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Copyright, 1928, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MEMORIAL

To be erected on the grounds of the Society's Headquarters at Washington. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Sculptress
ONE day in late November, 1927, the Memorial Committee, of which Miss Aline Solomons is chairman, gathered at the studio of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the sculptress, in New York City.

We were bidden there as her luncheon guests and to view the first rough clay model of the statue which she has been commissioned to execute as a memorial to the four splendid women who were responsible for the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution: Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

The luncheon was a delightful, informal occasion, purely social, with no suggestion of the business in hand. Afterward we repaired to the studio and had our first glimpse of this important memorial. Although it was decidedly in the rough, the spirit and the beauty were there, and we were all lost in wonder and admiration.

Mrs. Whitney has caught the spirit of our organization and with remarkable delicacy and skill has developed the wisdom and the vision of those four remarkable women.

The statue is heroic in size, the base alone being five feet high, upon which will be placed the symbolic bronze figure. The face of the woman is beautiful, with a thoughtful, far- visioned expression that tells the story of the past, justifies the present and prophesies for the future.

She stands with outstretched arms and her whole attitude typifies the satisfaction and contentment that come to one who has conceived a great purpose and accomplished the object after an heroic struggle.

Plainly she says: “Come into our ranks and work for love and peace and harmony, forgetting all that is unpleasant, sordid and partisan.” Far better than the golden words poured forth by an orator does she express what should always be the spirit of our organization.
The draperies are flowing and graceful and all-enveloping, and the whole concept of the statue bespeaks dignity, purity and consecration.

This memorial is, of course, subject to official approval, and it is hoped that it will be ready to dedicate by our Congress of 1929. All depends, however, upon the cooperation of the members throughout the country. It must at all times be borne in mind that the Daughters are but paying a debt of gratitude to those great women when they lend financial support to this most worthy project.

The Memorial Committee is a large and enthusiastic one and it is hoped will reap the reward of the efforts that are now being put forth. It has been decided to inaugurate a plan of small sums, which will bring in to the memorial tributes from all over the country, although there is, of course, no limit placed upon the amount of the donation.

A fact which many may not know is that Mrs. Whitney is a life member of our organization, her national number being 5,451, and she is keenly interested in developing to the best of her ability, which is notably great, this work which she has undertaken.

She is charming and gracious and simple and it was a delight to come in contact with her so intimately. Mrs. Whitney accepted the few suggestions that were made in a most kindly spirit and expressed herself as being only too happy to carry out the wishes of the Committee and of the entire Society.

D. A. R. Patron Saints

Oh, good and great foremothers,
Whose virtues did not fail,
Your faith became to others
Love's magic coat-of-mail.
Unnamed in History's pages,
Your worth shines down the ages
In tints time cannot pale.

—Lines written by Ella Wheeler Wilcox
THE practice of studying the heavenly bodies to forecast events, or weather, or determine the seasons, or judge individuals, has from earliest times occupied certain scholars and scientists. The science of Astronomy has proved its value and is securely entrenched in the respect of mankind. Its sister science Astrology, having enjoyed great favor with the ancients of the East, and still largely practiced in the Orient today, is considered pure buncombe by the average practical Occidental. And as for Horoscopy, that branch of “star-gazing” is rated even lower by the laymen who compose the General Public. It is looked upon as a harmless pastime for “borderland” intellects, in a class with spiritist seances and other dubious occupations.

However, the casting of horoscopes to foretell the destiny or personal characteristics of individuals, is a science of mathematical calculations; and those who engage in it claim to have numbered certain Cabinet officers and other exalted public men among their patrons. Whether these gentlemen had their futures foretold with serious intent or merely for a frolic, is not revealed. But whether or not one reposes serious confidence in horoscopy, it is amusing to discover in how many instances the stars seem to be thoroughly trustworthy.

Is it, or not, one wonders, merely a coincidence that of the twenty-five men judged by authoritative opinion the outstanding heroes of the Revolution, eight, or practically one-third of the group, were born in January? Do the January arrangements of stars tend to produce those combinations of human characteristics which make for constructive leadership? A type of leadership to plan such a great social and individual movement as the American Revolution? Leaders of both thought and action were required, and January furnished eight men whose contributions to
the cause were so valuable as to immortalize them. That they were in personality, appearance and other qualities widely divergent is perfectly compatible with the science of astrology. Such factors as difference in the years and places of the various heroes’ births, not to mention inheritance, would produce their individual characteristics.

People born from December 31st to January 20, according to the astrological experts, are “born workers,” possessed of boundless energy, ambition and tenacity of purpose. They have orderly minds and are natural-born planners. They are furthermore temperamentally independent, with an unselfish deep-seated love of service which breeds a desire to improve conditions around them. Their keen intellects enable them to realize danger and fear; consequently when they overcome in spite of these realities they are far greater heroes than the “fearless” type exemplified in Siegfried of German legend, who, knowing no fear, rushed in where angels dared not. The results obtained by morons and heroes may be identical; but there the similarity ends.

January’s sons have the type of intellect which primarily produces statesmanship. Finally, they have “great physical power” and “iron constitutions” which would enable them to stand up under the brutal conditions of active military service.

