part of the war only and had fewer troops engaged in actual combat and lighter losses than either France, England or Italy. In preparing the plans to commemorate the achievements of our own forces, General Pershing kept this fact in mind, as well as the comparative scarcity of allied monuments on these battle fields, which would tend to make even a moderate number of American monuments conspicuous. “An excessive number, under the circumstances,” the commission reported, “would be of doubtful good taste and would create an entirely erroneous impression of the American object in erecting them.”

As a result of its extensive study of the general situation, General Pershing has announced that a decision of the American commission has been reached on two classes of memorials, one representing major operations, the other those of less importance. With this general scope agreed upon, work is to begin immediately on three great monuments in the areas of the most extensive American operations. These memorials, forming the nucleus of the entire project, are to commemorate the offensives in the regions of the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and of the Meuse-Argonne.

The largest and most important of the three major memorials will be erected on a high hill at Montfaucon to commemorate the Meuse-Argonne operation, which General Pershing characterized as the greatest in American history. Montfaucon was the scene of some of the most desperate fighting by American troops and was captured by the American Army during its offensive which started on September 26, 1918. The town itself was completely destroyed and the ruins have been preserved by the French Government as a relic of the war.

This memorial for the Meuse-Argonne will take the form of a fluted shaft, surmounted by a figure and approached by gradually ascending levels of marble steps. The hill itself on which the monument will be erected, dominating the surrounding region, will be cared for by the French Government as a permanent memorial.

The Aisne-Marne monument will be located near Chateau-Thierry, where raw American troops were thrown in to stop the German advance toward Paris which had started on May 27, 1918. Here in this region also is Belleau Woods, called by Marshal Foch the “cradle of victory.” The use of American troops in this sector was as important as it was varied. They did their part, south of the Marne, in stopping the last great German offensive on July 14, 1918. Then followed the turning point of the war with the great allied victory of
July 18, when the First and Second American Divisions, attacking in conjunction with a division of Moroccans, smashed through the German lines south of Soissons. After July 18, ten American Divisions were involved in the fighting which forced the Germans back to the Aisne River.

The heroism of the First American Army which resulted in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient which had projected into the allied lines for four years, will be proclaimed by a memorial located on Montsec, a point closely identified with the fighting. It will resemble somewhat the majestic Lincoln Memorial in Washington. This first operation of the American Army, on September 12, 1918, was brilliantly carried out and proved to the Allies that American troops could be depended upon to do their full share of the fighting.

These three large monuments will indicate, by their locations, only a limited part of the extensive front over which American troops were engaged and will not mark the serv-
ices of other divisions in operations outside of these areas. Another class of memorials which will retain classic simplicity of the larger designs, General Pershing explained, will serve to mark minor operations and specific scenes where American Divisions went into operation.

In the devastated Champagne region of France there will be erected on Blanc Mont Ridge, whose capture by the Second Division was one of the most remarkable single feats of the war, a monument to commemorate the valor of the American forces engaged in these operations, including the Thirty-sixth, Forty-second and Ninety-third Divisions.

Operations of the American divisions that served with the British army in the Somme will be observed by a monument near Bony, constructed on a site exactly over the canal tunnel between Bony and Bellicourt, near the main road that runs north and south in that region. Another will be placed at Audenarde, Belgium, to serve as a lasting reminder of the operations of the Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first
Divisions and the American artillery which fought there.

Other monuments in the general plan provided by the commission will be located at Ypres, in honor of the activities there of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions and at Cantigny, the capture of which by the First Division was the first important operation of Americans during the war.

At Brest, through which millions of American and British soldiers passed on their way to the battle fields of France, General Pershing and members of the commission have approved tentative plans for the erection of a great naval monument dedicated to “the service of the United States Navy in European waters during the World War.” It will tower high in air so that it may be seen far out at sea.

During his recent visit to France, General Pershing inspected the various American military monuments. White crosses, composed of the finest Italian marble, are taking the places of the temporary wooden markers placed over the soldiers’ graves, he explained, and already have been placed over more than half of the...
30,000 graves of the A. E. F. in France. The massed effect of these white crosses, particularly at Suresnes, he said, is most impressive. While there on Memorial Day, the general met mothers of American soldiers buried in the cemetery and found them deeply appreciative of what the commission is doing to honor American service dead buried abroad.

It had been proposed originally to mark the graves in the various military cemeteries with marble slabs, but General Pershing, in explaining his opposition to such a design, said that those in charge of the work had adhered to the belief that a simple cross, standing erect at the head of each grave, constitutes the most suitable memorial to the fallen brave, representing the spirit of the Crusaders. Headstones bearing the six-pointed Star of David will mark the graves of Jewish war dead.

The stones that mark the graves of the more than 3,000 “unknown” soldiers in France are of the same simple design. Suggestions for the inscription to be placed on the permanent headstones were obtained from various sources and after much consideration the following was unanimously decided upon:

“HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY
AN AMERICAN SOLDIER
KNOWN BUT TO GOD.”

Some time ago the commission decided that a memorial chapel of a non-denominational character should be constructed in each of the eight American military cemeteries in Europe. The purpose of these chapels is to provide attractive buildings which will add beauty to the cemeteries and give a sheltered place in which those so inclined can go for meditation and prayer. Each chapel will contain, besides war relics, a memorial tablet upon which will be inscribed the names of all soldiers who are still carried on the rolls as missing in action in the operations which took place in the vicinity.

Plans for these beautiful chapels have been completed and approved and construction soon is to start at the following cemeteries: Romagne, Thiacourt, Fere-en-Tardenois, Belleau, Suresnes, Bony, Brookwood, England and Waereghem.

Each cemetery, General Pershing explained, will be surrounded by a solid wall built at such a height that the passer-by can see easily into the last resting place of the dead.

Designs for these memorial chapels are as unique as they are beautiful and imposing. The architects' drawings of those to be erected in the Aisne-Marne cemetery near Belleau, perhaps the most striking of all, and at the Oise-Aisne cemetery near Fere-en-Tardenois, show them in fitting comparison to the three major battle monuments.

The largest of the American military cemeteries abroad is that situated near Romagne, about 20 miles northwest of Verdun, officially called the Meuse-Argonne cemetery. It contains 14,045 graves. Soldiers who rest here came from almost every combat division of the A. E. F. Most of them gave their lives in the Meuse-Argonne operation, the greatest battle in American history and one of the most decisive offensives of the war.
Next in the number of graves is the Oise-Aisne cemetery, about fifteen miles northwest of Chateau-Thierry, where 5,929 dead are buried. These are mainly from the Third, Fourth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Forty-second and Seventy-seventh Divisions, which fought in the vicinity of the Ourcq River and as far north as the Oise.

In the Aisne-Marne Cemetery, six miles northwest of Chateau-Thierry, are the graves of 2,172 soldiers and marines. This cemetery is attractively located at the foot of the hill upon which stands Belleau Woods. Those buried here were men from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Forty-second Divisions, the bodies having been concentrated from a wide area.

At Thiaucourt, in the St. Mihiel Cemetery, are concentrated the graves of 4,137 men, being the third largest. Most of these are from the members of the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Forty-second, Eighty-second, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Divisions, which made the attack in the St. Mihiel operation.

Flanders’ Field Cemetery is situated near Waereghem, about halfway between Brussels and Ypres and is the only American cemetery in Belgium. It contains 364 graves. The only American cemetery in England is located twenty-eight miles southwest of London, near the little town of Brookwood, forming a part
of a very large and beautiful British cemetery established there many years ago. The American section contains 437 graves of men who lost their lives in or near England during the war.

The Somme Cemetery, situated near Bony, about eleven miles north of St. Quentin, is on the battlefield of the Twenty-seventh Division and is the resting place of 1,815 soldiers. Besides members of this Division and the Thirtieth, which fought in the vicinity, many buried here fell during the operations of the First Division at Cantigny and the Thirty-third Division, east of Amiens. Suresnes Cemetery, beautifully located overlooking the Seine River, on the slope of Mont Valerien, near Paris, contains 1,506 graves of soldiers, most of whom died in hospitals in or near Paris.

Aside from the monuments heretofore mentioned to commemorate minor operations of the A. E. F., the commission has decided on one at Tours, France, the headquarters of the Service of Supply of the American Army, more popularly known as the "S. O. S." This will be dedicated to the million-odd soldiers who served in France, did their full share toward making the victory possible, yet did not take part in any battle. A monument also is to be placed in Rome, in honor of the activities of the American Army and Navy in Italy and surrounding waters, while still another project is included at London to the co-operation between the American and British Navies. Monuments also are to be erected in time at Gibraltar and Vorfu, Greece, and at Ponta Delgada, base of naval operations.

Construction of these memorials throughout the battle region of France and Belgium will attract thousands of travelers who in course of time otherwise would hardly venture into these areas. The commission had this fact partly in mind when it approved plans on so extensive a scale. It points out that the battle-region of France is one of the
most unattractive areas of that country. In the near future, when the evidences of the war have disappeared, few travelers are likely to visit them, and the memorials erected there consequently would be seen by few persons unless they are made sufficiently imposing so that people will make special trips to inspect them.

Many of the monuments erected in France by individual units, cities and States in this country are now dilapidated, overgrown with weeds or otherwise show the signs of neglect, giving the impression that the people who erected them have forgotten their existence. Desiring to discourage the practice of placing these monuments here and there, without funds for their preservation, the commission felt itself forced to adopt a strict policy. Therefore it will decline to approve any future plans for memorials by other than the Federal Government, except those that will be useful to the inhabitants of the neighborhood in which they are to be erected, such as bridges, fountains, public buildings, gateways or other public improvements.

Perhaps the best known of these privately established memorials is Belleau Woods, which was saved from being converted into an amusement park by public-spirited citizens of this country. So far as possible these woods have been preserved in their same devastated condition as during the war. Trenches and foxholes dug under fire by Americans and Germans remain intact and the historic woods have become a mecca for thousands of tourists.

Prayer of a Teacher

BY DOROTHY LITTLEWORT

Father, between Thy strong hands Thou has bent
The clay but roughly into shape, and lent
To me the task of smoothing where I may
And fashioning to a gentler form Thy clay.
To see some hidden beauty Thou hadst planned,
Slowly revealed beneath my laboring hand;
Sometime to help a twisted thing to grow
More straight; this is full recompense, and so:
I give Thee but the praise that Thou wouldst ask.
Firm hand and high heart for the further task.

—The Commonweal, New York.
A MESSAGE
from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

“Civilization is a contract between the great dead, the living and the unborn.” —Edmund Burke.

This month of September means something more than the heralding of glorious autumn. Its calendar marks on the seventeenth day the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the completion and signing of a great and notable document—the Constitution of the United States of America.

This country is but a comparatively recent landmark along the broad highway of history and yet we may well be proud of the fact that on some points of age we have a decided advantage over many of the older nations.

Our flag antedates the colors of several countries, and the Constitution is said to be the oldest written document still functioning in the world today.

It is a well-known fact that a state of practical terrorism beset the young country for many months of struggling emergence preceding the signing of the Constitution. Business was disrupted; money possessed about the same value as scrap paper and the colonists had naturally grown restless and dissatisfied. Had it not been for the saving grace of this priceless document, the country would undoubtedly have met with economic and social disaster from which it could hardly have righted itself.

Of this particular period Mr. Harry Atwood, that competent authority on the subject, says:

"It took slightly more than four months to write the Constitution, almost a year to have it ratified by the States, and another year to set up the Government under it; and yet, within three years, conditions had so changed and Washington had so recovered from his depression because of the beneficent effects of the Constitution that he began writing letters of hope and cheer to his friends."

During that depressing period preceding the adoption of the Constitution, Washington's letters had been pathetic expressions of the apprehension he felt for the security and the future of the country he had fought so hard to save.

Many patriotic organizations of men and women throughout the country observe what is known as "Constitution Week." During that period there are presentations of historic pictures and pageants, and notable lectures are given on the Constitution and the great contemporaneous events.

While many of the chapters may not have resumed fall activities by that time, it is my earnest hope that September 17th, the day of such vital importance to this nation, will be fittingly observed in some manner by every Daughter of the American Revolution.

That may mean participation in either civic plans or chapter programs, but some observance is necessary in order that we may keep the faith.

I would like to suggest that Mr. Atwood's latest book, "The Constitution Explained," might be of much service in the intensive study course which the National Chairman of Legislation is planning for the coming year.

For one hundred and forty years the Constitution has safeguarded the lives and the destinies of many generations of fortunate American citizens. Let us do our part toward helping to keep it the great bulwark of safety for the oncoming generations who are entitled to the same protection that we have enjoyed.

GRACE H. BROSSEAU, President General.
ANNAPOLIS AND ITS EARLY AMERICAN HOMES

by

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

ANNAPOLIS—the quaint capital of the sovereign State of Maryland—has, within its tree-bordered streets, homes of surpassing interest to the historian, the genealogist and the antiquarian. Architects also seek there today the perfect example of Colonial doorways, that they may reproduce elsewhere the simplicity and grace which marked the Georgian architecture of our early American ancestors.

And what of the builders of these houses which have withstood the elements and time itself? It would seem, judging from the old world atmosphere which still prevails, that the men and women of the Colonial period left their individuality indelibly impressed in the bricks and mortar of the homes they loved so well. These citizens of the little city on the Severn took prominent part in building the Nation, both in the formative Colonial period and in the still more stirring days of the American Revolution.

It is interesting to note that these homes of Colonial and Revolutionary patriots have, in numerous instances, descended from father to son from one generation to another; only of late years have some of them passed into other hands. It is our endeavor, in so far as the space of a brief article permits, to trace the lineage of these first families of Annapolis, and to show the lovely old houses they resided in, now a priceless heritage to their fortunate present-day owners.

Annapolis was planned and laid out by English gentlemen and by those whose education was thoroughly English, so it is not surprising to find their homes built of red brick, at first imported from England, and their gardens full of English flowers, the beds being separated by box borders in quaint, stiff style. Even the names of the streets of Annapolis, “Prince George,” “Duke of Gloucester,” “Fleet,” etc., brought memories of the homeland.

In 1694 the seat of government was removed from St. Marys to Anne Arundel Town, this name being changed shortly to Annapolis.

Government House was not finished when Horatio Sharpe, Maryland’s bachelor Governor, arrived in Annapolis in 1753, but it was ready for occupancy before the year was out. Although Horatio Sharpe may not be considered a character of great importance, no governor in America had a more charming home, in more delightful surroundings, nor entertained more lavishly for the sixteen years of his rule. His home, “Whitehall,” about nine miles from Annapolis, was originally surrounded by one thousand acres. The house itself is a Georgian model, large in dimension, but beautifully proportioned, and noted for its wonderful gardens. The wood carving of the interior is beautiful beyond description and was the work of a young
redemptioner sent to the colony, in whom Governor Sharpe became interested. His identity was never discovered, but the story runs that the Governor promised him his freedom if he would carve the woodwork of Whitehall. When the intricate work of years was finally nearing completion and before he received his freedom the man died.

Accompanying Governor Sharpe to the New World were his secretary, John Ridout, Esq., and Dr. Upton Scott, his physician, both of whom became men of note in Maryland.

Dr. Upton Scott was born, 1722, at Temple Patrick, County Antrim, Ireland, and received his early education at Dublin University. After graduating, he obtained a surgeon's commission in the British Army, serving under General, then Colonel, Wolfe in Scotland. It was during this campaign that Scott formed the friendship with Horatio Sharpe which was to change the course of his life.

In order to accompany Horatio Sharpe to America, Upton Scott had to resign his army commission. It is said that at parting General Wolfe gave Dr. Scott, as a token of remembrance, a pair of pistols which are still in the possession of descendants. So attached to his physician was General Wolfe that, when the latter lay dying at Quebec, he expressed the wish to have his old comrade sent for to prescribe for him.

Dr. Scott married Elizabeth, daughter of John Ross, Register of the Land Office of Maryland in Colonial days, whose home, the beautiful “Belvoir,” was situated on the Severn River, not far from Annapolis, and built for his bride in 1765 the stately residence on Shipwright Street, which is described as having the most beautiful hallway in Colonial Annapolis, all the woodwork of which is carved in wonderfully artistic design. The house is square, two and one-half stories in height with the hall running through the center, the front door attracting by its very simplicity.

Dr. and Mrs. Scott had no children, but their home was a center of attraction. Owing to his prominence in his profession, Dr. Scott was often called to the other colonies in consultation. He died in 1814, aged ninety-two years. His wife, Elizabeth, outlived him dying in 1819 at the age of eighty years. Both are buried at Cemetery Creek, Annapolis.

Their famous great-nephew, Francis Scott Key, author of the “Star Spangled Banner” was born, 1 August, 1779, received his early education at St. John’s College, and while there made his home with the Scotts. He was the son of John Ross Key, 1734–1821, 2nd Lieutenant, Rifle Battalion, Maryland Troops, which formed part of General Lafayette’s command at Yorktown when Lord Cornwallis surrendered, while his mother was Ann Phoebe Penn Dagworthy Charlton, 1756–1830, and his grandfather Francis Key, member of the Assembly, who married Ann Arnold, daughter of John and Alicia Arnold Ross. This Ann A. Ross was the sister of Mrs. Upton Scott.

Francis Scott Key married 19 January, 1802, Mary Tayloe Lloyd, 1784–1859, daughter of Colonel Edward Lloyd, of Wye House, 1744–1796, and his wife, Elizabeth Tayloe,
Beautiful Colonial entrance to the Scott House. Francis Scott Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, made his home here with his great aunt, Mrs. Scott, while then a student at St. John’s College.
Doorway to Hammond-Harwood House.
A proud landmark of early Colonial days. Through its hospitably opened door passed the immortal Washington and many other great men of his time.
1750-1825. Their children were Elizabeth Phoebe Key, born at Lloyd House, Annapolis, in 1803, and who married Charles Howard; Maria Lloyd, born 1805, who married Henry Maynadier Steele; Francis Scott, born 1806, married Elizabeth Lloyd Harwood, daughter of Henry Hall Harwood and Elizabeth Lloyd, of Annapolis; John Ross, born 1809, married Virginia Ringgold; Anna Arnold, born 1811, married Daniel Turner, of North Carolina, son of James and Mary Turner; Edward Lloyd, born 1813; Daniel Murray born 1816; Philip Barton, born 1818, married Ellen, daughter of James Swan; Ellen Lloyd, born 1821, married Simon Fraser Blunt; Mary Alicia Lloyd Nevins, born 1823, married George Hunt Pendleton; and Charles Henry Key, born 1827. Francis Scott Key died 11 January, 1843, at the home of his daughter, Elizabeth Phoebe, wife of Charles Howard, of Baltimore, Maryland.