Does it not appear, from this résumé, that the stars of January contribute most of the qualities needed in a hero?

When we examine the list of actual Revolutionary heroes born in January we discover that five of them were statesmen, just as the stars prophesy: Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Robert Morris, Thomas Paine and John Hancock. Paul Revere, Ethan Allen and Israel Putnam were men of the executive type, although when we analyze their great contributions, we see that they originated plans of statesmanlike quality which they then personally executed in many instances. As a matter of fact, the writer takes exception to this list, and would amend it so as to
substitute three others for three here named, or would lengthen the original list of 25 to 28, so as to include these three names of men who appear upon examination to have contributed as much, if not more, than several now on the list. They are Anthony Wayne, Richard Henry Lee and Gouverneur Morris. All of them, coincidentally, happened to be born in January. Or was it coincidentally?

It is altogether fitting that Paul Revere should have been born on the first day of the first month. For with the exception of George Washington, Revere is the first Revolutionary hero with whom we become acquainted, perhaps, very early in our childhood. The midnight ride has indelibly engraved him on our minds, as a man of action. But as a matter of fact, he was an extraordinary combination of action and statesmanship. By profession he was typical of January (the stellar combinations of which declare her sons and daughters will be most successful in “patient, plodding work”), for he was a gold and silversmith, the greatest of his generation in America. But this placid career was punctuated with action.

During the French and Indian Wars, in 1756, when he was but 20 years of age, he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Artillery in the Colonial Army to serve in the expedition against Crown Point and stationed several months at Fort Edward, N. Y. He was one of the motive spirits in the Boston Tea Party, and one of thirty North End patriots who patrolled the streets in order to keep informed of British movements. He was responsible for one of the first acts of military force in the Revolution, having been sent to Portsmouth, N. H., to urge the colonists to seize military stores in the vicinity,
he incited them to capture Fort William and Mary.

He built and successfully operated the first powder mill in New England, which was sorely needed. He was a Major of Infantry in the Massachusetts militia in April '76, and soon afterwards promoted to Lieut. Colonel of Artillery, and eventually commanded Fort Castle William, in the defense of Boston Harbor. He took part in the unsuccessful Penobscot expedition, was court-martialed for having used his own initiative instead of his superior officer's, but was acquitted. The nearly forty years of life he enjoyed after the War constitute a record of honorable occupation and outstanding civic leadership and service to his community.

Anthony Wayne, born on the same day as Paul Revere, a decade later (1745) is second only to Revere, in the writer's opinion, based upon the volume and quality of his contributions of a military character, to the Revolution. George Washington himself gave such public and signal evidences that he considered Wayne among his few most valued officers that it is a matter of amazement Wayne was not placed among the "foremost twenty-five."

His capture of Stony Point with a small force was declared the most brilliant single affair of the Revolution. It earned him the public commendations and congratulations of Washington and all other prominent Generals, the formal praise of innumerable assemblies and a gold medal from Congress. But this masterful achievement was no mere accident. Wayne's own character and deeds prior to the Stony Point coup made it almost inevitable. With almost prophetic vision, he appears to have seen the Revolution coming, and prepared accordingly. In '77 he was made a Brigadier General, and aided signaly in ridding New Jersey of the British, for which Washington bestowed high praise. Wayne further distinguished himself at Brandywine. He led the right wing at the battle of Germantown, forcing the
British back in what they declared was their first retreat from the Americans. Wayne was placed in command of West Point, after Arnold's treason. Later, fighting with the French, he shared in the capture of Cornwallis, then joined Gen. Greene, in South Carolina, fought Indians and otherwise freed the entire South of marauders, for which services grateful Georgia gave him a fine estate.

Returning home from the War in shattered health, Wayne continued to serve the nation as a statesman, a capacity in which he had gained experience when he was a member of the State Legislature in 1774-75. He served on the Council of Censors, represented his county in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in '84, and three years later was a member of the State convention called to ratify the Constitution. He also lived for a period in Georgia, was elected to the National Congress from that State, and served half a year. Then President Washington conferred his greatest honor, naming Wayne Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. After four years of hardships and constant fighting, Wayne accomplished a peace with the Indians of the northwestern frontier which was never broken. He died on a visit to one of the last outposts, in what is now the Middle West.

Israel Putnam, our third January hero, born on the seventh of the month in the year 1718, is like a hero taken bodily from a James Fennimore Cooper novel, save that Cooper never imagined any more fantastic situations or narrower escapes than those which befell this intrepid son of Massachusetts. Such tales as that of the wolf he dragged from its den; his great personal bravery in such disasters as Ticonderoga (during the French and Indian Wars) when he saved the lives of comrades in arms, and struck superstitious terror
to the hearts of the Indians, whom he miraculously evaded on several occasions; once by shooting the perilous rapids of the upper Hudson; another time, when actually captured and bound to a tree between the French and British fire for an hour while a stalwart brave threw tomahawks at him, and later fired fagots at his feet, he was rescued by one of his more civilized enemies—all these exploits endeared him to the masses in his own day, as to us today. Putnam knew so well the weakness of the British officers in America, that he was amazed that anyone could doubt the successful outcome of a struggle for independence.

Israel Putnam was literally called from his plough two days after the battle of Lexington. In command of Connecticut’s forces, he assisted at Bunker Hill personally, although his troops played no active part. He was one of the earliest Congressional appointments, being named a Major-General in the first weeks of the War. He served in the siege of Boston, and was placed by Washington in command of the defense of New York. The necessary abandonment of New York was a great blow to him, and at his subsequent post in Philadelphia he made plans to recapture New York. This project was curtailed when Washington’s sore needs in the fall of ’77 necessitated the withdrawal of a portion of Putnam’s command. But he still hoped to carry out the attack, and disregarded Washington’s next call for troops, being severely rebuked by the Commander-in-Chief and Alexander Hamilton. The following spring Putnam was sent to Connecticut to raise new levies, where in the winter of ’78 he effected another sensational escape, in an ingenious and successful
endeavor to extricate his men from a tight place. He personally rode his horse down a precipitous bank by the roadside in Danbury. "Put's Steps," as they are called in that vicinity, were proudly pointed out to the writer on a recent visit there.

Ethan Allen's claim to immortality rests chiefly upon a single brilliant, glorious exploit. Born on the tenth of the month in 1739, he was that January type which dares all and cannot be balked. Impelled by this boundless energy and native shrewdness, he descended with his "Green Mountain Boys" upon the almost impregnable Fort Ticonderoga in the dark of night, and roused its commander from his bed to surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." This capture (in May of '75) of a fort which was in the opinion of Wayne and others the second most vital point in the Colonies, was a notable contribution to the Cause. But the keen ambition which is the birthright of January's sons was strong in Ethan Allen, and was most unjustly thwarted, when another man was elected Colonel of the "Green Mountain Boys" to which command his own valor entitled him. He joined Montgomery's expedition against Canada, was captured and kept a prisoner for almost three years, during which time he wrote a remarkable autobiography of his prison life, as well as other works. His efforts after his release were directed toward securing the independence of Vermont from New York.

The stars of January seem to have concentrated all their finest gifts in the destiny of Alexander Hamilton. Born January 11, 1757, in the West
Indies, he had a superb inheritance from his mother, who died while he was but a child, however, and left him to the care of relatives. No one knows where he managed to acquire an education in that remote and lonely spot; at the age of twelve, he was clerking in a store, and was writing essays, poems and similar efforts, one of which was published in a London paper. He was sent to the Colonies to improve his native gifts, and entered King’s College, now Columbia University, when he was only 17. During his first two years there he was the author of remarkable pamphlets upon the grave problems of the day. Abandoning college in the stirring days of '76, when he was but 19, he organized a company of artillery which engaged in the defense of New York City, and attracted the attention of George Washington, whose staff he joined the following year as Lieut.-Colonel. He served as secretary and confidential aid for four years, and was Washington’s most intimate and valued assistant. Personally, however, he yearned for an independent command, although he would seem to have gotten enough action to satisfy the most adventurous nature, for he was present at all the important battles and had an active rôle in most of them. One of his most scintillating achievements during his service with Washington, was an urgent trip north, to call on General Gates, the hero of a string of victories which might have secured him the office of Commander-in-Chief at the moment, for Washington with his raw recruits had nothing to his credit then but a series of successful retreats. Hamilton separated several thousand seasoned troops from General Gates’ command, without even breaking the seal upon a peremptory order from Washington. It would be almost impossible to surpass this diplomatic legerdemain. Hamilton’s sudden break with his Chief was due to a love affair with the daughter of General Schuyler. Washington’s treatment of the impulsive boy was surpassing generosity—and also a testimony to that boy’s sterling value. At the end of the War, Washington gave him the honor of leading the assault at Yorktown; Hamilton stormed the heights in a sweeping charge and planted the flag aloft, the whole episode occurring within fifteen minutes.

Form of Bequest

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

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

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

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

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

“I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated.”
A MESSAGE
from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

Yesterday is yours no longer
Tomorrow may never be yours
Today is yours, and in the living present
You may stretch forth to the things that are before.

Canon Farrar.