In 1765 John Ridout married Mary, daughter of Governor Samuel Ogle and his wife Anne, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Tasker, born 1690, Justice of Provincial Court, High Sheriff, Member of the Council, President of the Council and Acting Governor of Maryland, and his wife Ann, daughter of Hon. William Bladen, 1673-1718, Secretary of Maryland, Attorney General, and Commissary General.

In their beautiful home, the Ridouts entertained most lavishly, having among their guests, on many occasions, George Washington; but as the Revolution drew on, John Ridout thought it his duty to stay loyal to the Crown, and in so doing lost not only many of his friends but his property. When Governor Sharpe, in 1773, went to England he appointed his secretary, John Ridout, his agent in America. Ridout retired to the Governor's country home, "Whitehall," closing his Annapolis house. However, owing to the high prices caused by the war, and his loss of funds, he was obliged to close Whitehall also, and he and his wife took refuge in a log cabin on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. In 1789 he made arrangements to go to England to visit ex-Governor Sharpe, but as his ship sprung a leak he was obliged to return. Horatio Sharpe died in August, 1790, leaving Whitehall and most of his other property to John Ridout, thus enabling him to return to his home in Annapolis. He did not outlive his
THE GARDEN DOORWAY TO RIDOUT HOUSE, SHOWING THE PALLADIAN WINDOW ABOVE

THE OLD CARROLL MANSION—BIRTHPLACE OF CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON
OGLE HALL—BUILT IN 1742, IT WAS OCCUPIED BY GOVERNOR SAMUEL OGLE AND HIS WIFE ANN TASKER

THE CHASE HOUSE—THE FOUNDATIONS OF THIS IMPOSING THREE-STORY COLONIAL RESIDENCE WERE BUILT IN 1769 BY SAMUEL CHASE, ONE OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
benefactor very long, and both he and his wife are buried on the Whitehall estate.

Their children were Samuel, who was educated abroad, but who, on his return to Annapolis, studied law in the office of Mr. Stone. He married, 1790, Mary Grafton Addison, daughter of Thomas Addison and his wife Rebecca, daughter of Walter Dulany, Commissary General of Maryland; and granddaughter of Colonel John Addison, who emigrated to Maryland in 1667. Col. John Addison became very prominent in public affairs, Member of the Council, Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of Maryland from 1696–1698, received his commission as colonel in 1694. His wife was Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. William Wilkinson.

Samuel died, 1840, in the same house, on Duke of Gloucester Street, in which he was born.


A splendid patriot, he was educated in America but studied law in London. While there he married, returning four years later, bringing his wife and two children with him. He at once became prominent in affairs of state and as the Revolution approached attained greater eminence. He was sent as a Representative from Maryland to the first Congress in Philadelphia, 1774; was Member of every Maryland Convention; of Continental Congress; of Council of Safety and was also Attorney General of Maryland.

John, son of Horatio and Rachel Ridout, 1793–1868, inherited Whitehall, left John, 1st, by Governor Sharpe, and his children were Horatio, Samuel, Eliza, Rachel and Ann Ogle Ridout. Anne Tasker was the only daughter of John Ridout, the Founder.

In Baltimore is found the will of Thomas Chase, dated 1779, in which he mentions his children: Samuel, builder of the Chase home in Annapolis and one of Maryland’s most ardent patriots; Ann, Elizabeth, George and Richard Chase. This Thomas Chase was a clergyman of the Church of England but also held civil offices.

His son Samuel, 1741–1811, Chief Justice of the General Court of Maryland and later Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was also a Signer of the Declaration of Independence and Delegate to Continental Congress, 1774–1778. He married Ann, daughter of John Baldwin, and had four children: Samuel, Thomas, who married his cousin Matilda, daughter of Jeremiah T. Chase and had daughters Matilda and Frances Catherine Townley Chase; Ann, and Catherine, who married Henry Ridgely. Samuel Chase, married, secondly, Hannah Kitty Giles of England and died 1811. The General Assembly, wishing to give him some special honor, ordered the Governor to procure a portrait of Samuel Chase, painted by a local artist, to be hung in the State House in Annapolis. Judge Chase built in 1770 the house which is known by his name.

(To be continued)
AMERICAN PAINTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

by
Regina Malone

As comprehensive as such a title is, and as impossible as it is to give justice to the subject in limited space, it is chosen with a purpose to impress upon every one interested in the progress of art in America, with the outstanding significance of an era which gave America her right to claim, not only knowledge, but exponents of the art of painting. From the entire group of painters of this period, all of whom had an influence upon the art of the time, it is yet possible to choose the four outstanding figures: Benjamin West, John Singleton Copley, John Trumbull, and Gilbert Stuart.

West was born near Springfield, in Chester County, province of Pennsylvania, on the 10th of October, 1738. His parents were Quakers who emigrated to America from England in 1699.

There is the oft-repeated story of Benjamin West’s first drawing. He was left in charge of his baby brother while his mother went out one afternoon. When she returned, she inquired of Benjamin what it was that he held in his hand, and when, with fear and trembling (you must remember he was a Quaker lad of six), he showed her the drawing he had executed with the aid of a quill pen and homemade ink, she was secretly delighted at the likeness he had caught of his infant brother.

It must be kept in mind that at this time America was a country struggling to succeed in the manual and industrial development essential to its growth. Painting was regarded as a non-essential, and as such was treated, if not with indifference, at least with skepticism or even emphatic disapproval. When Benjamin’s ambition to become a painter was announced, a special meeting of the Friends was held to determine whether or not his calling should be permitted. It was only when his parents and close friends, convinced of the boy’s genius, prevailed upon the doubting Quakers by assuring them that the lad’s extraordinary ability must be a gift from God, that they consented.

There were no art museums or collections immediately near him. Art, if known at all, was of the European school, and examples of it could be found only in Philadelphia and Boston. When we consider this, we marvel at the instinct which led the boy to choose for his first attempt colors and implements not remotely removed from the very ones employed today. He obtained his first paints by mixing charcoal and chalk with the juice of berries; red and yellow clay he got from the soil thereabouts, and blue he took from his mother’s indigo pot. His first paint brush he made by extracting hairs from a protesting if helpless household cat and inserting them in the quill of a goose. Surely Benjamin Franklin, discovering electricity through means
of the hairs of a cat, experienced no
more rapturous sensation of achieve-
ment.

The first event of any importance
which contributed to the later fame
of West was the visit of a relative, a
Mr. Pennington. Upon his return
to Philadelphia, Pennington sent to
Benjamin a palette, a complete set
of paints, brushes, and six etchings
by Gravelot. Imagine what a store
of pleasure this was to the seven-
year-old lad! He set to work to copy
the etchings in color; the first one,
together with the original set of
paints and brushes used by him, was
exhibited sixty-six years later in the
same room with his world famous
canvas of “Christ Healing the Sick.”

To pass upon consequent events
in his life more briefly: Mr. Penning-
ton was successful in inducing Mr.
West to allow his son to come to
Philadelphia to study. Once there,
Dr. Smith, provost of the College of
Philadelphia, became so interested in
the boy’s career that he offered to
 instruct him in the arts, sciences,
and classical literature. This offer
was accepted with alacrity, not only
by the eager Benjamin, but by his
discerning parents, and a course of
study ensued which was to last
from the boy’s seventeenth to his
twenty-first year. This, of course,
provided the essential groundwork
in the education which was to
receive its completion abroad.

In his twenty-first year an unusual
opportunity to accompany the son
of a Mr. Allen of New York on a
boat with supplies bound for Italy
resulted in his achieving a seemingly
impossible dream to go there to
study art. Once in Rome, armed
with letters from influential Ameri-
cans to celebrities, he became the idol
of the city. Curious Italians flocked
to see the young American, who was
the first of his country to go abroad
to study art. Most of them, expect-
ing to see either a black or an Indian,
were astonished to behold a young
man of more than usual comeliness
dressed in the simple garb of the
Quaker sect. As a signal honor,
young West was introduced to
Cardinal Albani, who, although blind,
still maintained an unassailable posi-
tion as a connoisseur of the arts.

When the Cardinal was told that
the new painter desired an audience
of him, he asked quickly, “Is he white
or black?” Upon being assured that
the American was white, Cardinal
Albani next asked, “But is he as
fair as I am?” This caused no small
amusement, particularly to Benjamin,
since the Cardinal’s complexion was
darker than that of most of the
Indians Benjamin had seen in
America.

West’s career in Rome was a
brilliant success. He was made a
member of the academies in
Florence, Bologna, and Parma. In
1763 he reached England, where his
fame had preceded him, and he was
overwhelmed with commissions. His
position and advantages were such
that he abandoned forever the idea of
returning to America. He became a
favorite of King George III, to whom
he was in turn attached, and a bosom
friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the
foremost portraitist of his day in
England. Together they founded
the Royal Academy (although it was
entirely through West that the
Academy received its start), of which
Reynolds was elected President—
this in about 1768. In 1792, upon
the death of Reynolds, West was unanimously elected President.

West's death occurred in London in 1820, when he was in his eighty-second year.

So much for the life, but a note as to West's paintings: He always chose huge canvases, which he generally started slowly, but finished too hastily. He laid his colors on too thinly, and the grouping as a rule, was a little awkward and stiff. Yet his comprehension of the function of light and shade was such as to give to his paintings the illusory impression that here indeed was sunlight—or shadow, as the case may be.

Later in his life he chose largely
religious subjects, as exemplified in his Christ Rejected, Inspiration of Peter, Christ Healing the Sick, The Ascension, and many others.

One of his most famous paintings is Death on the Pale Horse, now hanging in the Pennsylvania Academy.

We next come to John Singleton Copley, who was born in Boston, July 3, 1737. His father settled in County Limerick, Ireland, but died in the West Indies at about the time of his son's birth. His mother later removed to Boston, where she continued her husband's tobacco business. Ten years after her husband's death she married Peter Pelham, an event of great advantage to Copley, since his stepfather was a mezzotint engraver of remarkable ability and instructed the boy in painting and engraving.

Unlike the environment surrounding West, Boston afforded ample opportunity in the matter of art museums and collections for study. John was only seventeen when he started to earn money by portrait painting.

In 1769 he married the daughter of Richard Clarke, and in his wife secured a woman of unusual beauty, whom he introduced time and time again into his portraits. Her father was the same Richard Clarke to whom was assigned the shipment of tea which was later dumped into the Boston Harbor at the famous tea party. Clarke, of course, was a violent Tory, although his son-in-law sympathized with the patriots. It is interesting to note that, while Copley was in England, he heard, in 1792, the King deliver his speech recognizing American independence.

At that time Copley was engaged in painting a portrait in the background of which he had placed a ship. Upon his return to the house, inspired by the speech he had just heard, he painted upon the mast of the ship the first American flag displayed in England.

Copley achieved in America such unfailing success in his profession that he was reluctant to heed Benjamin West's urgent plea that he join him. However, in 1774 he did go to London, where he was met and sponsored by West. Later in the year he went to Rome, where he remained for some time.

Some of his finest paintings were done in his home in Hanover Square, London. One of these, "Youth Rescued from a Shark," was painted after hearing his young friend Brooke Watson render a graphic description of this actual occurrence to himself.

Copley, however, is more famous as a portrait painter. His portraits are exact, cold, and clear, in this way reflecting the painter's own New England reservedness. There is lacking in them the temperament and training of a Gainsborough or a Reynolds, but we have him to thank for a gallery of Revolutionary characters, both English and American, whose faces might otherwise have been lost to us. He was a master as regards details, being, in fact, almost too meticulous in their picturization, but he never quite learned to draw lifelike eyes. He was tedious and very exacting in demanding that his subjects be willing to pose as long and as often as he wished, sometimes requiring as many as sixteen sittings in a day for the head alone.
In the later years of his life Copley's fame declined, and the mediocrity discernible in some of his earlier pictures became predominant. Before his death, in London in 1815, his patronage had declined so rapidly as to permit us to apply to him what has been said of another man, "He outlived his immortality."

The next painter in the group is John Trumbull, who was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1756, the youngest child of Jonathan Trumbull (of "Brother Jonathan" fame), later Governor of Connecticut.

John was a precocious child, entering the junior class of Harvard when he was but fifteen. During his college years his interest in painting led him to visit Copley, and it was this visit which confirmed his intention of becoming a painter—an intention most emphatically discouraged by his father.

After his graduation from Harvard he taught school at Lebanon, and attempted some painting, but, with the war near at hand, he forsook both occupations. When the first regiment of Connecticut troops was formed he was made adjutant. His promotion while he was in service was rapid; a fact which is partially accounted for by his ability to render invaluable aid to the army by drawing plans of the enemy's position and maps of territories where attacks were to be made. Before he received his commission as colonel he resigned through pique at some fancied slight paid him.

From here he started his career of painting, and in 1780 found the means to go to London in order
to seek the aid of Benjamin West. This, of course, was instantly given. Gilbert Stuart was at the time studying under West, and it was he who gave Trumbull his first lessons.

Years later Trumbull painted, in West’s studio, the “Battle of Bunker Hill” and the “Death of General Montgomery,” the latter a piece of work obviously influenced by West’s “Death of Wolfe,” but able, nevertheless, to stand upon its own merit.

In 1789, when he returned to America, he painted the famous “Declaration of Independence” and also the “Surrender of Cornwallis.” His contributions historically are invaluable, particularly in the collection of heads which he worked out in detail before incorporating them in the “Declaration of Independence.” He revisited England several times, but a commission to paint four of the eight commemorative portraits in the National Capitol resulted in his return to America, where he took up his permanent residence. Trumbull was essentially the great historical painter of the Revolution.

We come now to one of the most original characters of the period—Gilbert Stuart, noted in his time nearly as much for his ability as a raconteur and for his audacity as he was for his marvelous portraits.

Born in Middletown, Rhode Island, in 1755, he early exhibited those tendencies toward originality which were later to mark him wherever he went. He possessed a keen mind, but was very averse to study, inclining instead toward the “wasteful” occupation of drawing.

His first instructor in art was Cosmo Alexander, a Scot, who was engaged to teach the fifteen-year-old lad all that he knew of painting. After the two had experienced a series of adventures which included a trip to Scotland culminating in a hasty return to America, Gilbert’s talents came under the observation of his uncle, John Anthony. Anthony secured him commissions for a number of portraits, but the boy’s expressed determination to paint only those persons whose faces appealed to him was responsible, naturally, for a somewhat limited patronage.

There came the Revolution, and young Gilbert found to his dismay that the very characters he was anxious to paint were far too engrossed in the business of war to be able to sit for portraits. So he made hasty preparations to go to England before the progress of the war should interfere with such plans. He set sail on the last ship to escape detention in Boston Harbor in 1775, ten days before the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Once in London, a letter of introduction to a prominent Englishman secured for him a commission to paint a family group, the first of many.

He commanded in London what were then fabulous prices for his portraits, but, being an irresponsible soul to whom money meant nothing more than the necessity of keeping himself clad and fed, he was often hard pressed for funds.

Fortunately he had good friends who tided him over many a rough place. The best of these was Benjamin West, to whom Stuart, through misplaced pride, had not appealed until he had been in London for three years. West, recognizing the young
man’s genius, immediately set about giving him instruction, and for four years Stuart was his pupil. It is more to the credit of West’s amiable disposition than to Stuart’s that West was able to live peaceably with his arrogant young countryman.

It is typical of Stuart that, although he was constantly associated with West, absorbed most of his teachings, and learned the fundamentals of art from him, yet his style is as distinct from West’s as day is from night. Someone once reproached him for not signing his name to any of his portraits. “Why should I?” he exclaimed, with his accustomed hauteur, “My mark is all over them.”

Although his success in London was assured, and although that city appeared to be the logical one in which to continue his work, a lifelong ambition to paint George Washington resulted in his return to America in 1792. It was two years later, however, before he actually started his first portrait of the Father of his Country.

Before Washington, Stuart stood in awe, which may in part account for his dissatisfaction with the first head of Washington which he painted. The second, or the “Athenæum” head, is the recognized and accepted authentic portrait of Washington. There may be more than a grain of truth in Mark Twain’s famous bon mot that if Washington should suddenly return to life and fail to look like Stuart’s portrait of him, he would immediately be branded as an imposter.

Stuart remained in Washington City nearly five years. In 1805 he moved to Boston, where he died in 1825. His later years were ones embittered by being compelled to see his most famous portrait of Washington—the Athenæum head—copied by piratical “artists” who tried to pass the copies off as originals. One of these copies was so expertly done as to be bought for the White House collections under the delusion that it was a genuine Gilbert Stuart.

During his career Stuart painted all the Presidents for sixty years, besides numerous famous characters, and well deserved the title which still attaches itself to his name of having been the most famous portraitist of America.

Unlike Copley, he was a rapid painter, applying his paint with almost unbelievable swiftness. There is especially to be noted his clear flesh tones; on this point he differed radically from West, whose unimaginative and somewhat heavy manner of applying colors he was wont to deplore. It was clearly a case of the pupil’s surpassing the master.

Although of a quick, passionate temperament, he was yet genial toward strangers and had a lovable nature which endeared him even to those not privileged to call him friend. He was singularly free from envy or jealousy, and was quick to praise the work of another—probably a trait which he acquired from his old master, Benjamin West. He was always willing to help any young or struggling artist who sought his aid. All in all, he triumphed, not only in the art of painting, but also in that other admirable art, the one of making friends.
The part played by Massachusetts in the years preceding the adoption of the Declaration, as well as sketches of John Hancock, President of the Congress at the time, and John Adams, its principal advocate, have already been touched upon in this series. But one should not forget that the "Father of the Revolution"—the one who on the morning of June 17, 1774, proposed a Continental or general Convention of delegates, representatives from the different Colonies, to be held at Philadelphia the first of September then next ensuing—was also a Massachusetts man.