New Year's Day! A new dawning upon an old world! Many hearts will quicken
at the thought of twelve months of error and unhappiness left behind as fond hopes
center upon the magic of an untried numeral. The thought of another chance has
brought numberless men and women out of the depths of Dante's limbo and has started them
with a song of hope on their lips upon the upward path of rehabilitation.
That simple little word—new—has a psychology all its own and a meaning that runs
the gamut of human emotions.
New worlds to delight the eye and the soul of the traveler. New friends stimulate one
to live up to that conception of worth-whileness which is the basic element of the law of
attraction.
New homes awaken the pride of possession and the desire to acquire more and more
beauty in one's surroundings. Even new clothes lend a fleeting but delightful satisfaction
and a sense of well-being that makes for assurance and self respect.
New books—new music—art's most recent execution and the latest production in the
dramatic world incite comparison and stimulate hope for further and greater achievements.
So much for the urge of the new; but the past also confronts us with its challenge, for
the real things and the true things are, after all, just as much a part of the future as they are
of the past.
The human lines of Michel Angelo, the marvellous tints of Rembrandt and Titian,
the motherhood conception of Raphael—all these can never be supplanted in our estimate
of perfection in art.
The adaptation of old lines of architecture to fit the newer expression bears an unspoken
tribute to tradition and to its hold upon the crowding centuries. We see in Gothic cathedrals
the eternal message of faith, voiced in an ever living form that knows no age or time but is
universal in its witness to the things that abide.
Deep students of the offerings of the world's immortal writers place the Bible and Shake-
spere above all other productions for literary perfection and purity of diction.
No apostle of a new religious cult can offer a more conformable basis for right living than
the Golden Rule or the Sermon on the Mount.
The Constitution of the United States may, with the passing of time, be wisely amended,
but how can it be improved upon fundamentally?
No, the old has its distinctive place upon which the new need not and should not make
encroachments. The point is to not confuse the issues; to hold fast to that which stabilizes
and which is essential to clear thinking and right living.
Wise indeed are those who can accept the new as an outpouring of the soul of today and
not impede a progress that will evolve and yet maintain all that is finest and best; who can
make these distinctions and not allow the sounds of the market place to silence the rustling
of wings.
May you and I and all of our fellow countrymen have the vision, the faith and the courage
to carry into 1928 only the best gleanings of the past years and coordinate them for the
greater good of a greater future.

Grace A. Brousseau,
President General.
NEW S. A. R. NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

By Frank Bartlett Steele
SECRETARY GENERAL, S. A. R.

The Sons of the American Revolution have at last seen the wisdom of having a permanent Headquarters in the National Capital, and since the first day of October, 1927, the executive offices have been functioning from their beautiful new home at Sixteenth Street and Scott Circle, Washington, D. C., and even in this short time there seems to be a new and more vigorous spirit permeating the whole Society.

It is felt that many of the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution have at heart the interest and welfare of the Sons of the American Revolution and that a brief description of the building so recently acquired by the latter will appeal to these, and when they assemble for their next Congress in April, 1928, they can see for themselves this spacious and attractive structure.

The mansion of Italian architecture and of the attractive material known as Indiana limestone, was built by Mr. Norman Williams, formerly of Chicago, about fifteen years ago and occupied by his family until Mrs. Williams' death in 1927. Immediately adjoining the mansion is a beautiful park with fine old shade trees, the property of the Louise Home, on Massachusetts Avenue.

As one crosses the doorway of the new Headquarters, with its dignified setting of wrought iron, one is impressed at once with the spacious entrance hall of Italian architecture and furnishings. In the center facing the door a beautiful mirror rising from a long fernery which is enhanced by its reflection therein, the whole enlarging the spacious appearance of the room and making it a most effective introduction to the new headquarters.

At the right is a carved stone fireplace, with a tiger-skin rug on the floor before it; opposite this is a magnificent Italian marble table with carved stone base, nearly the full width of the room, a piece which draws the immediate attention and admiration of every visitor. The room contains three handsome Italian throne chairs in red velvet and gold, and a crimson rug and damask hangings, all harmoniously carrying out the period furnishings of the room.

From the right, the spiral staircase
rises to the floors above. On the left is the library, done in dark oak with shelves to the ceiling, the crimson velour hangings and red shaded lamps giving the touch of color needed. An open fireplace here also lends a cheering note. This room is used by the Secretary-General and his staff as the executive offices of the Society.

As the furniture and hangings of this perfectly appointed home were included in the sale of the property, it has been decided for the present to leave these practically as they were, thus making the house appear as it was originally with as little alteration as possible.

One ascends the stairway to the second floor, entering first, a foyer with a fine oriental rug and large oval teakwood and marble table and mahogany and crimson chairs; crossing this to the drawing room, one is delighted by the charm of this purely French "period" room, perfect in every detail. It is done in delicate rose damask, hangings and furniture, the latter with French gray enamel and gilt frames. Charming pieces of valuable bric-a-brac, including two beautiful French clocks, set in marble and alabaster, on the carved marble mantels at either end of the room; some choice old Temple pieces and
vases, lamps and wall crystals, gilt framed mirrors and huge Indian rug of soft taupe shades with medallion patter, complete the room’s appointments. It has a hand-painted ceiling of French design. A Steinway grand piano is a great asset to the organization from both an artistic and social standpoint. There are bronzes throughout the house, each a work of art and appropriate to its setting.

The dining room across the foyer on the other side is done in crimson with paneled walls. It is of stately and dignified grandeur, designed to hold large and elaborate banquets, and will, no doubt, be used by the Sons of the American Revolution for many of its official entertainments. The first of these was a charming luncheon given in October by the President-General to his officers and guests at the time of the fall executive committee meeting.

The two front rooms on the third floor are occupied as offices by the Registrar-General, Mr. Francis B. Culver, and his assistant. These were the private suite of the former owners and held French inlaid mahogany and gilt furniture; naturally this furniture has been removed to other parts of the house. The remaining rooms on this floor have not been disturbed, but are furnished as bed rooms where visiting National Officers may be entertained from time to time. As the Society grows in numbers and influence and further clerical assistance becomes necessary, these rooms will undoubtedly be refurnished for office purposes.

Part of the fourth floor is now occupied by the Secretary-General and his wife as living apartments and the furnishings and charm of these rooms are in keeping with the rest of the house in attractiveness. For the further comfort of occupants and visitors there is an electric elevator in the house; a large and fully equipped kitchen and laundry, and many other conveniences that can easily be adapted to the uses of the Society.

With the Secretary-General in living quarters at the house it will be available at all times for visitors, not only members and their guests, but it is hoped that members of the Daughters of the American Revolution when visiting in Washington will avail themselves of the opportunity to call and see for themselves how their kindred society has undertaken in a modest way to carry on the work of its organization.

A word about some of the outstanding accomplishments of the Sons of the American Revolution and their present-day activities may not be amiss in this story of the new Headquarters of the Society.

Organized in 1889, it has been composed always of men who have been progressive and forward looking. Their names stand out in the history of the country that we love. They have accomplished some really great movements and their work will stand for all time.

Through the efforts of these men in cooperation with influential members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and others, laws have been enacted in almost every State of the Union which safeguard our National emblem and prevent its improper use for advertising or other purposes. This Society first suggested and inaugurated the observance of Flag Day, June 14, and
from a very small beginning, the observance of this day has become nation-wide, largely through the cooperation of the D. A. R. Likewise, the celebration of Constitution Day was first suggested by a member of the S. A. R. Each year a nationwide observance of this important anniversary is conducted under the direction of a National Committee. Now this great event is made by some organizations, like the American Bar Association, a full week of observance, and from this has grown the Constitution Educational Association, which has a still wider program of education, stimulating the study and discussion of the Constitution and the institution of Citizenship Classes throughout the year.

The work of the Committee on Patriotic Education has been far reaching. Through its efforts, objectional text books on American history have been removed from the institutions of learning in the public schools in many States and more suitable books have been installed in their places. Legislation safeguarding proper instruction in our public schools has been enacted in several States through the instrumentality of this Committee. The Society has recently gone on record at its Congress as favoring the requirement that teachers in public schools take the Oath of Fidelity as a condition to appointment. Our National Committee on Immigration was in close cooperation with the Federal Government to secure proper immigration laws. It is gratifying to record that every suggestion of this Committee was included in the Immigration Law as finally adopted May 26, 1924.

The Committee on Americanization has rendered a most important service in education for the foreign born. An instructive pamphlet has been issued which outlines definite plans for this constructive work. Classes of instruction in the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship are being conducted by local committees where needed. An outstanding idea which was originated in 1923 and has developed beyond the expectations of the Committee in the distribution of medals to Grammar school pupils for better citizenship ideals.

The Memorial Committee under the leadership of Past President R. C. Ballard Thruston has conducted most important research respecting the graves of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence and their original wills and other important material relating to the lives of these historic men. Educational work among the poor whites of the Southern Mountains is being carried on by a National Committee with increasing beneficial results. An educational fund for this purpose has been established and supported by our State and Local Organizations and individuals.

And so on, and so on! In practically every line of patriotic work in which the D. A. R. take a leading part, it will be found the S. A. R. are working side by side through its committees, quietly but none the less effectively.
BEAUTY IN MARKERS

by

Georgia V. Chubbuck

National Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots Committee

A great educational movement is sweeping our country and bringing out definite and far-reaching results, in that it calls for beauty everywhere—beauty which feeds and satisfies the higher longings of man. Never has the interest in art been more intense and demanding. Exhibits of paintings, of statuary, of hand-work, and many other phases of art are deemed a necessity in education. Garden clubs and landscape artists are teaching not only the aesthetic, but the ethnical value of well-kept lawns, graceful boulevards, beautiful parks, neat public squares, trim parking along pavements, etc. Into otherwise dingy and neglected spots, fountains, benches and seats, ornamental lights—all displaying good taste and judgment—and fulfilling the high purpose of resting the tired, overworked public, while educating it to a love of the beautiful. Native trees and shrubbery border our highways. Banks of velvet green, dotted with gay flowers and shapely trees, now frame broad rivers and winding streams. Acres of unused land are purchased in advance of the times, anticipating the hour when the adjoining communities shall require parks.

Everywhere, everywhere, the world is awakening to the great need of beauty for its own sake and to its broadening and enlightening power in the lives of men. The movement is irresistible, and its call is heard by every organization that has for its purpose the bettering of mankind. Across our continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the frozen North to the Gulf, are statues, memorials, and markers, commemorating heroes and great deeds. These markers are permanent, leaving impressions on generations to come. It is our duty, then, to see that these impressions are such as to elevate and inspire. It is a great work to build for the future, a sacred trust, a grave responsibility. What are the motives that prompt the placing of these memorials? Gratitude, love, reverence, hope. These qualities, expressing themselves in stone, can produce only beauty.

Many hundreds of these memorials have been erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in accordance with the primary purpose of our organization. Committees appointed for this particular department have made a careful study of this part of the work. As a result, we see that one of the first elements considered by them is suitability. The marker is chosen with regard to that which it commemorates—as battlefield, grave, historic building. A marker that is appropriate for the grave of a Revolutionary hero would be entirely out of place if used to indicate the site of an historic building or another that marks a battlefield would prove unsuitable for the Eighth Judicial, or Lincoln, Circuit.
In passing along an old trail or historic highway the traveler is impressed by the modest boulders that greet him at measured distances along the way. Low-cut, so as not to obstruct the view, substantial, of pleasing proportions, and simple, like the lives of the pioneers who blazed the trail, these markers fit into their surroundings as if modeled and placed by a higher hand than that of man.