Samuel Adams (1722–1803), "a great politician but a very improvident family man," devoted himself to the cause of Liberty from 1743 (when he chose for the Thesis that won for him from Harvard College the Master's degree: "Whether it be lawful to resist the Supreme Magistrate, if the Commonwealth cannot be otherwise preserved") to his dying day. Born in Boston, he had never left its vicinity when he was chosen one of the delegation to represent Massachusetts at the First Continental Congress. How those five delegates (four of whom signed the Declaration two years later) were chosen in a secret session; how the Governor, being informed of what was taking place, issued an official injunction to stay their proceedings, and to dissolve the assembly; how his Secretary, who was sent with the injunction, was refused admission, and stayed outside on the doorstep, while the key to the room remained in Samuel Adams' pocket, is a story worthy of an article by itself. They were elected; and his friends having seen to it that their champion was supplied with the means necessary to represent the commonwealth properly, and having promised to look after the needs of his wife and children, Samuel Adams set off for Philadelphia, to the Congress, of which he remained an active and efficient member until 1781. Later he was a member of the Constitutional Convention; and on the death of Hancock in 1793 succeeded him as Governor, and was re-elected until 1796, when on account of the infirmities of old age he declined re-election and retired to private life.

By his first wife, Elizabeth Checkley (1725–1757), whom Samuel Adams married in 1749, five children were born, two of whom grew to maturity: Samuel, Jr., born in 1750, unmarried; and Hannah, born in 1756, who married Capt. Thomas Wells.

The family Bible is still in existence in which, after the death record of
Mrs. Adams, July 25, 1757, in the handwriting of Samuel Adams is written "To her husband she was as sincere a friend as she was a faithful wife."

In 1764 Elizabeth Wells (1735-1808) became the second wife of Samuel Adams, and the loving, faithful stepmother of his two children. It was her younger brother, Thomas Wells, who later became the husband of Hannah Adams, ancestress of all descendants of that noble patriot.

Robert Treat Paine (1731-1814), the fourth delegate to the Continental Congress chosen at the secret session in June, 1774, was a grandson
of Governor Robert Treat of Connecticut. After graduating from Harvard he studied for the ministry, and served as Chaplain during the French and Indian War of 1755. Later he studied law, and removed to Taunton where he married Sally Cobb (1744–1816) in 1770, and became the father of eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom passed away, one by one, before him.

He was among the Massachusetts party that reached Philadelphia August 29, 1774; and John Adams records in his diary that he spent the evening at Mr. Mifflin's, where among the toasts given was one by Paine:

"May the collision of British flint and American steel produce that spark of liberty which shall illumine the latest posterity."

Elbridge Gerry (1744–1814) was born in Marblehead; graduated at Harvard in 1762; and in 1773 entered on his political career which terminated only with death. He was elected delegate to the Continental Congress in November, 1775.

John Adams, in his Autobiography, says: "Mr. Gerry was chosen, who went with me to Philadelphia, and we took our seats in Congress on Friday, February 9, 1776; in this gentleman I found a faithful friend, and an ardent, persevering lover of his country, who never hesitated to promote with all his abilities and industry the boldest measures reconcilable with prudence."

July 5, 1776, Gerry wrote to James Warren: "I have the pleasure to inform you that a determined resolution of the Delegates from some of the Colonies to push the question of Independence has had a most happy effect, and, after a day's debate, all the Colonies excepting New York, whose Delegates are not empowered to give either an affirmative or negative voice, united in a declaration long sought for, solicited, and necessary—the Declaration of Independence.

"New York will most probably, on Monday next, when its Convention meets for forming a constitution, join in the measure, and then it will be entitled the Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America."

Soon afterwards, on July 15, Gerry obtained leave of absence on account of his health; but before reaching home he wrote Samuel and John Adams from Kingsbridge, on July 21:

"Pray subscribe for me the Declaration of Independence if the same is to be signed as proposed. I think we ought to have the privilege, when necessarily absent, of voting and signing by proxy."

He died in Washington, D. C., while serving as Vice-President of the United States. A handsome monument was erected in the Congressional Cemetery by order of Congress. On it is inscribed:

The tomb of Elbridge Gerry
Vice-President of the United States
who died suddenly in this city,
November 23, 1814
On his way to the Capitol, as
President of the Senate,
aged 70 years
Thus fulfilling his own memorable injunction: "It is the duty of every citizen, though he may have but one day to live, to devote that day to the good of his country."

Elbridge Gerry married Ann Thompson (1763–1849), a New
Left—LETTER OF DISMISSAL SENT TO BARTLETT BY THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Right—LETTER DISMISSING BARTLETT FROM THE BRITISH ARMY BECAUSE OF HIS ACTIVITIES IN THE PATRIOTS' CAUSE
Yorker whom he met while a member of the Continental Congress. Three sons and six daughters survived him: Catherine, who married Hon. James T. Austin; Eliza, who married Major David Townsend; Ann; Elbridge; Thomas Russell (1794–1845), who married Hannah Goelet; Helen Maria; James Thompson; Eleanor Stanford; and Emily Louise, who died in New Haven, December 28, 1894, and was the last surviving daughter of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. Gerry died in 1849 in New Haven and on her monument in the "Old Cemetery" is this inscription: "Ann, the widow of Elbridge Gerry, Vice-President of the United States. His name is immortalized on the Declaration of his country's Independence, hers in the transcendent virtues of domestic life. Both are embalmed in the veneration of their children."

While the question of which Colony first started the ball rolling which finally developed into the Declaration of Independence is left for an unprejudiced student to settle later, there can be no doubt as to which Colony was called upon first to cast its vote for that document. And, while looking back over 150 years of prosperity, the question of who first voted where all were united may seem immaterial, one has only to cast a casual glance over the men in that Congress, and the conditions in the outside world, to wonder what would have happened if the responsibility for the first vote had not fallen on an uncompromising Puritan. But it was with no thought of personality that New Hampshire was called first. It was her geographic situation, merely; and probably, as stated before, so that Georgia, if she decided to cast her lot with the twelve other Colonies, might do so without loss of rank, on which all of the delegates were supersensitive, both as to themselves, and the colonies they represented.

Matthew Thornton (1714–1803), one of three Signers, born in Ireland, was the only one of the fifty-six Signers to hear the Declaration of Independence, authenticated by John Hancock, read publicly, two months before he was elected to the Congress, which allowed him to sign the document because, although not a member July 4, nor indeed on August 2, the resolution, passed July 19, stated that the Declaration, when engrossed, be signed "by every member of Congress." The only person allowed to sign after Thornton was Thomas McKean, who was, admittedly, in Congress July 4, 1776. But why the name of Thomas Johnson, Jr., of Maryland, who was elected the same day that Charles Carroll of Carrollton was, and took his seat in Congress a month before Matthew Thornton did, does not appear, is a mystery still to be solved.

Owing to an infection of his eyes, seriously affecting his sight caused by inoculation for small-pox, Thornton remained in Congress less than six months, returning to take up the duties of Judge in the Superior Court. In 1779 he moved to Exeter, and in 1780 to Merrimack, where he purchased a large farm and kept a Ferry, known as Thornton's Ferry to this day.

He married in 1760 Hannah Jack
(1742–1786), by whom he had five children: James, born in 1763, who married Mary Parker; Andrew, born in 1766, who died in 1787, unmarried; Mary, who married Silas Betton; Hannah, who married John McGaw; and Matthew, who graduated in 1797 at Dartmouth College, married Miss Fanny Curtis and became a prominent lawyer of his native State.

In 1803, while on a visit to his daughter Hannah at Newburyport, Matthew Thornton passed away. His remains were carried to Thornton's Ferry and laid beside those of his wife, and here in 1892 the State of New Hampshire erected a monument to his memory.

William Whipple (1730–1785), the story of whose life reads like a fairy tale, followed the sea from 1744, when he shipped as a cabin boy until 1759, when having amassed quite a fortune in the West India trade, he sold out, and embarked in business with his brother in Portsmouth, N. H. Soon afterward he married his cousin, Katharine Moffatt; but their only child dying in infancy, he closed out all his business interests in 1775 in order to devote himself entirely to the cause so near to his heart—Independence. In the fall of 1775 he was elected a delegate to Congress, and John Adams writes in his Autobiography: "On February 29, 1776, William Whipple, Esq., appeared as one of the delegates from New Hampshire, another excellent member in principle and disposition, as well as understanding." He served until the summer of 1777; was made Brigadier General of the New Hampshire troops at Saratoga; returned to Congress again in 1778 and 1779; and finally became Judge of the Superior Court in New Hampshire until his death in 1785. His wife survived him many years.

Josiah Bartlett (1729–1795), "the first one to vote for, and the first after Hancock to sign the Declaration," is the last of the Signers to be mentioned, the rule of taking the Signers in the reverse order from which they signed having been observed. Born in Amesbury, Mass., he received a common school education, then studied medicine under Dr. Ordway. In 1749 he moved to Kingston, N. H., where he resided the rest of his life, except when absent on official business. As there were three men named Josiah Bartlett who served in the Revolution, two of whom were born in Massachusetts, studied medicine, and were honored by having monuments erected in their memory in their native towns, some genealogists have been prone to give all their clients, especially if the fee was sufficiently large, the Signer for an ancestor.

The writer of this article, having spent many a happy hour during the last twenty-five years in attempting to verify or prove false the traditions of her childhood, is able to state positively certain things as facts, the proof of which took from two days to twenty years to collate. It would not come within the scope of this article to give these proofs, but they will be filed, with those for other statements, in the Library of Memorial Continental Hall.

Two days only were required after "a part of the wedding gown of Lydia Green, wife of Josiah Bartlett, the Signer," together with the "spectacles used by him in signing the
"Declaration" were discovered in a case in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, until they were removed by the authorities, who had become convinced that the original, historic spectacles were in the possession of the great-grandson of the Signer, who lived in the Bartlett homestead, as did his father and grandfather and great-grandfather before him; and that Josiah Bartlett, the Signer, had only one wife, Mary Bartlett (1731-1789), his cousin, whom he married January 15, 1754.

Of their twelve children, six died, unmarried, most of them as infants. The others are: Mary (1754-1826), who married Jonathan Greeley; Rhoda (1760-1794), who married Reuben True; Levi (1763-1828), who married first Sallie Hook, and second Abigail Stevens; Josiah (1768-1838), M. C. from New Hampshire, who married twice but died without issue; Ezra (1770-1848), his father's executor, who married in 1799, Hannah Gale, the daughter of his father's partner, and settled in Haverhill, N. H.; and Sarah (1773-1847), who married Dr. Amos Gale, Jr., brother of Hannah (Gale) Bartlett.

It took two months, and the able assistance of the late Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, former editor of this magazine, to eliminate from exhibition in the New York Public Library a so-called picture of the Signer, and convince the authorities that there are two, and only two, known authentic portraits, both being by Trumbull. It took twenty years—and then, only by an accident, as it were—to verify a tradition of an exciting ride between Philadelphia and Exeter, N. H., in 1776, when only the cool head and quick wit of the Signer saved his life. But these are side issues, and their story not appropriate for this sketch, however interesting the search may have been.

It is worth while, however, to state that almost from the beginning of his career as a physician, Bartlett refused to follow in the beaten paths of medicine, advocated cooling drinks and open windows in the case of fevers; and even went so far as to use freely the Quack medicine, Peruvian Bark—Quinine—in cases of "Malignant Throat Distemper." Loud were the protests among the settled physicians; but when the ratio of deaths in cases treated by him was cut one-half, and even two-thirds, the grateful parents refused to boycott him, and there is no doubt that his success as a physician went far toward gaining for him the popularity which he undoubtedly had as a statesman.

Bartlett began his public life about 1765, when he was elected Representative from Kingston to the Assembly; and the same year was appointed Colonel and Justice of the Peace by the Royal Governor. In 1775 he was deprived by the same Governor of both of these offices (the letters informing him of the fact being among the most cherished possessions of his descendants); but the same year was appointed Colonel of the Seventh regiment of Militia by the Fourth Provincial Congress. The action of the Governor was caused, no doubt, because of Bartlett's acceptance in 1774 of a position on the Committee of Safety and as a member of the First Provincial Congress at Exeter. "This Congress convened July 21, 1774, and consisted of eighty-five members. They elected Dr.
Bartlett and John Pickering, Esq., a lawyer of Portsmouth, as delegates to the proposed general Congress. Pickering refused, and Dr. Bartlett, having recently lost his house by fire, was also compelled to decline." They then elected Major John Sullivan and Col. Nathaniel Folsom.

In August, 1775, Bartlett was again chosen delegate to Congress, and accepted, reaching Philadelphia the fifteenth, and attending Congress on the sixteenth. In March, 1776, he returned home for a much-needed rest, and to look after his personal affairs, returning in May and continuing until October 26, 1776. He did not return to Congress until May, 1778, when he went, first to Yorktown, and then to Philadelphia, remaining until November 3, when he resigned on account of ill health. During the interim, in August, 1777, he was appointed by the Committee of Safety to repair to Bennington "to aid in ministering to the sick and wounded in Gen. Stark's Brigade, and advise with him as to further operations."

In 1788 he was appointed Chairman of the Constitutional Convention and succeeded in inducing the State to adopt it, thus making New Hampshire the last State necessary for it to go into effect. Later he was appointed Chief Justice; in 1790 was elected President of the State, being the last to have that title, and in 1793 was elected the first Governor; but in 1794 declined re-election owing to ill health and the necessity for attending to his personal affairs. In his letter of declination he pays a beautiful tribute to the help his wife had given him, thereby enabling him to devote his time to his country.

After he retired to private life, he remained quietly at home until May 19, 1795, when he died of paralysis, and was buried beside his wife, in the family vault at Kingston. In 1887, a monument to his memory was erected in Amesbury, his birthplace, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, Whittier contributing a poem for the occasion, although the infirmities of age prevented his attending in person.

In closing this series of sketches, begun in the January issue of 1926, the following correction should be made:

Benjamin Franklin is buried in Christ Church graveyard, but the inscription, written by him, is not on the tomb, as stated.

Since writing the sketch of Button Gwinnett the announcement has appeared of a new Life of him, by Charles Francis Jenkins, published this fall by Doubleday, Page and Company, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. In it the name of Gwinnett's wife—Ann Bourn—is given; also a facsimile of his marriage certificate, and many other interesting items concerning this "Man of Mystery."

To those who have followed these articles from the beginning, I would leave this message from the pen of an eminent historian:

"What we should seek to remember is, not that great men have been imperfect, but that imperfect men have achieved greatness."
GUNSTON HALL
by
Charles Moore
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

There are many historic estates in the Old Dominion, but none of them retains more of the flavor of the past than does Gunston Hall, the house George Mason built for himself on his ample patrimony, about 1755.

George Mason and George Washington were friends and neighbors. Mason was the elder by seven years, but so mature was Washington that the discrepancy disappeared before Gunston Hall was finished, in 1758. While the mansion was building, Washington was off with General Braddock, getting the training which fitted him for the command of the Continental Army, the domination of the Continental Congress, and the confidence of the American people. His experiences at this period of his life were in miniature his experiences during the Revolution. He entered the Braddock campaign an ardent youth, eager to share the military fortunes of Captain Orme and Captain Morris and the other gay and gallant aides of the impetuous British general. He returned sobered, disillusioned, man
turer by many years; and these traits were intensified during succeeding years of responsible garrison life on the Indian frontier, where responsibilities and difficulties aged him and quenched the fires of youth.

If only George Mason and Thomas Jefferson and James Madison could have undergone like experiences, with soldiers to be fed and clothed on the one hand, and reluctant legislatures on the other, their philosophy of life and politics would have been vastly improved and their personal timidities would have been conquered.

George Mason was essentially a statesman of the closet. That is why his house is still redolent of him. Secure in his little study, with a vast inherited estate in land and hundreds of human beings dependent upon him and working for him, he naturally was led to the assertion of the rights of the individual against all encroachments of government, whether foreign or domestic. While Washington was concerning himself with duties, Mason was considering rights. Naturally the two men often found them-
selves in antagonism; but their mutual respect and friendship never wavered, even when on opposite sides in respect of the adoption of the Constitution, which Mason helped to frame but could not vote for, because it did not contain a bill of rights. Each had his way. The Constitution was adopted, and Mason’s Bill of Rights forms the first ten amendments thereto.

You may see that Bill of Rights, in the handwriting of Mason, over the mantel of the Gunston Hall study, where probably the composition was worked out. John Esten Cooke has put the case for Mason, the political philosopher:

“George Mason,” he writes, in his History of Virginia, “was the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights and of the Constitution of Virginia. The former, the most remarkable paper of its epoch, was the foundation of the great American assertion of right. Jefferson went to it for the phrases and expressions of the Declaration, and it remains the original chart by which free governments must steer their course. . . . The equality of men politically; the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; the responsibility of magistrates; the right of the people to abolish oppressive government; suffrage to all men having a permanent interest in the community; the freedom of the press; the subjection of the military to the civil government; the free exercise of religion; and an adherence to justice, moderation and virtue: these were to be the burning and shining lights to guide the new generation in their march to the Canaan of the future.”

The way from Washington to Gunston Hall leads through the old town of Alexandria, rich in memorials of Colonial times. Driving along the Richmond Pike, one passes the road leading from the main thoroughfare into Mount Vernon; then comes Woodlawn, built on that portion of the Mount Vernon estate which Washington gave to his favorite nephew, Fielding Lewis, who married Mrs. Washington’s granddaughter, Nelly Custis. Next comes the entrance to the station of the United States Corps of Engineers (now known as Fort Humphreys), which occupies the old Fairfax estate of Belvoir. Ten miles from Alexandria, close to the pike, stands Pohick Church, one of the few remaining eighteenth century churches in the South. Tradition says that Washington designed the structure; it is certain that Washington located it, that George Mason assumed responsibility for completing it when the undertaker (contractor) failed; that Washington and Mason served on its vestry for twenty years; and that it was their usual place of worship. Bearing the lines of age and the scars of civil war, the restored Pohick is still the religious center of the community.

Turning sharply to the east at Pohick Church, a drive of six miles brings one to the entrance to Gunston Hall. The driveway curves through a native forest, then passes between open fields and along the poplar-lined avenue to the circular driveway leading to the Hall.

In the eighteenth century George Mason’s estate, consisting of five or six thousand acres, formed a community of some five hundred people,
including not only farm laborers, but also artisans of all kinds, who raised or manufactured nearly every necessity of life. The house itself is of brick made on the premises, laid in Flemish bond, with quoins of Aquia Creek sandstone. From a porch which preserves the grace and beauty of Georgian architecture, one enters a wide hall extending through the house, as was usual in Virginia houses of its class. The first room on the right, spacious in extent, is finished with white woodwork delicately carved in Chinese-Chippendale fashion. The second and communicat- ing room has still more elaborately carved woodwork, worked out with pilasters, and with broken pediments above the doors, the mantel and the closet-alcoves. Here the mellow color of the pine walls, once covered with silken hangings, gives unusual beauty and dignity to the apartment.

The first room to the left of the central hall was George Mason's study, where, often confined by his inveterate enemy, gout, he thought out and wrote out those documents which rank him among the founders of governments. A large photographic copy of the Bill of Rights forms the over-mantel, thus linking up the place and the man. The fourth room, now used as the dining-room, looks out upon the gardens, the river and the distant Maryland hills. A stairway protected by a mahogany trimmed baluster, delightful in design and delicately carved, leads to the chambers. The characteristic ornament of Gunston Hall, found on gateways without, over the stairway and on pediments within, is the pineapple symbol of hos-
pitality—a quality now, as ever, the outstanding feature of the place.

Passing out to a second portico, akin to the front one in its satisfactory lines, one looks between two solid rows of box, twice the height of a tall man, to see at the vista’s end the blue waters of the Potomac. Flanking the centuries-old box hedges are gardens lined with pleached avenues of fruit-trees reaching to the crest of a high hill terraced with formal gardens. Over and over again Washington in his diaries acknowledges his indebtedness to these gardens for cuttings and fruit. The view over the gardens commands stretches of meadows so delightfully interspersed and bordered with forest trees that Nature seems to vie with art! The Potomac, with its steam and sail traffic, becomes the broad highway leading out into the world, as it was to the Virginia planters. Indeed, one has small difficulty in conjuring up in imagination Washington’s eight-oared barge sweeping up the canal to land the neighbor coming in favorite fashion to pay a visit to his mentor.

If Gunston walls had tongues as well as ears, what conversations around open fires they might report: Washington and Mason discussing the Fairfax Resolves, that threw down the gauntlet of independence; Patrick Henry getting from the cool and philosophical Mason the fuel for the fires of his eloquence; Richard Henry and Arthur Lee talking of the French Alliance; Rochambeau and Lafayette journeying north after the victory at Yorktown; Jefferson and Madison coming straight from Mount Vernon to get Mason’s views as to the location of the Nation’s Capital. These early exchanges of opinion were paralleled during the World War by the long discussions between Arthur J. Balfour and Secretary Lansing, which took place under Gunston trees.

From George Mason the Gunston estate passed to his eldest son, George Mason, of Lexington; thence to the third George Mason, all three of whom, with their families, are buried in the quiet, tree-shaded graveyard pertaining to the place. After the death of the widow of the third George, in 1867, the estate passed out of the ownership of the Mason family. In 1912 Gunston Hall was purchased by Mr. Louis Hertle, then of Chicago. The house had been seriously impaired not only by neglect, but also by various erections that changed its character and appearance. The once well-tended gardens had almost disappeared, only their outlines remaining. Mr. Hertle, with the competent advice of Mr. Glenn Brown, architect, set about a thorough restoration of house and grounds—a task which he and Mr. Brown have carried on consistently to this day. Among the many historic estates in Virginia, Gunston Hall stands today preeminent as a model of what was finest and most gracious in Colonial life.
We look upon this flag of ours and wonder how it came
To have incept and colors that the old Crusaders claim:
The midnight blue, the white sunlight, the red of dawn’s first blush,
And all the brilliant stars that come to view at evening’s hush.

It has its birth in ages gone when knights with high ideals
Rode forth in gorgeous phalanx in curveting, dancing reels,
In name of Faith and Fatherland to conquer Turk and Kurd
And rescue from destruction ancient transcripts of the Word.

With painted shields of white and red, with lances glist’ning bright,
They led their convert followers from darkness into light.
They sang in solemn litany their chants of praise and prayer
And scattered seeds of Christian faith and wisdom everywhere.

They bore aloft their ensign blue, embossed with stars of gold,
When Night displayed her banner with its starry host enscrolled,
And buried those who fell in fray in consecrated ground,
With cross at head and shield at foot of every new-made mound.

It comes to us from out the past in hues and in design,
Thru one who traced his ancestry to chivalry benign;*
Thru one who knew its sacredness and strove to hold it high
Above the reach of leprous hands and zealots’ raucous cry.

It comes to us endowered from our motherland’s estate,
Who gave to us a Jamestown and a Plymouth good and great.
It is a hallowed token and a heritage of years,
Baptized in sacrificial blood and washed in women’s tears.

It stands today in danger of a menace, foreign-bred,
Who’d wrest it of its white and blue and leave it only red.
It stands today in danger of domesticated clans,
In jeopardy of fanatics and of snarling partisans.

It is for us who hold it dear to place it out of reach
Of bigots who insult it with their coarse, licentious speech;
Who treat it as a childish toy, befoul its silken folds,
And rob it of its dignity which lack of law embolds.

We who love our country’s flag will ponder how it came
To bear design and colors that the old Crusaders claim:
The red of dawn, the white mid day, the blue of evening sky,
And all the galaxy of stars that watch us from on high.

When we read the open page spread on the vault of night
The story of Infinity, by Him who did indite
Its characters so legible, we pledge, with hearts inclined,
Allegiance to the flag and law that He has countersigned.

* George Washington
North Carolina Daughters Erect Tablet to Signers

An outstanding event of the year for the North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was the erection and unveiling of a handsome bronze tablet in the rotunda of the State Capitol at Raleigh on March 8, 1927, commemorating the courage and service of the three signers of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, and John Penn.

Several hundred members of the Society from all parts of the State, members of the Senate and House of the General Assembly, and numbers of other interested persons attended the impressive exercises in the House of Representatives that preceded the dedication of the tablet in the rotunda.

Hon. Josephus Daniels, president of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Society and former Secretary of the Navy, of Raleigh, made the principal address, in which he lauded not only the signers of the Declaration, but also the Daughters for erecting a marker to their memory, the first in the history of the State.

Mr. Daniels was introduced by Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Vice-President General. Mrs. W. B. Murphy, of Snow Hill, chairman of the Signers' Memorial Committee, presided over the exercises and presented Governor A. W. McLean, who accepted the tablet on behalf of the State of North Carolina and paid high tribute to the three North Carolina signers.

In the absence of Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, of Salisbury, State Regent, who was ill in Washington, Mrs. C. M. Parks, of Tarboro, State Vice-Regent, presented the tablet to the State. In her address she summarized the number of historical markers erected during recent years by the North Carolina D. A. R.

Little Miss Margaret Graves Penn, a descendant of both Penn and Hooper; Master Pembroke Graves Reese, a descendant of Hooper; little Miss Myrtilla Harvey, and Master Hector McLean, son of Governor McLean, unveiled the tablet. Patriotic features and musical selections added to the effectiveness of the program. After the exercises at the Capitol, luncheon was served to a large number of Daughters and guests at the hotel.
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.—Barrow.

John Foster Chapter (Monroe, N. C.) has closed a most successful year. We have a total membership of 46, with several papers pending. Our Historian, Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart Bundy, has located and verified ten graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and markers have been ordered for them. John Trotwood Moore, of the Historical Commission of Tennessee, Col. Fred A. Olds, of the Historical Commission of North Carolina, and Congressman W. C. Hammer were the guests of the Chapter at a picnic at the birthplace of Andrew Jackson. This was marked last fall by a monument near Waxhaw.

Five dollars in gold has been offered by the chapter to the high-school pupil writing the best essay on “Thomas Jefferson, the Many Sided.” All State and National obligations have been met. A bag of clothing has been sent to Crossnore; all special days have been observed and monthly meetings, well attended, have been held at the homes of the members. At each meeting the Message from the President General, contained in the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, IS read. In honor of a former Regent and a State Historian, Miss Anna M. Blair, our Chapter took a chair in Constitution Hall.

Our special social affair was a tea given on Washington’s Birthday, at the home of Mrs. N. M. Redfern. The members wore colonial costumes and were received at the door by the young son and daughter of the hostess, representing George and Martha Washington. The President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the President of the Legion Auxiliary were in the receiving line with the officers of the Chapter. There was delightful music throughout the evening and the whole affair was voted a great success, both socially and financially.

Mrs. Vernon Lockhart, Regent.

Ponca Chapter (Ponca City, Okla.). The past year has been one full of activity along the lines of patriotic work, under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Ora Black. Our greatest achievement was the presentation of a $5,000 memorial electric fountain on Armistice Day, in memory of our fallen heroes of the World War. The services opened with a march by the High School Band, followed by the salute to the Colors by an American Legion firing squad and the “Star Spangled Banner” sung by everyone. At a given signal all stood for three minutes with bared heads, in silent tribute to the soldier dead. The prayer was by Rev. E. C. Whitaker and the Flag Salute was led by Mrs. R. R. Owens. This was followed by music by the High School Glee Club.

The fountain and tablet, bearing the names of 293 service men from Ponca and vicinity killed during the World War, was presented to the city by Mrs. J. W. Wiker, State Vice Regent. American Flags, which veiled the tablet, were drawn back by the little twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Trout.

In response to Mrs. Wilke’s address, Mayor Callahan said: “I remember the day in 1917 when we gathered to pay tribute to these boys as they left for the war. Some came home on crutches or with empty sleeves, wounded in body and in mind, but there are 293 of them not living, breathing souls, but their names, inscribed on a bronze tablet, the storms of ages cannot erase; neither can we forget. I accept the fountain which you ladies of the D. A. R. have built as a Memorial.” The program closed with the singing of “America.”

Mary Emma Hufbauer, Historian.

Appleton Chapter (Appleton, Wis.) was organized less than five years ago and from the first the ambition of its members was the erection of a boulder to mark the
location of the old Green Bay Trail, the first real wagon road from Chicago to Green Bay. This hope was realized on Constitution Day, September 19, 1926, when a handsome bronze tablet, mounted in a boulder, was placed at the intersection of East College Avenue and Green Bay Street, marking the old pioneer trail.

The ceremony was in charge of the Landmarks Committee, Mrs. Roy Davis, Chairman. After a prayer and the Salute to the Flag, the Regent, Mrs. Russel, presented the tablet to the city and it was accepted by the Mayor. The marker was then unveiled by Faith Frampton and John Horton, children of members of the Appleton Chapter.

Mrs. J. A. Branson, of DePere, State Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots, gave an address relating much history of the old trail, weaving into the story interesting facts and traditions and pointing out the early location of the road through the Fox River Valley. The occasion was further celebrated by a luncheon at Hotel Conway where Jean Nicolet Chapter of Green Bay, and De Pere became the guests of the Appleton Chapter. A reception at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Russel, followed.

It was voted at a later meeting to place a tablet in Kaukauna as a memorial to Captain Hendrick Aupumut, a Stockbridge Indian, a soldier of the American Revolution who rendered valuable service to his country during the Revolutionary War, and who is said to have received his commission from the hand of General Washington himself. Other activities entered into by Appleton Chapter during the year include donations to Ellis Island, giving manuals to aliens as they received full rights of citizenship and placing life-size portraits of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Wilson in Appleton high schools. Delegates from the chapter have attended State and National Conventions and all obligations of the National Society have been met in full.

FRANCES RIDDLE COOKE, Historian.

London, England, Chapter. In the two years that this chapter has been in existence we have been endeavoring to create a D. A. R. atmosphere and make a place for ourselves in the London community of American residents.

As our work has progressed two objects have seemed of primary importance: 1. Historic research. 2. Diffusion of historical knowledge among our young people.

The Historic Research Committee meets each Tuesday morning, either for study at the Library of the British Museum or for general discussion at the American Women’s Club.
A catalogue is being made of general works of history and genealogy, also a catalogue of family names, where references are entered as they are found. An open forum is held on the first Tuesday of each month, at which papers on historical and genealogical subjects are read and discussed. These papers are kept on file for future reference. These monthly meetings are open to all members of the chapter and to any members of the American Women’s Club desiring to attend. Our particular aim is to connect the emigrant American families with their English origins. This study takes us to the original sources of information, such as the Public Record Office, Somerset House, the Society of Genealogists, and to local archives.

An important feature of the chapter is the Girls’ Club, which is now known as Alpha Lambda Theta. They have recently adopted an attractive club pin. This club is closely associated with all the activities of the chapter, and they hope that other foreign clubs of a similar character will be formed.

On October 28 the chapter held an Historical Exhibition in the ballroom of the American Women’s Club. Mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Gillespie, the Vice-Regent, an interesting collection of historical items of colonial and pioneer days was assembled. There were manuscripts, letters, broadsides, newspapers, books, portraits, daguerreotypes, prints, furniture, including a wig stand and a spinning wheel, costumes, counterpanes, samplers, old American glass and china. Mr. Horace Lee Washington, the American Consul General, kindly loaned an interesting sword and an impression of a seal, the original of which was used by Washington during the Revolutionary War. Sir Frederick Kenyon, Director of the British Museum, and Lady Kenyon were present and showed a great interest in the collection.

On Memorial Day the chapter attended in a body the services at St. Margaret’s,
MEMBERS OF LONDON CHAPTER (LONDON, OHIO), CELEBRATING THE BIRTHDAY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AT THE HOME OF MRS. C. E. GAIN, REGENT OF THE CHAPTER. THE LITTLE MELODEON USED IS OVER A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

MEMBERS OF MARY MARTIN ELMORE SCOTT CHAPTER, HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS
Westminster. Before the service the chapter joined the American Legion in placing a wreath on the Cenotaph. The service in St. Margaret’s was conducted by Canon Carnegie, the American Ambassador reading the lesson. Col. Charles Lindbergh was present with the American Ambassador at this service, and all Americans were thrilled at seeing him. After the service the company gathered about the Lincoln Monument. Eight Civil War veterans, all that survive of the 137 resident in England in 1910, placed a wreath on the monument, and a brief address was made by Mr. George Havens Putnam. The D.A.R.’s spray typified the oak, elm and bluegrass of Lincoln’s Kentucky farm. A wreath was also placed on the monument in commemoration of Lincoln by the Alpha Lamda Thetas from the “Daughters of America.”

On June 14, Flag Day, the chapter held a meeting at the home of Mrs. George C. Lane, in Wimbledon. We were fortunate in having with us Mrs. James A. Leech, Kentucky State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, and her daughter, Miss Carolyn A. Leech. The meeting was opened by the singing of the National Anthem by Miss Beatrice K. Sihler, a young American student at the Royal Academy of Music. Mrs. Leech gave an interesting talk on the Flag, and her daughter told of the Allied Flag Ceremony held on each Armistice Day in Louisville, Ky.

At this meeting there were also present as guests, Mrs. Henry Gelien, of the Bergen, N.J., Chapter; Mrs. George Plowman of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter of Cambridge, Mass., and Mrs. F. Howell Coleman, of the Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

At the January, 1927, meeting our State Society was organized. Mrs. Henry Koelsch was elected State Regent, and Mrs. Royden Rothermel, Vice Regent.

The presentation of the set of D. A. R. Lineage Books to the Library of the British Museum has already been noted in the magazine. Of this set, Vols. 2–12, and Vols. 34, 35, 37, and 40 are missing. If any member can give us information as to where the missing volumes may be obtained, either by gift or purchase, the London Chapter will be most grateful.

ALICE S. GRISWOLD,
Historian.

Mary Martin Elmore Scott Chapter Huntsville, Tex., commemorated Washington’s Birthday by entertaining at a charming tea. This was given at the home of the Regent, Mrs. W. S. Gibbs, and the assistance of interested friends and members made the affair a success from every standpoint. As a result we were able to give a substantial contribution to the Sam Houston State Teachers’ College Scholarship Fund.

MRS. LEWIS E. BALL,
Treasurer.

Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter (Wash-
Washington, D. C. has recently been presented with a most interesting heirloom, membership pin No. 13, which originally belonged to Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, for whom the chapter was named. In addition to being Historian and Registrar General, Miss Hetzel was one of the Charter Members of the National Society. The presentation of the pin was made possible through the generosity of two public-spirited women, Mrs. W. C. Callendar, of Norfolk, Va., and Mrs. Ruth Hoxie, member of the chapter. Mrs. Callendar had been in possession of the pin since the death of Miss Hetzel, but believed that the chapter named in her honor should be the rightful owner. She, therefore, offered it, asking in return simply: that another pin, inscribed with her own membership number, be made for her. Mrs. Ruth Hoxie generously provided Mrs. Callendar with the new pin requested, thus paving the way for the gift.

From now on, the office of Regent, Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, will carry a new honor, that of wearing the revered heirloom. The first wearer is Mrs. Gertrude J. McPherson, present Regent, whose devotion to the Society makes her a worthy representative of the pin's original owner, Susan Riviere Hetzel.

HENRIETTA D U HAMEL COMBS, Historian.

Pueblo Chapter (Pueblo, Col.) realized a cherished ambition when they formally presented to the city on March 6, 1927, in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the late war an appropriate memorial, a bronze doughboy, "Ready," standing on a granite boulder weighing eleven tons. The vicinity of the boulevard where the unveiling ceremony was held was thronged with automobiles and filled with thousands of friends and spectators.

The memorial is located at the junction of the north and west entrances to the city, where it will be viewed by countless thousands down through the ages and ever be a reminder of the brave boys of Pueblo County, and typical of the American Doughboy everywhere.

The program was in charge of Mrs. Augustus Dubois Forbush, Chapter Regent. The ceremony was opened by bugle call by the Scout Master of Troop 18, Pueblo Boy Scouts. The Reserve Officers formed a color guard around the statue during the ceremonies. Mrs. Herbert Allen Black, State Regent, also a member of Pueblo Chapter, gave a short talk on memorials throughout the State, after which Mrs. Forbush made the presentation speech. Captain Sperry S. Packard, representing the Sons of the American Revolution, made a few remarks of appreciation of the D. A. R. and their work along this line. Major John A. Martin, representing both the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, talked on the appropriateness of the selection of the Doughboy as a monumental figure. Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher, Sr., and Mrs. H. E. Forrester, State President of the War Mothers, conducted the formalities of unveiling the statue.