He makes a turn. Before him lies the ruins of an early fort, and stretching beyond, the green acres of a famous battlefield. Here his eye rests upon a massive boulder, and in the distance, a granite shaft. Grand and high, these memorials symbolize the deeds which have been enacted there, and are suited to that which they commemorate.

Adjoining the field is a graveyard where are sleeping those who gave their lives in a great and momentous struggle, not for glory or fame, but that right should dwell with men.
The low, modest markers express the humility, the lack of ostentation, the simplicity, that are always part of great lives.

Thus we see that another element essential to the beauty of memorials is simplicity. Where once monuments and markers were complicated in design and ornate with carving, now the lines are simple and pleasing, while ornamentation is conspicuously absent. A natural boulder is oftentimes most beautiful in outline, and most appropriate for a marker. Nature as an artist cannot be surpassed. She grinds with sand and rocks, then smoothes and polishes with flowing waters.

All great deeds and great people are simple. Nowhere in the past or present do we find a simpler life than that of Jesus. Our beloved Lincoln was a man of simple tastes and habits, great in his simplicity. The magnificent Lincoln Memorial in Washington is a perfect one in that it typifies the life of the Great Emanci-

Upper—Tablet unveiled by Old North Chapter at the North Church on Salem St., Boston, on April 25, 1924
Center—MARKER ON THE SITE OF THE FIRST STATE HOUSE OF MARYLAND. Erected by the Major William Thomas Chapter at St. Mary's City, Maryland
Lower—WILLIAM STEPHEN HAMILTON MONUMENT
With Sacramento Chapter, D. A. R., marker in place
pator. Each white pillar symbolizes a motive in his life, pure, simple, powerful, upholding a crown of lofty ideals, the whole blending with its surroundings, yet standing alone in its strength, as did his life.

On the faces of our boulders are set bronze tablets containing inscriptions. The passer-by stops to read. In a few well-chosen words is set forth the historic significance of the marker. The letters are large enough to be easily read, and are cut deeply enough to withstand the wear of sand and stones. There is nothing superfluous. No attempt has been made to engrave a complete history of the event or person commemorated. An inscription, while dignified, should be such that the eye, in passing, can catch most of it. An ornate tablet detracts from its object,
although some suitable decoration, such as a small head in relief, or a symbol of significance, such as the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, may be used. The writing of the inscription, the design and stamping of the tablet are most important. Every boulder and every marker with their appropriate tablets should add to the beauty which we are helping to preserve and place before the public. Unconsciously people absorb the beauty which these memorials express; and thus they have a vital educational value, and too much care cannot be taken in planning and erecting them.

Another quality essential to a marker is durability. Will the val-
MEMORIAL SEAT
At McCall Point, Dublin, Ga. Erected by
John Laurens Chapter, D. A. R., in memory
of World War dead from Laurens County, Ga.

THIS TREE IS DEDICATED TO THE
MEMORY OF THE WOMEN WHO
RENDERED SERVICE TO THEIR
COUNTRY BY GIVING MORAL
SUPPORT AND MATERIAL AID TO THE
BRAVE MEN WHO TOOK PART IN THE
BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND AUG. 27,
1776 ERECTED BY THE WOMEN
OF '76 CHAPTER D. A. R.

ERECTED BY WOMEN OF '76 CHAPTER, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MRS. ARTHUR W. ARNOLD, REGENT
iant lives of our Revolutionary ancestors be forgotten? Will time efface the memory of our Boys who sacrificed all in the World War? Will the fearless pioneers who endured untold hardships to open up this golden West be forgotten? No, never! Since these deeds of heroic Americans are enduring, shall not the memorials which commemorate them express durability? Then make our memorials of enduring substance that shall not pass away.

That there may be less chance that a marker be removed or destroyed, let us, in so far as possible, own the spot on which it is placed. While, at present, every condition concerning a marker on land not owned by us may seem to be incapable of change, we cannot foresee what may happen in years to come, should this land pass into the hands of others, mayhap of someone whose greed outweighs his love of country, or who may, through neglect, allow this marker to be removed or destroyed. To prevent such desecration let us protect and make secure our markers by owning the land on which they stand.

The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is a large one, well-founded, strong, with lofty purposes, standing for those ideals which patriotism engenders, reaching out to foreigners who come to us with high hopes, believing firmly in our Constitution and laws, working for better educational facilities, seeking international cooperation, establishing better conditions for posterity, loving home and country, and in all this serving God. It is our hope that every memorial erected may express our creed in stone and bronze, and convey it as a message from us to coming generations.

Editor's Note: The photographs, sent in for Work of the Chapters Department, were selected for publication with this article to best illustrate the points brought out by its author.

Members, Attention! Contest Closes January 31st

Cash Prizes to Magazine State 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.
C. Ne
Blue gentian
By
ELIZABETH G. WHITTEMORE

There is, in the western part of New York State, a War Memorial—a memorial to an unknown soldier. It is a part of our history now, though once it was just a very interesting story, an unusual story, which led to the erection of a boulder at the grave of an unknown soldier of the War of 1812.