After a saxophone solo, Mr. John M. Jackson, President of the City Council, made the speech of acceptance. Mr. John F. Keating, Superintendent of Pueblo Schools of District 20, made the principal address of the day, speaking impressively of the spirit of the American Doughboy as symbolizing the war spirit of America and gave touching reminders of the splendid achievement and sacrifice made by the men in service and spoke of why these should be the inspiration of Americans of today to carry on. The exercises were closed with bugle call by Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mrs. Herman F. Ruegnitz, Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher, Sr., Mrs. Alva Adams, Mrs. Frederick H. Bullen, Mrs. Robert C. Robe constituted the Memorial Committee.

ANNA H. LURTON, Historian.

Elijah Clarke Chapter (Athens, Ga.) recently unveiled a handsome stone at Watkinsville, marking the site of a frontier blockhouse built in 1789 as a protection against the Indians and for many years used as a trading post. When no longer needed as a fortress this building, of immense hewn timbers, was converted into a tavern, modeled after the country inns of England, and for one hundred and twenty-five years thereafter has remained in the possession of the Richardson family. Mrs. H. J. Rowe, Regent of the chapter, presided at the exercises, and Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge,
Vice-President General, spoke with her usual charm, of the aims and purposes of the National Society. Col. Robert Ashford, descendant of one of Georgia’s pioneer families, gave an appropriate address, thanking the Daughters for their interest in marking this historic spot. Mrs. Frances Long Taylor gave a brief history of this section of Georgia in its early days. As the audience sang America, Miss Daisy Billups, dressed in colonial costume, unveiled the stone which stands upon the spot where once the swinging signboard hung. Following the exercises an informal reception was held in what was once the “tap-room” of this ancient hostelry. In the kitchen may still be seen the great fireplace, where an ox could be roasted whole, and the vast hearth, made of flat stones imbedded in clay, which covers half the floor. Every stone once held its “spider” or skillet where savory viands simmered, for it was here that the stagecoach always stopped for breakfast, in the days when its route lay from Athens to Augusta. There was good cheer for man and beast at the “Sign of the Eagle.”

HALLIE QUILLIAM ASHFORD,
Historian.

Illini Chapter (Ottawa, Ill.) was organized May, 1896, with 13 charter members for the 13 original States. We now number 115 members.

We have marked the grave of one Revolutionary soldier in our vicinity with a monument, and the grave of our Real Daughter with a stone and marker. On the 50th anniversary of the Lincoln and Douglas debate, we placed in Washington Park, the site of that debate, a boulder, with tablet, marking the spot where this famous event took place. On September 16, 1922, Illini Chapter placed a bronze tablet on the court house in honor of Abraham Lincoln, who practiced law from 1851 to 1859 before the Supreme Court of Illinois, at its sessions than held at the old La Salle County Court House at this site. We also placed a fountain on the Armory Grounds in honor of La Salle. November 8, 1923, a maple tree was planted on the High School lawn, as a memorial to our first World War hero, Guy Hoxie, killed in action in the Argonne, while serving with the Marines. The young man’s mother is a member of Illini Chapter. We have placed several hundred dollars’ worth of historical pictures in the public schools of our city, and also framed flag cards. The Camp Fire Girls were given a beautiful silk flag on a standard, for their headquarters, and we also contribute to their support, and to the child welfare clinics. We are always represented at the Naturalization Court twice a year and distribute manuals to newly-made citizens, other societies here distributing flags and American creeds.

Our outstanding work for this year has been patriotic education, contributing to Schauffier Training School, Tamiassee, Carr Creek, Helen Dunlap Schools, besides to the Student Loan and to Ellis Island. We sent eight bags of clothing to Crossnore and four boxes to Carr Creek. We presented a framed picture of George Washington to the new George P. Hills School on February 22, 1927. This school is situated in the National Plate Glass District. All special patriotic days are observed with appropriate exercises.

We also entered our high school in the State prize essay contest on “Wherein Lies the Greatness of Our Constitution” of the United States, and gave a local prize of $5.00 to the student who had the best essay. We bought a chair in Constitution Hall for our Real Daughter and one for Illini Chapter, besides other contributions to Constitution Hall Fund.

ELIZABETH B. FARNSWORTH,
Historian.

Pacific Grove Chapter (Pacific Grove, Cal.). The membership of this chapter, now forty-eight, is divided between three adjacent towns, Pacific Grove, Monterey and Salinas, a center of historic, romantic and scenic interest in the State.

The prizes for grammar school essays were given this year to Salinas for themes of local historical interest. Some really valuable original research was done by these young students.

The chairman of Patriotic Education has compiled a list of historic spots in Monterey County and the Historian has started a collection of historical material, pictures and clippings of local value.

VIRGINIA STRONG,
Historian.
NON-IMPORTATION AND NON-CONSUMPTION AGREEMENT LENOX, MASS., 1774

(At a Legal Town Meeting Holden At Lenox, the First Monday of April, A. D., 1828)

IN testimony of the high opinion which the present inhabitants of the town entertain of the patriotism and public spirit which prevailed in the town at the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and as an expression of their approbation of the measures which were then adopted and at the special request of HON. WILLIAM WALKER AND COL. ELISHA NORTHRUP the only persons now living in town whose names are on the following list.

Voted unanimously that the following document, together with the signatures of 103 names be put upon the records of the Town.

VIZ—Whereas the Parliament of Great Britan have of late undertaken to give and grant away our MONEY without our knowledge or consent in order to compel us to a servile submission to the above measures, have proceeded to block up the Harbor at Boston; also have or are about to vacate the charter and repeal certain laws of this Province heretofore enacted by the General Court and confirmed by the King and his predecessors. Therefore as a means to obtain a speedy redress of the above grievances we do solemnly and in good faith covenant and engage with each other.

1st. That we will not import, purchase or consume or suffer any person for, by or under us to import, purchase or consume in any manner whatever any Goods, Wares or Manufactures; which shall arrive in America from Great Britain from and after the first day of October next or such other time as shall be agreed upon by the American Congress, nor any goods which shall be ordered from thence from and after this day until our Charter and Constitutional Rights shall be restored to us or until it shall be determined by the Major part of our Brethren in this and in the neighbouring Colonies that a Nonimportation or nonconsumption agreement will not have a tendance to affect the desired end or until it shall be apparent that a nonimportation etc. will not be entered into by the majority of this and the neighbouring Colonies except such articles as the said General Courts of North America shall advise to import and consume.

2nd. We do further covenant and agree that we will observe the most strict obedience to all constitutional laws and authorities and will at all times exert ourselves to the utmost for the discouragement of all Licensiousness and suppressing all Mobs and Riots.

3rd. We will exercise ourselves as far as in us lies in promoting Peace, Love and Unanimity among each other and for that end we agree to avoid all unnecessary Lawsuits whatever.

4th. As a strict proper adherence to the nonimportation and nonconsumption agreement will if not seasonably provided against, involve us in many difficulties that we will take the most prudent care for the raising of Sheep and for the manufacturing all such cloth as shall be most useful and necessary and also for the raising of Flax and the Manufacturing of Linen further that we will by all those prudent measures guard against all inconveniencies which might otherwise arise from the foregoing agreement.

5th. That if any person shall refuse to sign this or a similar covenant or after having, it shall not be adhered to the real intent and meaning thereof he or they shall be treated by us with all the neglect they justly deserve.

6th. That if this or a similar covenant shall after the first day of August next be offered to any trader or shopkeeper in this county and he or they shall choose to sign the same for the space of forty eight hours that we will from thenceforth purchase no articles of British manufacture or East India goods from him or them until such time as he or they shall sign this or a similar covenant.

Witness our hands this fourteenth day of July at Lenox A. D. 1774.

Israel Dibble, Samuel Guthrie, Lazarus Holister, Moses Miller, Bildad Clark, Jerod Ingersol, Elieah Bangs, John Adams, Amos Stanley, Timothy Wait, Jedediah Critiden, Vesse Holister, Isaiah Smith Jr., Samuel
Prizes Offered to State Magazine Chairmen

Through the generosity of Colonel Walter A. Scott, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, and Mrs. James Donahue, Mrs. Andrew R. Hickman, Mrs. John Y. Richardson, and Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, National Vice-Chairman of that committee two prizes are offered to the States for securing subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

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

The conditions of the subscription contest, which started August 1, 1927, and concludes January 31, 1928, are:

One prize to go to the State having a D. A. R. membership over 2,000 which secures the greatest number of subscriptions. The other prize to go to the State having a membership under 2,000 which secures the greatest number of subscriptions.

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

Two separate and distinct prizes are offered by your National Chairman of $50 each to the State Chairmen securing the greatest number of renewals during the above contest—the same rules to govern the awards. All prizes will be presented at the Continental Congress in Washington, D. C., in 1928.

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

Yearly subscription, $2.00.

Please make checks and money orders payable to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.
The replacement of ornamental shrubs and plants in the flooded districts, promoted by the Mississippi Publicity Department, and presented to the National Board of Management, N. S. D. A. R., by Mrs. Calvin S. Brown, State Regent, has been endorsed by that Board. To further the great movement, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, our President General, has expressed her personal interest in the project and given assurance that the appeal for aid along these lines will meet with ready response from D. A. R. members throughout the nation.

This project has been designated as the "Friendship Garden" movement, and it is expected that by the fall season many plants and shrubs will be supplied to the gardens and lawns now so bleak and barren.

Other States in the flooded territory are invited to join Mississippi in her efforts to rehabilitate the districts that are seeking to regain their natural beauty.

"When spring unlocks the flowers to plant the laughing soil" this delta land falls heir to all of Nature's perfect gifts. Flowers dressed in a riot of colors, shrubs, grass, vines and trees sending out their green leaves and the blossoming fruit trees, all lend their beauty in making the gay and festive spring a season of rejoicing. Today, in the area that was directly in the path of the flood a few sickly flowers are trying to withstand the long siege of water, followed by intense summer heat, but the general appearance of this district is as bleak and barren as the waste lands of Arizona.

Five hundred thousand dollars is the estimate of a member of the rehabilitation committee, working in conjunction with the Red Cross, necessary to replace just the ornamental shrubs and fruit trees, since practically every home in the entire flooded area has suffered a total loss.

As the undertaking of reconditioning the whole flooded area seems such a stupendous venture, even though the movement has created national interest, I have tried to ascertain the number of members of this Society in Mississippi alone affected by the flood, and find that about one hundred and fifty families lost all shrubs, trees and plants.

It is a well established fact that the property owner is the real victim of the flood, as far as the devastation of property is concerned. The tenant will return to his home if conditions are favorable, but if not he will naturally remove to another locality, where he can be assured of compensation for his work and with comfortable surroundings. The property owner will struggle on in a brave effort to save his lifetime accumulations, and although his land will lay idle this year with the "sure as death" taxes staring him in the face, he will not give up, but again display his pioneer spirit, which has fortunately come to the rescue, and will begin life anew. So it would seem that the home owner is the logical one to assist, and another demonstration may be made of what our D. A. R. are accomplishing for "home and country."

We will confine our efforts to our membership first; then, should we receive a surplus, and we earnestly hope that we do, we will confer with the State Rehabilitation Chairman, Mrs. John Lobdell, Sr., Rosedale, Mississippi, and the local committee, Mrs. E. H. Moore and Mrs. R. B. Campbell, Greenville, Mississippi, and arrange desirable locations for the replacement of shrubs and plants in public places of cities and towns.

Before shipping plants to the flooded district I would suggest that when ordering shipment from nurseries you ascertain the regulations from the State Plant Board, A. & M. College, Mississippi. I am reliably informed that the Southern plant boards are more rigid in their inspection than those of some other States, and shipment should be made with inspection tags attached, so that in the event any plants should be rejected they may be returned for replacement.

All plants should be shipped to Mrs. E. H. Moore, Greenville, Mississippi, the point of
distribution. She should be notified a few days before shipment, so that arrangements can be made for immediate planting. Plants shipped from cold climates should be shipped in January or February, and if from the south they should be shipped from October 15th to December 15th. When possible, it is better to have shipment made from southern nurseries, as the climate is so dissimilar that plants have difficulty in living.

A greenhouse proprietor has become so interested in our "Friendship Garden" that he has offered to give us shrubs and plants at cost. This great reduction is astonishing, and unless each State can get this concession I would suggest that chapters or States send their contributions to Mrs. John Lobdell, Sr., State Rehabilitation Chairman, Rosedale, Mississippi. The loss of shrubs in the flooded district is appalling. The hospital in Greenville had just planted ornamental shrubs and plants amounting to fifteen hundred dollars and today their grounds are pitiful indeed.

I wish that every D. A. R. might visit the flooded area and enjoy the warm appreciation which not only the D. A. R. members express but the citizens who feel that our aid is a bond of sympathy which unites us as loyal Americans.

We wish to express our deep gratitude and appreciation for the love and loyalty which prompted the interest in our cause, and especially do we wish to thank our beloved President General and National Board for their assistance which has made our "Friendship Gardens" bloom. May they grow and thrive as our organization has grown each year, and may our gardens become emblems of friendship with "flowers that speak toward Heaven and God"—all bringing a message of love, unity and fellowship.

D. A. R. Movie Guide

The following pictures are approved by the National Chairman of Better Films, Mrs. Newton D. Chapman:

The Missing Link.—Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.
    A hilarious comedy starring Syd Chaplin.

The First Auto.—Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.
    Barney Oldfield and Patsy Ruth Miller in a comedy featuring the growth and development of the automobile.

Captain Salvation.—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer release.
    A production in which spiritual values are expressed deftly in valid drama.

Hats Off.—H. O. Davis, 106 S. Hudson Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
    A story of the Flag. Review of its past history and a lesson in flag etiquette.

And also, of course, Beau Geste, Ben Hur, The King of Kings, The Flaming Frontier, and Romance Series.

So many inquiries have been received concerning the films reviewed in this column that a word of explanation may be helpful.

So far as is practical the films are reviewed during their first run in New York. This is done with two purposes in mind: first, that our Daughters may see the pictures when they are shown throughout the country; and secondly, and more important perhaps, if a film which has been endorsed does not appear in your town, that the exhibitor may be urged to secure it. The reviews appear sufficiently in advance of the general release date as to make this practical.

Some one has asked whether the motion pictures mentioned in this column are owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution and available for free showings. They are not, they are a list of current attractions which it is hoped may serve somewhat as a guide in seeking motion picture entertainment.
You can hear about Atheism in America these days. A few years ago we heard about it in Russia—how Atheism there took the form of the most remarkable series of impious ceremonies in all history. A report from Moscow published in the Washington Times of December 30, 1922, described the anti-religious spectacles. This forecast stated: "Students of the University of Moscow and the League of Communist Youth have finished their preparations to celebrate the Russian Christmas which falls on January 7th. An effigy of "Almighty God" will be on a float together with figures of saints and devils. After the parade these effigies will be burned."

Now the Atheists are here. "Abolish belief in God" is the outcry of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism (headquarters, 49 Vesey Street, New York City). In type as black as ebony these words "Abolish belief in God" are printed across the top of 4A literature. This Association also proposes to operate as a wrecking company, leaving to others the designing and establishing of the new order. This is quite frankly stated in the object of their organization. We quote from the Constitution of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, Incorporated:

"Article II.—The object of the society is to abolish belief in God, together with all forms of religion based upon that belief.

"In prosecuting its work, which shall be purely destructive, the society shall hold public meetings and erect radio stations for the delivery and broadcasting of lectures, debates, and discussions on the subjects of science and religion; publish and distribute scientific and anti-religious literature; and conduct a general propaganda in the United States and Canada against the church and the clergy. Specializing in mental reconstruction, the society shall contribute to the building of a better civilization by operating as a wrecking company, leaving to others the designing and establishing of the new order...."

The people of our country are becoming aware that this most significant movement is arising in the country. It was vividly brought home to us by the fact that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at its Thirty-sixth Continental Congress, had scarcely adopted its resolution invoking renewed interest in the Bible when such action was denounced by the A. A. A. A. A full reading of our resolution and of the letter received from the Secretary of the Washington Chapter, American Association for the Advancement of Atheism will be informative. The Resolution as adopted stands:

Whereas, The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism openly declares that "the philosophy of atheism is to be planted in the minds of our youth;" and

Whereas, Atheistic forces demand that the use of the Bible in the public schools shall be prohibited, and

Whereas, It will be recalled that Ruskin, Gladstone, Lincoln and other statesmen, philosophers, educators and leaders of world thought for generations have attributed much of their success in life to the inspiration which they have gained from an intimate knowledge of the Holy Scriptures; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, recognizing the basic truth of the Bible and realizing the fundamental training emanating from familiarity with its precious precepts, do their utmost in their own homes and communities, to stimulate renewed interest in reading the Bible and in memorizing its choicest gems; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of this Continental Congress attempt to influence the leaders in vacation training school movements, supervisors of playgrounds, storytellers in children’s libraries, directors of summer camps, superintendents of student conferences, to inaugurate and promote a wider use of the Bible as the background for story telling, dramatization, memory contests, personal study and essay writing; to secure its greater enthronement in the schools of the Nation."

The letter addressed to the Daughters of the American Revolution follows:

"As Secretary of the Washington Chapter of the
American Association for the Advancement of Atheism, I hereby denounce the efforts of your organization to force Bible reading in the public schools. It is an anachronism of the 20th century that supposedly intelligent women should engage in attempts to pump silly, stupid and obsolete superstitions into the brains of the children of the United States. Why don't you try to teach facts instead of foolishness-science instead of theology?

"The A. A. A. A., led by such great American Atheists as Bishop Wm. Montgomery Brown, E. Haldeman Julius, Charles Smith, Freeman Hopwood, Linn A. E. Gale and Stanley Clark, accepts the challenge of organized bigotry, and will wage increasing warfare against your efforts to poison the minds of young Americans."

Bishop Brown's name appears in the announcements of "Pioneer Camps" as published by "The Young Comrade" (July, 1927). These pioneer camps are promoted under the direction of the "Young Pioneers." The Russian pioneers proclaim that camping not only makes children strong and healthy but it also teaches them to be disciplined and self-reliant "and this is what we need for the reserve of The Young Communist League who are future members of the Communist Party." Camps are springing up in New England, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Michigan and California. A typical advertisement of these camps states: "Recently a big camp conference was held with over one hundred thirty representatives of some seventy organizations. Prominent people like Bishop Brown, Scott Nearing, Albert Weisbord, Paxton Hibben, Joseph Freeman, Ben Gold and others are on the Advisory Committee. The New York Pioneer Camp will probably be the biggest and best in the country."

E. Haldeman Julius is actively connected with the Haldeman-Julius Quarterly. The April, 1927, number of this Quarterly gives its interpretation of life in the United States thus:

"Youth is in a mood to question and to doubt all such attitudes, customs and institutions on which society has banked—the home, the school, the church, the state, the economic order, with all their rules, regulations and assumptions."

Charles Smith, President of the A. A. A. A., has recently presented a glowing account of the work of the Association, praising particularly the branches in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New York, as well as the "Damned Soul Society," at Rochester University, all of which, he stated, have large and enthusiastic meetings each Sunday and are otherwise combating religious superstitions. He said: "The Junior Atheist League under able leadership is making rapid progress and its latest branch, known as "The Society of the Godless," in the high schools of Brooklyn, New York, to which a charter has been granted, is planning, with the aid of the 4A national office, to test compulsory attendance at Bible reading." President Smith also announced a nation-wide series of debates on such subjects as "Is there a God in the Universe?"

The two guiding spirits behind this movement are Charles Smith, its president, and Freeman Hopwood, its secretary. The leaders are proud of establishing organized societies of Atheists in the colleges. In an article "Atheism Beckons to Our Youth" (World's Work, May, 1927, pages 18 to 26). Secretary Hopwood is reported to have said:

"The beauty of it is that we have so many atheists in the college faculties in America. But of course they can't say much about it, as they would be thrown out, and then where would their living come from? But they encourage the students all they can. As the movement grows the professors will become more and more open in their private beliefs."

"The organization encourages picturesque names. 'Why shouldn't they have them?' asks Hopwood. 'Atheists haven't long, doleful faces and aren't afraid of a whiskered old man up in the sky somewhere who is going to strike them dead if they don't get names that tickle his vanity.' A chapter in Los Angeles rejoices in the name 'The Devil's Angels.' We don't care what they call themselves as long as they knock the fear of God out of the people and tell the truth about that cesspool of Asiatic superstition, the so-called Holy Bible. This is a typical statement of Hopwood's."

The 4A claims to have secured members in every State of the Union, every province of Canada, Alaska, Philippine Islands, Canal Zone, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and several foreign countries, organized "Damned Soul Societies" in colleges, brought suit in the courts to remove religious officers from the Federal payroll, held a number of debates, made vigorous protests against violation of the law by ecclesiastics, reintroduced the words "Atheism" and "Atheist" into more common use, and stirred up world-wide interest in our movement.

Releases carrying drawings picturing a bent figure dragging a ball and chain labeled "The God Idea." Strapped across the back.
of this Pilgrim figure is a huge burden marked “The Holy Bible.” The weight of a cross is also symbolized. Opposite this bent Pilgrim stands an erect figure known as “The Atheist.” An injunction issues from the Atheist: “Ditch the bunk, Mr. Pilgrim, and stand straight up like a man without fear.”

Children are urged to write letters telling their opinions about religion. Such a letter published in “The Young Comrade” (July 1, 1927) tells of the rebellious spirit children are exhibiting against the salute of the Flag and the reading of the Bible. This is illustrated in the words alleged to come from a child in Wisconsin:

“One day we had to say the pledge in the school. I did not say it. So the teacher told the class to say it a second time but still I did not say it. When the teacher saw this she got red in the face and asked me why I didn’t say it.

“I said it was wrong and that’s why workers’ children shouldn’t say it. Teacher got mad.

“Another time she was reading about God. When she finished reading I asked her to prove to us that there was a God. She got mad and said there was, but I asked her to prove it. She said I would be a murderer and a robber.”

With Atheists helping in the work of the Pioneer Camps, and with Atheism gaining its way among children, what could be more timely than the resolution passed by the Daughters of the American Revolution advocating more attention to Bible study and to sound supervision of children’s groups?

---

Revolutionary Soldiers of Van Hornesville Known to Have Been in Service—Graves Not Located

Names Copied by Mrs. C. W. Crim, Chairman, Genealogical Research Committee, Henderson Chapter

Peter Young, Adam Young, Jacob Young, Andreas Young, Frederick Young, John Walters, Martin Bettinger, Johannes Smith, Solomon Keller, Stephen Schrieber, John Shaul, Jacob Shaul, Sebastian Shaul, Mathew Shaul, Alex. Sprague, Thomas Van Horn, Hendrick Eckler, John Eckler, Christopher Eckler, Peter Eckler, Frederick Bronner, Peter Casselman, Michael Snyder, Christian Trieselman, Jacob Haberman, Mathew De Garmo, John F. Fetterly, George Fetterly, George House, George Bush, John Tingue, Daniel Frederick Bakman (Baker) (Bakeman), last survivor of the Revolution, buried in Sandusky, Cattaragus County, N. Y.

Revolutionary soldiers buried in Herkimer County.

Otsquago Cemetery: Captain Henry Eckler, Jacob Young, Jr., Christian Bronner, Jacob Bronner, George Shaul.

Van Hornesville Cemetery: Abram Van Horn, Godfrey Kreemer.

Pumpkin Hook Cemetery: Thomas Hicks, Benjamin Hicks, D. Thomas Hicks, Peabody Cook, Richard Ward, Andrew Moore, William Brown, Jedediah Lathrop, Mr. Conklin.

Tilyon Cemetery: Richard Kinter.
An election occurred in Morristown, N. J., on the 4th day of May, 1776. And according to an ordinance passed by the Provincial Congress, which met at New Brunswick, in the months of February and March, of the year 1776, those freeholders were qualified to vote for representatives in the General Assembly, “who had signed the general association recommended by this Congress,” and all other persons of full age who had resided for one year preceding the election in any county of the colony, and was worth at least 50£ money in personal estate, and had signed the association aforesaid, should be admitted to vote.

Following are names of some of the freeholders who voted in the village of Morristown, and outlying country included in the township, for deputies to the Provincial Congress, which was to meet the 10th day of June, 1776, and consequently had signed [Association Test].

**HENRY GARDINER**

Henry Gardiner died in Morristown, N. J., Sept. 24, 1794, aged 72. He married Rachel Coe, May 14, 1748. She died Sept. 24, 1794, aged 64. Their children were:

- Jemima, bapt Dec 25, 1748.
- Hanna, Sept 16, 1750.
- Joanna, Jan 21, 1753.
- Daniel, June 22, 1755 died Nov 25, 1796, aged 41.
- Ruth, bapt April 22, 1759.
- John, bapt June 7, 1761.
- Rachel, June 3, 1763.
- Henry, May 12, 1765.
- Silas, Dec 13, 1767.
- A child, died May 22, 1769.
- Catharine born Aug 4, bapt Sept 30, 1770.
- Esther, July 20, Aug 30, 1772.
- Abigail, July 8, Aug 28, 1774.

(References: Sherman’s “Historic Morristown,” pages 193-194, History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., pages 88, 84.)

**DANIEL HOWARD**

Daniel Howard, died June 16, 1777, aged 53, in Morristown, N. J. He married Ruth Latiner, August 8, 1745, and she died July 18, 1808, aged 81. Their children were:

- Phebe, bapt April 17, 1748, married Aug 26, 1762, John Ogden, son of David.
- Benjamin, bapt April 17, 1748.
- William, bapt Dec 17, 1749, died Aug 16, 1776, aged 27.
- Abigail, bapt Dec 22, 1754.
- Simeon, bapt, Aug 21, 1757.
- Jonathan, bapt, May 25, 1760.
- Shadrack, bapt, Dec 8, 1762, died Feb’y 11, 1773, aged 10.
- Abner, bapt Oct 9, 1768.


**PHILIP HATHAWAY**

Philip Hathaway died Sept 29, 1777, aged 46, in Morristown N. J. He married Catura Fairchild, Feb 20, 1755, and their children were:

- Shadrack, bapt May 16, 1756, died Sept 14, 1757.
- Bathia, bapt April 17, 1757.
- Mary, bapt June 25, 1758, married May 16, 1774, Joshua Badger.
- Abigail, bapt June 15, 1760.
- David, bapt Feb 14, 1762.
- Rhoda, bapt July 26, 1766.
- Jonathan, bapt May 14, 1768.
- Catharine, bapt June 15, 1768.
- Shadrack, bapt April 17, 1768.
- Philip, bapt Sept 26, 1773, died October 11, 1775.
- Philip born May 22, 1777.

(References: Sherman’s “Historic Morristown, N. J.,” pages 193-194, and “History of First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J.,” page 103.)

**URIAH CUTLER**

Uriah Cutler, died in Morristown N. J., Feb’y 5, 1775, aged 86. He married first...
Dec 15, 1743, Rachel Campfield, who died before 1763. His married second, widow Sarah Whitehead, April 17, 1763, and she died Dec 29, 1796, aged 70. His children all by his wife Rachel, were—
Bethia, bapt' Nov 18, 1744.
Hanna, bapt' Feb 2, 1746, married June 10, 1769, John Redman.
Abyah, bapt' Nov 29, 1749, married Dinah Lee [daughter of Thomas] Jan'y 2, 1775, and died, August 9, 1778, aged 31.
Bethia, bapt' Feb 25, 1750, married March 30, 1769, David Moore.
Phebe, bapt' May 24, 1752.
Bethia, bapt' Feb 25, 1755, married March 30, 1769, David Moore.
Phebe, bapt' May 24, 1755, married Feb'y 22, 1774, Ephriam Youngs, and died June 2, 1786, aged 32.
Jesse, bapt' April 24, 1757, married Elizabeth ——?. He died Sept 4, 1827, age 71. She died March 4, 1849, aged 90.


GILBERT ALLEN

Gilbert Allen (usually "Gibbard") died January 6, 1816, aged 80, and his wife, Elizabeth, died January 10, 1816, aged 79, both in Morristown New Jersey.

Their children were
Abigail, bapt' Aug 17, 1761; married May 3, 1780, to Abraham Munson.
Kezia, bapt' July 16, 1762; married Oct 30, 1783, to Jesse Sexton ("Saxon").
Stephen, bapt' April 8, 1764, married Dec 19, 1778, aged 15.
Elizabeth, bapt' June 15, 1766, died July 21, 1789, aged 19.
Phebe, bapt' June 5, 1768, died March 30, 1786, aged 18.
Silas, bapt' April 8, 1770.
Sarah, bapt' July 5, 1772, married June 17, 1790, to Jeptha Wade.
Hannah, bapt' May 29, 1774.
Anne, bapt' June 23, 1776, married as "Nancy" to Charles Leyton.
Timothy, bapt' April 11, 1779, married wife, Jemima?
Jemima, bapt' June 3, 1781, died Feb 16, 1786, aged 5.
John Frase (adopted) bapt' Aug 15, 1790.
Keziah Leyton (adopted), born Jan'y 7, 1809.


STEPHEN MOORE

Stephen Moore, died Jan'y 19, 1777, aged 39. He married, April 21, 1761, Cunice Ford (daughter of Samuel. She married 2d, John Scott, and died March 8, 1802, aged 60), Morristown, N. J. Their children were:
Hannah born 1761, married Dec 8, 1778, Davis Vail (son of Thomas Vail and wife Sarah Davis).
Sarah, married Feb'y 13, 1785, Nathaniel Tingley.
Betsy, married Jackson Ayers.
Phebe, born at Bridgehampton L. I., married, Abraham Hedges, who was born at Bridgehampton L. I. July 7, 1768, and died Sept 27, 1830.
Phebe died March 18, 1830.

(References: Sherman’s "Historic Morristown," pp. 193, 194, "History of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown," pages 165, 105, 212, 244, 232.)

FREDERICK KING

Frederick King, the 3d child of Constant King and his wife Phebe Horton was born at Southold, L. I. Oct 6, 1738. He married November 23, 1762, Mary Ayers (daughter of John, of Morris Plains, N. J.), born Sept 21, 1744. He died April 4, 1796, aged 58 years, she died Sept 28, 1825, Morristown N. J. Their children were:
I. Henry, born Dec 27, 1765, died March 2, 1837, aged 72.
II. Sarah, born Sept 4, 1767, died March 10, 1774, aged 6.

Frederick King was the 1st postmaster
Thomas Grant

Thomas Grant of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, was born in Hanover Co., Virginia, 1757, the child of Daniel Grant and wife Elizabeth Tail, married his cousin Frances Owen, the fifth child of John and Mildred Grant Owen. They had five children:
- Daniel, who married Lucy Crutchfield.
- William, who married Ritura Mills.
- Mildred, who married J. Billingsley.
- Thomas, who married Mary Baird.
- Elizabeth, who married William Love.

With his father he removed to North Carolina where during the Revolution, Thomas Grant is recorded as Ensign and Lieutenant. From North Carolina Daniel Grant and his son Thomas, emigrated to Wilkes Co., Ga. and here Thomas Grant died in 1828.


Samuel Bennett

Samuel Bennett, son of Joseph Bennett and Thankful Sproat, of Middleborough, Mass., was born March 26, 1736. Married July 24, 1761, his cousin Anna Bennett, daughter of Peter Bennett and Sarah Stephens born July 23, 1742, Middleborough, Mass. Their children were:
- Priscilla, born Sept 19, 1764.
- Sarah, born Feb 12, 1766.
- Hannah, born Feb 21, 1768.
- Lucy, born Jan 11, 1770.
- Peter, born April 11, 1772.

According to service record, Samuel Bennett died, Jan 11, 1778.

He enlisted as private, Capt Abiel Pierces Co., and marched on the Alarm, Apr 19, 1775. Enlisted in Continental Army from town of Middleborough 1778, aged 41 years, reported died Jan 11, 1778.


Flag Codes for Sale

The Flag Code, adopted at the National Flag Conference (Washington, D. C., June 14-15, 1923), has been issued in pamphlet form by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Charles Brand, National Chairman, National Committee, Correct Use of the Flag, announces that these pamphlets can be secured at the following rates:

- $6.00 per 1000 codes
- 3.50 per 500 codes
- 2.00 per 250 codes

Any quantity under 250 will be charged for at a flat rate of one cent a code.

All orders should be sent to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
CALIFORNIA

The 19th Annual State Conference of California Daughters was held at Santa Cruz March 9, 10 and 11, 1927, in the Casa Del Rey. The day preceding the conference, a novel feature was inaugurated when the caravan coming up from the southern part of the State met the caravan from Sacramento Valley at Watsonville. United, they drove up to the D. A. R. Memorial in the Aptos, where they were met by the Regent of the Santa Cruz Chapter and the Courtesy Committee. Mrs. Theodore Hoover, State Vice-Regent, conducted the dedication ceremonies. A large granite boulder, marked with a bronze tablet, bore the inscription

TO THE MEMORY OF THE BOYS OF SANTA CRUZ IN THE WORLD'S GREAT WAR

Wreaths were placed by Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. D. M. Ehlers, Chairman of the Northern caravan, and Mrs. F. D. Baldwin, whose work as Regent resulted in the beautiful memorial.

That afternoon drives were provided for the visiting delegates. The California State Officers Club was organized by Mrs. C. C. Cottle, Past Vice-President General of California, Wednesday afternoon at the Casa Del Rey. Wednesday evening an official reception was given by the hostess chapter. Previous to the reception a short program was held, telegrams were read, and greetings were given by national officers and distinguished guests.

The State Conference was formally opened Thursday morning, March 10th. Mrs. F. D. Baldwin graciously welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Santa Cruz Chapter. Mrs. H. C. Dunham of San Diego responded for the Southern Council. Mr. Geo. P. Bucknell, president of the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the convention for the City of Santa Cruz. Roll call, reports of State officers and twelve chapter Regents occupied the remainder of the morning session. The report of the State officers made a fine showing of patriotic work accomplished. Mrs. Theodore J. Hoover, State Vice-Regent, received much applause when she presented the official program for the Convention. The State Treasurer's report was received with appreciation for the great amount of work accomplished.

The disbursements from our treasury have been as follows: General Fund, $1,589.79; Americanization (including manuals, flag leaflets, flags and flag codes), $1,583.24; Angel Island, $867.70; Conservation and Thrift, $838.37; Historic Spots and Memorials, $692.37; Patriotic Education (including State and National education work), $1,388.50; Memorial (Continental Hall), $52.60; Constitution Hall, $65,914.15; Sundry (including genealogical research), $158.95. Grand total for California, $73,085.42.

Memorial services were held by the State Chaplain for the Daughters who had died during the past year. Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve, in her annual report, told of traveling 29,000 miles this last year in the performance of her duties. Mrs. Shreve stated there are 66 chapters in the State with 15 new chapters organizing; membership in the State 4,211, a gain in membership of 360 in a year. The keynote of Mrs. Shreve's address was to stand back of our government in national defense. She forcefully presented the problem of radicalism and the responsibility of the D. A. R. to influence public opinion to help stamp out the growing menace of pacifism, socialism and bolshevism.

At the afternoon session the reports of chapter Regents and standing committees showed great activity and splendid results accomplished. Americanization—many chapters have done excellent work in Americanization, not only in the foreign sections but also in settlement houses. Eight chapters reported they had given prizes for essays on United States history written by school children. Constant attention is given to the maintenance and marking of old historic trails connecting the early Missions. The Historic Spots Committee reported Long Beach had
purchased a marker for a real son who has recently died. General Gridley Chapter has placed a stone marker in Fremont Park, Glendale. Santa Barbara Chapter, a bronze tablet at the summit of San Markus Pass in honor of Col. John C. Fremont, his scout, Benj. Faxon, and his band of soldiers. Aurantia Chapter has one Real Daughter, Mrs. F. B. Allen, 94 years old.

The State Chairman of Manuals, Mrs. E. F. Dixon, reported 35,674 manuals had been distributed at Angel Island, and on the incoming vessels bringing immigrants from overseas and in the foreign sections of large cities.

The State Chairman of Angel Island reported $2,152.85 had been raised by California this past year in helping the social work at our port of entry. 15,000 to 17,000 have passed through the port this year; 24 nationalities represented monthly. Miss Maurer, the social service worker at the island, gave a short speech of appreciation of the work done by the California Daughters at Angel Island. The D. A. R. Student Loan Fund now has $2,560.81; one loan has already been made and two chapters have applications in for loans. Indian welfare work was reported by various chapters. Amount donated for boxes and gifts, $135.00. One hundred and seventy-five new lines of early pioneer families have been received.