He died in 1814, during his journey from the Battle of Lake Erie to his home, somewhere in New England, and was buried beside the road. For years his grave was marked only by the annual blooming of the blue-fringed gentian, a flower which does not grow along the roadsides of New York. So the story comes to us that the seeds of the gentian were in his pocket. Yet it is not probable that the seeds were gathered along the shores of Lake Erie, for it is not a native plant. Who sent the flowers to him? In whose flower garden did they grow? He was traveling homeward—to New England—perhaps to the one from whom the blossoms came. There is romance here—sentiment and mystery. During the journey with other comrades on the road toward the Avon Springs, New York, he died. Each year thereafter a blue flower bloomed on the spot, and seeded itself to bloom again. Then came the year when it did not blossom. But the story went on.

In 1924 a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was instrumental in having a boulder placed there, in the tall grass at the roadside. On Decoration Day each year a flag is displayed. Some day, perhaps, some one will plant a blue-fringed gentian there again, there beside the rough stone on which is cut:

IN MEMORY OF A SOLDIER
OF THE WAR OF 1812
BURIED HERE 1814
MY BRAVE LADY, SLEEP
IN THIS FADED COAT
THE HEART THAT BEAT TRUE
ERECTED 1924

THE BLUE GENTIAN
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Veederburg Chapter (Veederburg, Ind.), organized in 1921, has an active membership of thirty-three. From its organization the usual activities of larger and more prosperous chapters have been carried on.

Several graves have been marked and we are collecting data for other markers. A year ago eighty tulip trees (the State tree of Indiana) were planted along a much frequented drive. We also have plans to mark a tree under which our Emancipator President, Abraham Lincoln, rested in the fall of 1858, on his way to a debate with Stephen A. Douglas.

We have contributed to the Ellis Island work, Valley Forge Memorial, the Harrison Home, D. A. R. schools, and the Riley Memorial Hospital for Children at Indianapolis.

During the week of August 11, 1926, our County Centennial Celebration occurred. Our chapter was represented in this historic celebration by an attractive float. This celebration was sponsored by the Richard Henry Lee Chapter of Covington. A beautiful pageant, representing the history of the Wabash country under three flags, was staged at the county fair grounds. Our chapter was represented in this, also, as was the Ouibache Chapter of Attica. The Centennial was one to be proud of and to have been a part of it is a memory to cherish.

The parade took place on an intensely hot day, but the women who rode on the patriotic float thought it worth while. Mrs. H. H. Glascock, Vice Regent of the Chapter, had charge of the spinning wheel, and Mrs. D. H. Wallace, Chaplain, the flax wheel; Mrs. Frank May, a Past Regent, and Miss Edith Miller, Historian, were piecing a quilt; the Regent was standing, holding the flag staff. All, of course, were in Colonial costume.

Since its organization, the chapter has been represented at the Continental Congresses. We have subscribed for a chair in Constitution Hall in memory of Mrs. Jane Cade Patton, one of the first white children born in the county.

We are represented on State committees by Mrs. James A. Coats, Organizing Regent of our chapter, who is State Chairman on Correct Use of the Flag.

In common with most chapters we celebrate Washington’s Birthday with a Colonial party, and we have had delightful Christmas parties, heirloom exhibits, picnics and benefits.

As a chapter we are proud of our past and are planning greater things for the future.

Bessie C. Hurst,
Regent.

Shatemuc Chapter (Spring Valley, N.Y.). The name “Shatemuc” has attracted much attention in the short time that it has adorned a D. A. R. Chapter, and many people have asked where we found it. The history of our own County of Rockland gives it as the name which the Indians in this locality gave to that portion of the Hudson River that forms its eastern boundary, then, too, Anne Warner immortalized it in her “Hills of the Shatemuc.”

Our chapter has decided to hold one annual affair both for social and financial benefit, so on June 13, Flag Day eve, we gave what we called our “June Party” and what we hope to repeat on that date in the years to come.

The Parish House was selected as the most suitable place to hold it, and its stage, most appropriately furnished with an old-fashioned fire-place, spinning wheels, chairs and pictures and decorated with flags, made a very fitting background for the entertainment, which consisted of first, a fashion parade of the committee in charge, dressed in Colonial costume, followed by vocal and instrumental music, recitations and fancy dancing; after which those that cared to played cards, and later refreshments were
served in a very beautifully decorated dining room.

About one hundred people were present and the success in all lines far exceeded our highest expectations and made us all feel that we could, indeed, make it an annual affair.

The graves of fifteen Revolutionary soldiers have been found by our chairman, but on account of her illness have not yet been marked.

The chapter has paid for one chair and fulfilled its quotas to date; has thirty-seven members with several more under way and is not quite two years old.

At the local Fourth of July parade we were represented by a very pretty Colonial float which, while it did not get the prize, received honorable mention.

Alice E. Merritt,
Regent.

Priscilla Mullens Chapter (Galena, Ill.). It was the rather unusual and rare privilege of the chapter to be able to have a “Birthday Party” (a century one at that) during the year’s program.