It was an impressive sight at the evening session when the Boy Scouts of Santa Cruz led the salute to the flag. Mr. Harry Todd, a third cousin of Abraham Lincoln's wife, Mary Todd, gave the address of the evening, Echoes of Independence Hall. State awards for D. A. R. Magazine subscriptions were then given by the State Regent. California has 566 subscriptions to the D. A. R. Magazine. Regents' reports were also on the evening program.

All the sessions of the Conference were marked with interesting programs and a rapid dispatch of business. Mrs. Harry H. Dace, Chairman of Constitution Hall Finance, gave a total of $84,198.15 in California in chairs, gifts, cubic feet and bond subscriptions.

The following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: State Regent, Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve; State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Theodore J. Hoover; State Chaplain, Mrs. N. Young; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Emmett H. Wilson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Marion Ricker; Treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Beach; State Auditor, Northern District, Mrs. Ray Osborne; Auditor, Southern District, Mrs. C. D. Merrill; Consulting Registrar, Miss Helen Wings; State Historian, Mrs. John A. Keating; State Librarian, Mrs. Harry Payne; State Director, Mrs. Alice H. Hatch.

The passing of resolutions, an important part of the conference, completed the afternoon's program. The resolution to support the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920, and also the Immigration and Deportation Resolutions were creditable to the State organization. Resolutions were passed denouncing the attacks on the character and integrity of the heroes who achieved American independence, and denounced authors of recently published books belittling the heroic qualities of the First President. The Better American Federation received the endorsement of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Other important resolutions adopted by the D. A. R. endorsed the work of the State Commission for the revision of criminal laws and urged stricter immigration laws, annual registration of aliens, and a strict enforcement of deportation and immigration quota regulations. Other resolutions pledged the efforts of the D. A. R. to have the R. O. T. C. and C. N. T. C. retained in service for the training of the young men of the nation. A resolution was also passed to request the N. S. D. A. R. to print the Manuals in Japanese and Chinese, and also pledged the organization to a never-ceasing fight against pacifism, radicalism, and to support the Constitution in all its provisions and principles.

The climax of the afternoon session was the address of Dr. Frederick P. Woellner, "America's Contribution to Civilization," who thrilled his audience with his patriotic statements.

At the evening session the Calvary choir, under the direction of Mrs. Hope Swinford, gave a delightful musical program. Mr. S. R. Black spoke on Reforestation; thoroughly conversant with his topic, he showed many views of our forests and what is being done by scientific care. The address was prefaced by a group of songs carefully selected for the occasion; the climax was Joyce Kilmer's poem, "Trees." A report in connection
with the program was that of the Chairman on Conservation and Thrift. She reported 66 chapters had departments on conservation and thrift; 16,745 trees had been planted by the Daughters, with many thousands of shrubs and more than 1000 feet of hedges.

HATTIE MAY KEATING, State Historian.

NEW JERSEY

The Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey was held at the Old Barracks, Trenton, on March 17 and 18, 1927, the State Regent, Mrs. William A. Becker, presiding.

The first session was called to order at 10.45 A. M., March 17th, by the bugle call and entrance of State and National Officers, escorted by pages, and preceded by the State and National Flag, Invocation by Mrs. Harry A. Marshall, State Chaplain, followed by the pledge to the Flag, the American’s creed and singing of the “Star Spangled Banner.”

Mrs. Jennie Scudder Murray, Regent of General David Forman Chapter, introduced Mrs. William G. Hopper, Vice-Regent of the General Washington Chapter, who, as one of the hostesses, welcomed the Conference to the City of Trenton. The following guests of honor brought greetings: Mrs. Charles R. Banks, Vice-President General, made a brief address and later spoke of the work at Ellis Island. Mrs. Joseph Frelinghuysen, Curator General, expressed her appreciation of New Jersey’s interest in the museum and number of gifts contributed. Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, former Vice-President General, gave a short greeting. Mrs. Maurice A. Blake, State President of the New Jersey Daughters of 1812, brought greetings from that Society. Mrs. Richard Stockton, President of New Jersey Society Founders and Patriots of America, brought greetings.

The State Regent, Mrs. William A. Becker’s annual report, voiced the joy and satisfaction she felt in serving the State and pledged anew her wholehearted support and allegiance to the work. Mrs. Becker also reported on the Patriotic Conference on National Defense recently held in Washington, referring to National Defense as an insurance policy for our protection and the protection of our homes.

Then followed the reports of all the State Officers. When Mrs. Harry A. Marshall, State Chaplain, submitted her report, the Conference rose in tribute of respect, while the names of deceased members were read. Particular reference was made to Mrs. Jessie Glen Schultz, who died recently in the Japanese earthquake. The Bugler sounded Taps.

At the afternoon session each chapter Regent made a verbal report. During an intermission a group of songs was sung by Mrs. Samuel Barbash, of Atlantic City, accompanied by Mrs. Robert Work.

On Thursday evening the National and State Officers received the members and guests in the ballroom of Stacy Trent Hotel, followed by a dinner, at which the Governor of New Jersey, Hon. A. Harry Moore, was the guest of honor, and made a most interesting patriotic address.

At the second day’s session reports from State Chairmen were heard. Many historic spots had been marked during the year, and 112 chairs had been contributed to Constitution Hall. It was voted to have a suitable book-plate made for the books presented to Memorial Continental Hall Library.

Mrs. Leon McIntire, State Chairman of Better Films Committee, spoke particularly of her desire to have New Jersey Daughters be the pioneers in the project of making an historical moving picture, presenting the history of the State, from its earliest settlement, and have these pictures produced and shown in the public schools. Mrs. McIntire was given authority to proceed with all details for the making of such a picture.

Mrs. Newton B. Chapman, of New York, National Chairman of Better Films Committee, was introduced and explained more fully the idea presented by Mrs. McIntire.

Mrs. Alfred C. Benedict was given much praise for her labor in bringing to the Conference the exhibition of educational and enlightening literature on the subject of socialism and communism, the propaganda and policies of which threaten the peace and security of our Nation.

The keynote of this Conference of patriotic women was support the Government in all its projects for adequate National defense; and ceaseless opposition to all pacifist propaganda.

ADELAIDE C. HAND, State Historian.
ABSTRACTS OF WILLS

McLEAN, Andrew, of Washington, D. C. Will dated 31 January 1809, proved 10 February 1809. No evidence of marriage. Mentions brothers and sisters, James, Hugh, Katherine, Margaret, Janet and Marion.

GOFF, John, of Washington County, D. C. Will dated 28 January 1809, proved 27 April 1809. Mentions wife Mary.

BODDINGTON, James, of Washington, D. C. Will dated 9 June 1809, proved 24 June 1809. Only daughter, Frances Boddington, "now or late of Portsea in the County of Hampshire and Kingdom of Great Britain." His wife (not named) of the same place.

SHANLY, Jeffery Dillon, of Baltimore, Md. Doctor of Medicine. Will dated 20 Feb. 1809, proved 15 April 1809. Mentions son James Dillon Shanly, Bequeathor "to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore for the time being and his successors to build a house of worship and burying ground two acres of land called Manall’s Folly in Baltimore County."


SMITH, William, of Washington, D. C. Will dated 21 April 1809, proved 30 May 1809. Wife referred to, but not named.


BARRY, Garret (signed Garratt P. Barry), of Washington, D. C. Will dated 23 March 1811, proved 13 April 1811. Father, Patrick Barry, of Cork, Ireland. Brothers: Patrick, Thomas, James, and Nicholas. Sisters: Margaret and Mary. Aunt, Maryanni Picket, "by marriage Young."


DINMORE, Dr. Richard. Will dated 22 September 1811. No notice of probate. Wife referred to, but not by name.


Refers to brothers and sisters, but not by name.


Peter, David, of Georgetown, D. C. Will dated 30 November 1812, proved 8 December 1812. Wife, Sarah. Refers to his children, one of whom is a son, but not by name.


Lowry, Caesar, of Washington, D. C. Will dated 20 August 1805, proved 21 March 1807. Mentions children: James, George and Rebecca, "begotten and born of Mary Cooper, commonly called Mary Lowry." Other sons Thomas and John. Daughters: Elizabeth Lowry and Mary Lowry.


Foushee, Francis, of "County of Washington, and District of Columbia." Will dated 30 September 1806, proved 23 May 1807. Mentions wife Sarah.


Lee, George, of Washington, D. C. Will dated 15 September 1807, proved 30 September 1807. Refers to his wife but not by name. Thomas Phenix, son of his niece. Speaks of his family burying ground at Green Hill, in Charles County, Md.

Haydock, John (also spelled Heydock), late of Washington, but now of Baltimore. Will dated 28 November 1806, proved 1 August 1807. Brother, Roger, and two sisters, Nancy wife of Thomas Crook, and Julia, wife of James Brown, all these residing in Lancaster County, England. A codicil to the last is dated 12 April 1807, and was proved 18 August 1807. Directs that he be interred in the Presbyterian burial ground in Georgetown. Half brother, John Crossley, residing near Blackburne, in township of Pleasanton, Lancashire, England. Leaves to his "good friend, William Bickerton," of Washington, D. C., "all my utensils used while at the Bank of Columbia."


ANSWERS

12816. PIER - RUTAN.—According to Nelson's History of Paterson, Paul Rutan was a
Drummer Boy in the Rev., was wounded at the fall of Fort Lee & his life was saved by Captain Henry Van Blarcom. The Rutan family lived within the present limits of Paterson, that section being a part of Essex County during the Revolution. Church records of this section should furnish the necessary data regarding both the Pier & Rutan families.—Miss Julia G. Pierce, Box 1374, Paterson, N. J.

12820. Garvin-Lambert.—Henry Garvin, Rev. soldier was b in County Down Ireland & was drowned in Antietam Creek abt 1807. He married Sarah McKee who died in Maryland. Their chil were James Garvin of Va.; Wm. of Bloomington Ill who married Mary Lambert; Hugh of Bellefontaine, Ohio who mar 1st Eliz. Hartman, 2nd Anne Neville; Henry who mar Catherine Omaah & died at Marion Ohio; Sarah married—Barnhart; Mary married—Leiter of Leitersburg, Md. Henry Garvin, Rev. sol served as Corporal 1777-1781. Ref:—Penn Arch 5th Series, vol 2 p 1078, 1094. As soldier, date of enlistment 3 Dec 1776, Capt. Parker's Co. Ref:—Penn Arch 5th Series, vol 3 p 252, 256. Catherine Garvin Hoch, daughter of Henry Garvin 2nd is still living at age of 94 years and is a member of the D. A. R.—Mrs. Fred Hoch, Route No. 2, Marion, Ohio.

12821. Truax-Mellott.—Truax, old Huguenot family of New York & New Jersey and Penna. Bryon William's History of Clermont & Brown Counties, Ohio p 241 "Among the early families who came, in or before 1800 were four brothers, Wm., Dory, John & Peter Malott of whom the first three were Rev. soldiers. Wm. & John settled near Peristow, the other two northeast of Williamsburg, one being on the Brown County side." The article goes on to say that they had many descendants & mentions one Samuel Malott, soldier in the War of 1812 & incidentally mentions William Warren, Wellington, Josephine & Edna Mallot. At present time have traced this family back of the Rev. war in Penna.—H. W. Jenks, 28 18th St. S. E., Washington, D. C.

Duke-Shepard-Van Meter.—The following items have been taken from an old Van Meter Bible, which has been deposited by members of the Van Meter family, in the State Historical Society at Des Moines, Iowa. This record concerns the children of Jacob & Letitia Strode Van Meter who had son Abraham who mar Eliz. Cline. Abraham was killed by Indians in Hardin Co., Ky 1781. Letters of Administration were granted by the Court of Jefferson Co., Ky dated 3 Dec 1781, to his widow Eliz. John Vertrees & Wm. Hall were her Sureties. Abraham & Elizabeth has four known daughters, namely Katherine who married Bladen Ashby; Sarah who mar — Edelin; Eliz. who mar Jacob Swank; Letitia who married Thompson Ashby, bro of Bladen. The above mentioned Bible evidently passed down Jacob Van Meter through his son Abraham to his daughter Letitia Ashby whose descendants deposited it for safe keeping. The birth registry was found at the end of the Book on a torn & ragged half page, the writing on which is partly illegible or obliterated. In the following quotations the blanks indicate omissions so caused. I quote, verbatim, the record as it was sent to me: "Jacob Van Meter was born — day of March 17—, Lettice wife of Jacob Van Meter was born — day of August 1725; Ellener —; Abraham born 13 June 1744; Rebeckah born — September 1746; Hannah ? born 2 July 1750; A — 25 Oct 1752." Noted on the margin of the page are these names "Isaac Van Meter; John Van Meter; Abraham Van Meter his Holy Bible; Letitia Ashby her Bible."—S. Gordon Susier, Rylment, West Conshohocken, Pa.

QUERIES

12839. McKnight • Logan • Gill • Chestnut.—Wanted dates & any infor of the following: also Rev rec of Andrew McKnight who mar Ann Logan & had son David who mar Hannah Gill. Their dau Mary McKnight mar Andrew Chestnut & their s David b 1809 mar Hannah Evans Vernon b 1806. (a) VERNON • Salkeld • Ralfe.—Wanted maiden name of Isabella b 1786 who mar Job Vernon, Rev Sol wanted also dates & any infor of Mary Salkeld who mar 1744 Nathaniel Vernon or of Lydia Ralfe who mar. 1702 Thomas Vernon.—H. E. R.

12840. Cave • Snow.—Wanted parentage of Bartlett Cave & of his wife Jennie Snow. They were mar 22 Dec 1796 in Orange Co., Va. He was one of nine bros three of whom mar Snows. The bros were John, Abner, Wm., Thomas, David, James Belford or Belford & one name unknown. Wanted Rev rec in these lines.

(a) Easly • Smith • Mallory.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of ances of Wm. Easly & his wife Sarah Smith (whose mother was a Mallory) in N. C. 2 Feb 1792. Their dau Susannah Francis Easly mar Galen Cave in Surry Co. N. C. 6 Jan 1828.—J.H.G.

12841. Arnett • Beadel • Daniels.—James Beadel b 27 Feb 1755 mar Jane Daniels b 18 Feb 1759. Their dau Nancy Beadel b 23 Aug 1779 mar Sept 1800 Zachariah Arnett b 10 Oct 1777 in Va. Wanted parentage, dates, Rev recs & any family data of the above mentioned.—A. H. S.

12842. Ellis.—Wanted maiden name of mother of Mildred Ellis, 1776-1845 mar 1799 Wm. White of Va.

(a) Starke.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of John Starke, Sr. of Va. He was a member of the Hanover Co., Committee. Mar Anne Wyatt.—J. B. K.

12843. Hamlin-Cook.—Joseph Stephen Hamlin b 1782 bought land in Huntington Vt. in 1812 & 1825 removed to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. 1802-3 he mar Patience Cook who was b prob in Wallingford, Con, 1786. One of these had half bro & si Beriah & Hannah Sweet & may have gone by the name of Sweet when young. Wanted parentage, dates & any fam data of either of the above mentioned—E. M. M.


(a) Bradley.—Wanted parentage & gen of Robert Bradley who mar 11 Dec 1810 in
Elbert Co., Ga. Anna Deadwyler. He came from Va.—L. L. S.
(a) Lea.—Wanted parentage of Mary Lea who mar John Wilcox of N. Car.
(b) Swain.—Wanted parentage of Job Swain who lived in Warren Co., Ga. & mar Susanannah—Wanted her maiden name.—H. A. S.
12847. MOORE.—Wanted dates of b, mar & d of Sarah, dau of Wm. Moore of Southwick, Mass. She mar the Rev. sol Benj. Palmer.—J. F. P.
(a) Stiles.—Wanted given name & Rev rec of father of Kaziah Stiles b Hambden, Conn 11 Nov 1772 & 4 July 1854 mar Jesse, youngest son of Titus & Mabel Todd Mansfield.
(b) Rice.—Wanted Rev rec, dates & name of wife of Abiah or Abishai Rive b 740 at Worcester, Mass.—I. P. C.
12850. Green.—Wanted gen, dates & Rev rec of ances of Joseph Green of Bucks Co., Pa. He mar a widow Thomas who had one son Wm. Thomas. Their chil were Eliza M., John, Frank, Hannah, Adaline & Arnold who mar Eliz. Salome Hister.—E. F. G.
12851. Robertson.—Wanted dates of b, mar & d any fam. data of Isaac Bledsoe Robertson who mar Jenny Clendenning. He was the son of Gen. James Robertson of Middle Tennessee.—R. R. L.
12852. Martin.—10 Dec 1806, the settlement of the estate of Mrs. Ann Martin of Lower-Mount-Bethel Twp, Northampton Co., Pa. was recorded at Easton. She had daus, Isabel, Jane who prob mar Moore; Ann, Mary, Sarah, Eleanor mar James Galbreath & lived in Tenn.; sons Jos., dec'd leaving sons James & Wm.; James & Thomas. b 1759, sol of the Rev. He mar Lucy, dau of John Ralston & moved to Va. where they had a large fam. Wanted maiden name & ances of Mrs. Ann Martin, name & infor of her husband. Would like to corres with desc.—C. S. H.
(a) Jones.—Wanted ances of Nathaniel Jones who in Oct 1743 mar in Dracut Mass Eliz Coburn.
(b) Davis.—Wanted ances of Hannah Davis who mar bef 1675 Joseph Griggs of Roxbury.—E. W. T.
12855. Allen.—Wanted the following infor:—was Samuel Allen who signed the Coxsackie Declaration of Independence, the father of Mary who mar in 1786 James Barnett?—E. B. C.
12856. Carter.—Wanted ances of Joshua Carter who mar Ann Liston of Odessa Delaware in 1792-3. Their youngest chil, twin boys, were born 1810.—C. R. G. B. W.
(a) Wilson.—Wanted Rev rec of Alexander Wilson who lived nr McGee's Run & removed abt 1791 to Ligonier Valley.—R. E. C.
12858. Phillips.—Wanted ances of Margaret Phillips who mar John Cramer Young (who is buried in Northumberland Cemetery) He was b 5 July 1789 & d 11 Oct 1843. Wanted also Rev rec of his father George Young who is supposed to have served in Capt Jacob Ten Eyck's Co. He d March 1824. Mar Eliz. Cramer & had sons Peter G. & John Cramer.—K. Y. E.

Charmingly written articles are the foundation for twenty-one chapters, which are replete with anecdotes, old tradition and virile sketches of pioneer life in the period of the forming of Ohio County, now more than a century and a quarter ago, carefully collected during the lifetime of Harrison D. Logan (born 1802) from early settlers (he being a pioneer and the son of a pioneer) and first published seventy years ago. This present volume is composed of such selections from the original writings as throw light upon the history of many of the settlers, from the building of their homes through romance and the hardships that the early pioneer had to endure.

Interwoven is valuable data as to the family connections of these true Americans, and footnotes give references of published volumes from which such facts are taken.

Neighborhood groups are given special mention, and the sections of the county where the Scotch, the Irish, and the Scotch-Irish settled are defined.

In the main part of the book and in the appendix, which is nearly one-half the volume, the genealogy of many old Kentucky families is given in part, and at the end are 54 pages of marriages, with dates of day, month and year, the names of man and wife, the officiator, and bondsman.

An interesting chapter is E, in the appendix, for it gives a list of Ohio County Biographies, published in 1885, which should be of great value to the genealogist, for at this date references to the early history of Kentucky and adjoining sister States were founded on fact rather than fiction; and in this list of men whose biographies were written the date of birth follows each name. There are a few illustrations, mostly portraits and maps; the latter are helpful to trace by town the wanderings of the old-time Kentuckian. There is an excellent index.


These volumes present a very delightful life history of one of the greatest teachers of men that America has ever had, and who did for Princeton College what George Wythe did for William and Mary University, in Virginia, the success of these two masters being aided by the material they had to mould. From Princeton came such men as James Madison, Henry Lee (the famous Light Horse Harry Lee of the Revolution) and Frederick Frelinghuysen, at a period when America was balancing the idea of becoming an independent country against existing conditions of government.

The second volume of Mr. Collins' valuable biography gives the history of Dr. Witherspoon in his career as a member of Congress during the period of the Revolution, during which time Nassau Hall was occupied by both American and British troops.

Dr. Witherspoon came whenever he could to occupy his home, but not until 1782 were his Congressional duties over, or the College affairs stable. In 1789 his wife died at "Tusculum," and in 1791 he married Mrs. Ann Dill, widow of Dr. Dill, and aged but 24; on November 15, 1794, Dr. Witherspoon passed away, having continued to the end a "great educator."

Both volumes have much data of genealogical value, as well as historical and the biography is interesting and vividly written.
**CONTRIBUTIONS TO AUDITORIUM FUND**

for the Month of June

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Chapter</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrowhead Chapters, % Chair.</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>$157.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. John H. Stephens, Encinitas Chapter, Chair.</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rutledge Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. James F. Kent, Hollywood Chapter, Chair.</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Puerta de Oro Chapter, Fund</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>6.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Beach Chapter, Chair.</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mojave Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mojave Chapter, Fund</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasadena Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>31.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ana Chapter, Chair.</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ana Chapter, Fund</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>86.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Cruz Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Monica Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Colo.</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Colo.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Beulah Mary Leech, Denver Chapter, Chair.</td>
<td>Colo.</td>
<td>130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Pipe Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Colo.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shavano Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Colo.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Benedict Charter Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Woodruff Charter, % Chair</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Clara B. M. Meder, Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Chairs.</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Floyd Talmadge Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Alfred Brossart, Pres. Gen. % Chairs</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>190.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Chair.</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Seymour Robinson, Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Chair.</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadsworth Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Conn.</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware Chapters, Box.</td>
<td>Del.</td>
<td>135.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia Chapters, % Chair</td>
<td>D. C.</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>D. C.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Dames Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>D. C.</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Dames Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>D. C.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Nelson Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>D. C.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Pluribus Unum Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>D. C.</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potomac Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>D. C.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everglades Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Fla.</td>
<td>27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville Chapter, Chairs</td>
<td>Fla.</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine Livingston Chapters, % Chair</td>
<td>Fla.</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Princess Ouiji Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Fla.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council of Safety Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Ga.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmund Burke Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Ga.</td>
<td>140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Macon Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Ga.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Early Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Ga.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois D. A. R., % Chair.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Chapters, % Chairs.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Chapter, Fund.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. S. S. Baker, Chicago Chapter, Chair.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. William D. McKee, Chicago Chapter, Fund.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. F. M. Miller, Chicago Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>25.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Edward J. Morris, Chicago Chapter, Fund.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. John Reddy, Chicago Chapter, Fund.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Raymond Stevens, Chicago Chapter, Chair.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florentine Deal, Dewalt Mechnil Chapter, Chair.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Edith F. Tollerton, Dewalt Mechnil Chapter, Chair.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Lee Tollerton, Dewalt Mechnil Chapter, Chair.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert William Tollerton, Dewalt Mechnil Chapter, Chair.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William James Tollerton, Dewalt Mechnil Chapter, Chair.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Armstrong Chapter, Foundation.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Henry Dearborn Chapter, % Chairs.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Henry Dearborn Chapter, Fund.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Rogers Clark Chapters, % Chairs.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kewanee Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ela M. Wilson, Louis Joliet Chapter, % Chair.</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Chapter</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter, % Chairs</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peoria Chapters, % Chair</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peoria Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen Decatur Chapter, Fund</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift of Illinois, Fund</td>
<td>Ill.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana Chapters, % Chair</td>
<td>Ind.</td>
<td>105.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Arthur V. Brown, Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>Ind.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. de Lafayette Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Ind.</td>
<td>125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj. Hugh Dinwiddie Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Ind.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchester Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Ind.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashley Chapter, Fund</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ball Washington Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welllington Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Ky.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wichita Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Ky.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ross J. Robinson, Albert Johnston Chapter, U. D. C., Chair</td>
<td>Ky.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suannah Hart Shelby Chapter, Fund</td>
<td>Ky.</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland Chapters, % Chair</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mosher, Baltimore Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brig. Gen. Rezin Beall Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter Braxton Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Carroll of Carrollton Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Minette G. M. Dick, Dorset Chapter, % Chairs</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>175.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Scott Key Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mordecai Gist Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince George County Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Sarah B. Townsend, Prince George County Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Md.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts Chapters, % Chair</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Oak Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quequechan Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Edith S. Mgra, National Chairman, % Chairs</td>
<td>Mass.</td>
<td>160.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Frank S. Cunningham, Chair</td>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Chapters, Chair</td>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lansing Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lansing Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>214.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Chairs</td>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Frederic B. Stevens, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie Therese Cadillac Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Caswell Angel Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shisueaee Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>44.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophie Marsi, Mason Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stevens Thomson Mason Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Mich.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Calvin Brown, David Reese Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Miss.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Lettie Evans, Chair</td>
<td>Miss.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbian Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Mo.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Oliver Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Mo.</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Cleveland Gillespie Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Mo.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>Mo.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. A. R., Through St. Louis Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>Mo.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster Groves Chapter, Chairs</td>
<td>Mo.</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj. Isaac Sadler Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Nebr.</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah F. Dearborn, Buntin Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>N. H.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Else Cilley and Sally Flummer Chapters, % Chair</td>
<td>N. H.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumford Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>N. H.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary R. Jackman, Rumford Chapter</td>
<td>N. H.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beacon Fire Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Snyder Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Washington Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
<td>65.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. J. Fithian Tatem, Madisonfield Chapter, Fund</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nova Casarea Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
<td>56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex Regents Club of New Jersey, Chair</td>
<td>N. J.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Chapter</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Cole Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Am. Danforth Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Edith P. Lunt, Irondequoit Chapter, Chairs</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandaga Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Milo H. Gates, Washington Heights Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Dorothy R. McLean, At Large, Foundation</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt. William Hendricks Chapters, % Chairs</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>186.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granville Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lima Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickaway Plains Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Reserve Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma Chapter, Box</td>
<td>Okla.</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mabel C. McClintock, Bartlesville Chapters, % Chairs</td>
<td>Okla.</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesdames Weber and Raymond, Bartlesville Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>Okla.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ruth F. Ashby, Tulsa Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Okla.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Susan A. Schaffer, Delaware County Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Henry Lawrence, Philadelphia Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Abigail E. Wainwright, Pittsburgh Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley Forge Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misses Fannie and Annie Crawford, Valley Forge Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama Canal Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>P. C.</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>P. I.</td>
<td>46.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island Independence Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>R. I.</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Oscar K. Mauldin, State Regent, % Chair</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Chapters, Box</td>
<td>Tenn.</td>
<td>4.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocoee Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Tenn.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Chapters, % Chairs</td>
<td>Tex.</td>
<td>224.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. George Moffett Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Tex.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ida C. McFadden, Col. George Moffett Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>Tex.</td>
<td>130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Anne N. Gibbs, Mary Martin Elmore Scott Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>Tex.</td>
<td>130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brattleboro Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Vt.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Laura Plantz, Brattleboro Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Vt.</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. J. L. Stockwell, Brattleboro Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>Vt.</td>
<td>130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Amy C. Wilson, Brattleboro Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>Vt.</td>
<td>130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Mountain Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Vt.</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Champlain Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Vt.</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhoda Farrand Chapter, % Chairs</td>
<td>Vt.</td>
<td>175.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William McKinley Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Vt.</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Lewis Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Wallis Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampton Chapter, Foundation</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judith Randolph Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar Forest Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Robert Withers, Stuart Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>Va.</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Atkins Gray Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Wash.</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Charles Lewis Chapters, % Chairs</td>
<td>W. Va.</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj. William Haymond Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>W. Va.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Board of 1926 and 1927, % Chairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirty-sixth Congress, % Chair</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death of Mrs. Mary Anderson Orton, Jr., Vice-President General, 1909-1911; Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, 1915-1917. Mrs. Orton, wife of General Edward Orton, Jr., died, after a protracted illness, at her home, in Columbus, Ohio, on July 9, 1927.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Number of Chapters</th>
<th>Membership as of June 22, 1927</th>
<th>Changes since report as of May 31, 1927</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter Total</td>
<td>Gain</td>
<td>Loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1,565</td>
<td>1,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>4,437</td>
<td>4,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2,321</td>
<td>2,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>6,662</td>
<td>6,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3,524</td>
<td>3,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>1,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>5,121</td>
<td>5,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>8,841</td>
<td>9,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5,767</td>
<td>5,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>5,786</td>
<td>6,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2,544</td>
<td>2,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,651</td>
<td>2,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2,326</td>
<td>2,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,454</td>
<td>1,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>8,502</td>
<td>8,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5,008</td>
<td>5,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2,673</td>
<td>2,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1,292</td>
<td>1,337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>5,999</td>
<td>6,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2,647</td>
<td>2,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2,346</td>
<td>2,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>4,189</td>
<td>4,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>16,746</td>
<td>17,519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2,509</td>
<td>2,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>8,531</td>
<td>8,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1,537</td>
<td>1,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>1,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>11,601</td>
<td>11,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Islands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>1,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2,780</td>
<td>2,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2,558</td>
<td>2,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>3,478</td>
<td>3,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2,129</td>
<td>2,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3,006</td>
<td>3,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2,397</td>
<td>2,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2,013</td>
<td>2,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2,710</td>
<td>2,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,240</td>
<td>157,064</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Total at large membership, 5,963.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Headquarters
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1927-1928

President General
MRS. ALFRED BROUSEAU,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1928)
MRS. ROBERT J. REED, Emerson Road, Woodsdale, Wheeling, W. Va.
MRS. H. H. McCLOSTOCK, 903 Johnstone St., Bartlesville, Okla.
MRS. WALTER AMBROSE ROBINSON, 520 Harrold Ave., Gadsden, Ala.
MRS. L. VICTOR SEYDEL, 143 Lafayette Ave., N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1929)
MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE, 1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.
MRS. JOHN BROWN HERON, 601 S. Linden Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MRS. CHARLES READ BANKS, 122 Westervelt Ave., North Plainfield, N. J.
MRS. JOHN M. BEAVERS, 1752 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1930)
MRS. WILLIAM SHERMAN WALKER, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL, 235 North Main St., Southington, Conn.
MRS. JOHN P. MOSHER, 500 Cedarwood Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.
MRS. CLARENCE S. PAINE, 1970 Prospect St., Lincoln, Nebr.

Chaplain General
MRS. MATTHEW BREWSTER, Memorial Continental Hall.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. SAMUEL WILLIAMS EARLE, Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. HERBERT M. LORD, Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. LOWELL F. HOBART, Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
MRS. ADAM M. WYANT, Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
MRS. ELI A. HELMICK, Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
MISS ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE, Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. GERALD L. SCHUYLER, Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General
MRS. HORACE M. FARNHAM, Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
MRS. JOSEPH S. FREILINGHUYSEN, Memorial Continental Hall.
## STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS—1927-1928

### ALABAMA
- **Mrs. J. H. Lane**, Sylacauga.

### ALASKA
- **Mrs. Clinton H. Morgan**, College.
- **Mrs. Noel W. Smith**, 710 2nd St., Anchorage.

### ARIZONA
- **Mrs. Byron L. Moffitt**, Box 145 R. No. 1, Tucson.

### ALABAMA
- **Mrs. J. H. Lane**, Sylacauga.

### ALASKA
- **Mrs. Clinton H. Morgan**, College.
- **Mrs. Noel W. Smith**, 710 2nd St., Anchorage.

### ARIZONA
- **Mrs. Byron L. Moffitt**, Box 145 R. No. 1, Tucson.

### ARIZONA
- **Mrs. Byron L. Moffitt**, Box 145 R. No. 1, Tucson.

### ALABAMA
- **Mrs. J. H. Lane**, Sylacauga.

### ALASKA
- **Mrs. Clinton H. Morgan**, College.
- **Mrs. Noel W. Smith**, 710 2nd St., Anchorage.

### ARIZONA
- **Mrs. Byron L. Moffitt**, Box 145 R. No. 1, Tucson.

### ARIZONA
- **Mrs. Byron L. Moffitt**, Box 145 R. No. 1, Tucson.

### ALABAMA
- **Mrs. J. H. Lane**, Sylacauga.
NEW MEXICO
MRS. GEORGE K. ANGLE, 215 North 13th St., Albuquerque.
MRS. ROLAND DORWIN HAVEN, 805 Cooper St., Silver City.

NEW YORK
MRS. SAMUEL J. KRAMER, 393 Washington Ave., Palmyra.
MRS. FRANK H. PARCELS, 409 Park Place, Brooklyn.

NORTH CAROLINA
MRS. EDWIN C. GREGORY, 517 W. Innes St., Salisbury.
MRS. CHARLES M. PARKS, Tarboro.

NORTH DAKOTA
MRS. JOHN L. BOWERS, Mandan.
MRS. H. L. LINCOLN, 1118 S. 6th St., Fargo.

OHIO
MRS. HERBERT BACKUS, 816 Oak St., Columbus.
MRS. WALTER L. TOBEY, 401 North C. St., Hamilton.

OKLAHOMA
MRS. HARRY C. ASHY, 1421 S. Boulder Ave., Tulsa.
MRS. J. LLOYD COX, 819 Daisy Ave., Ardmore.

OREGON
MRS. GORDON MACCRACKEN, 262 Hagardine St., Ashland.
MRS. ROBERT EDMOND WATTenBURG, 219 Pine St., Klamath Falls.

RHODE ISLAND
MRS. WILLIAM LEONARD MANCHESTER, 1213 De Kalb St., Norristown.
MRS. EDWARD W. FINCH, 924 W. Grace St., Richmond.

SOUTH CAROLINA
MRS. OSCAR K. MAULDIN, 202 W. Prentiss St., Greenville.
MRS. GEORGE J. HOLLIDAY, Galivants Ferry.

SOUTH DAKOTA
MRS. HAYWARD MARSHALL, 623 S. Menlo Ave., Sioux Falls.
MRS. WILLIS M. SPEAR, 164 Wyoming Ave., Sheridan.

TENNESSEE
MRS. ARTHUR S. BUCHANAN, 1584 Peabody Ave., Memphis.
MRS. WALTER C. JOHNSON, 909 Oak St., Chattanooga.

UTAH
MRS. GLENN R. BOTHWELL, 175 S. 12th East St., Salt Lake City.
MRS. JOHN FREW HOBBES, 2414 Madison Ave., Ogden.

VERMONT
MRS. KATHARINE WHITE KITTrIDGE, "Whitacres", Springfield.
MRS. CHARLES H. CREER, Newbury.

VIRGINIA
MRS. JAMES REESE SCHICK, 915 Orchard Hill, Roanoke.
MRS. EDWARD W. FINCH, 924 W. Grace St., Richmond.

WASHINGTON
MRS. JOEL WALLACE, 1137 Blaine Blvd., Seattle.
MRS. H. W. PATTON, 724 7th St., Hoquiam.

WEST VIRGINIA
MRS. W. H. CONAWAY, 109 Virginia Ave., Fairmont.
MRS. WILLIAM H. VAUGHT, Point Pleasant.

WISCONSIN
MRS. RALPH H. HESS, 137 Prospect Ave., Madison.
MRS. W. H. PATTON, 724 7th St., Hoquiam.

WYOMING
MRS. JOHN WALLACE, 476 Blaine Blvd., Seattle.
MRS. H. W. PATTON, 724 7th St., Hoquiam.

CHINA
MRS. WILLIS M. SPEAR, 164 Wyoming Ave., Sheridan.
MRS. J. D. SHINGLE, 1812 Peabian Ave., Cheyenne.

CUBA
MISS MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER, Avenida de Wilson, No. 97, Vedado, Havana.
MRS. FLORENCE Y. KENT HARRIS, 15th and 8th Sts., Vedado, Havana.

FRANCE
MRS. HENRY HOOVER HANGER, 78, rue Boissiere, Paris.
MRS. MIRIAM FISHER, 45 rue Copernic, Paris.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General
MRS. DANIEL MANNING, MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY, MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK.

Honorary President Presiding
MRS. MARY V. E. CABEILL

Honorary Vice-Presidents General
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1584 Peabody Ave., Memphis.
MRS. WILLIAM L. STERNBERG, 1906 West 8th St., New York.
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923 East 5th St., New York.
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, 1923 East 5th St., New York.
MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1926 West 7th St., New York.
MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD, 1927 East 7th St., New York.
MRS. THOMAS KITE, 1927 East 7th St., New York.