The town of Galena will not only go down in history as being the center of the first great mining rush in the United States, but as having been the home and place of enlistment in the Civil War of General U. S. Grant. It is a picturesque, quaint old city, built on hills and situated in the great Mississippi Valley, first noted for its lead mines in 1816 and its early commercial activity in the water highway. On the 27th day of December, 1826, it was incorporated as a town and named Galena, which means the sulphide portion of lead ore.

A great number of the members of Priscilla Mullens Chapter had early Galena ancestry and tales and traditions in their families of Galena’s early days. In December, 1926, they celebrated the century old milestone of their city, by having a D. A. R. evening and recalling their ancestor’s history; each one contributing their family story, diaries and letters added important data.

The meeting was held in a Colonial home and refreshments of the old day style
were served in a tea table set with old heirlooms from grandmothers and great-grandmothers corner cupboard; soft candle light cast a glow over the old silver, luster ware and Staffordshire China, that was set on a hand-woven table cloth, over one hundred years old. No wonder the floating-island ginger bread and tea tasted better than it ever would have done, served on a modern tea wagon.

To further commemorate the century old town the chapter is publishing a calendar for 1928, with a reproduction for each month of pictures representing the different stages of Galena's development, the oldest being a photograph from a water color sketch made in 1832.

The Patriotic Educational Committee had an instructive meeting in the high school on the Wild Life Conservation Project in the Upper Mississippi District. Mr. William Cox, National Chairman of the Refuge, was the speaker.

The Flag Committee made good use of the lessons sent out by the State, and had interesting programs of music and history of the flag in the schools.

The chapter has been diligent in raising money to enable them to have a chair in "Constitution Hall" and it has been wonderful to work together and pull together for a national object. Mrs. Leo LeBron is serving her second term as Regent with the same officers she had in 1926-27.

Belleville Chapter (Belleville, Ill.). Of the six graves of Revolutionary soldiers reported marked in Illinois for the year ending March, 1927, our chapter marked two.

The first of these was that of George Lunceford in the Palmier Cemetery, near Columbia. The Honorable J. Nick Perrin made the address of the afternoon in which he gave a comprehensive account of the life of George Lunceford, who came to Illinois under George Rogers Clark, and assisted in the capture of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes. Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald of Lebanon, Illinois, a great-granddaughter of the patriot, was in attendance, as was also Mrs. Cordelia Lunceford Beatty, a State Vice Regent of Blackwell, Okla.

The second grave marked was that of Captain Edward Mitchell in the Knobloch Cemetery on the Mascoutah road near Belleville. Colonel J. J. Bullington, ex-State Commander of the American Legion, made an impressive address, and Sergeant Schell, bugler of Scott Field, sounded taps.

Besides these two achievements, the chapter assisted in the public observance of all patriotic days, taking the lead in the observance of Independence Week.

The chapter also entertained the State D. A. R. officers and members of the chapters of the Ninth Division at the Woman's Community House of October 10. Mrs. Frank J. Bowman, State Regent, addressed the meeting, and talks were made by other State officers.

Belleville Chapter also organized a chapter of the Children of the American Revolution, with Miss N. Gillie Ogle as President. The chapter was named the General Arthur St. Clair Chapter, and to date has nine members.

(Mrs. F. J.) Leone Friedli, Historian.

Roswell Chapter (Roswell, N. M.). An increased interest in our chapter has prompted this, our first report to the D. A. R. Magazine. The chapter is growing and has now a membership of more than sixty, with more papers being prepared. Our Regent, Mrs. D. A. Geyer, is an active, earnest worker. Meetings are held regularly the first Thursday in each month and all of last year they were well attended. Most of the demands of the chapter were met. Ancestry records of our members have been prepared and recorded in our scrapbook.

George Washington's birthday was celebrated; flags were displayed at all homes in our city, and a beautiful tea, with the members attending in costume, was given at the home of Mrs. J. F. Finkle, Organizing State Regent of New Mexico. Among our guests were many visiting Daughters from adjoining towns.

Our chapter entertained the Eight State Conference, when there was a fine representation from all parts of the State. A splendid program was carried out.

Mrs. M. S. Williams, Historian.
Alaska Chapter (Fairbanks, Alaska) held its first meeting on November 21, 1925, called by Mrs. Clinton H. Morgan, who had been given the privilege of organizing a territorial chapter and becoming its first regent. There were thirteen organizing members, six of whom lived in Fairbanks, the others scattered throughout the coast towns. After two years, our membership numbers twenty-eight, with a number working on their papers.

We have pledged and partly paid for a chair in the new hall, Constitution Hall, and this chair has been dedicated to our first Regent, Mrs. Clinton H. Morgan, who, through her enthusiasm and untiring efforts, has made the Alaska Chapter a realization. Our members in Anchorage gave an entertainment and cleared twenty-five dollars towards the Chair Fund.

Alaska has adopted a Territorial Flag and we hope soon to have one hung with the other State Flags in Memorial Hall, Washington, D. C.

An educational committee has been appointed, a member from each of the towns represented in our membership, for the purpose of further interesting high school and eighth grade pupils in the study of American history. A D. A. R. medal will be given in each school for the best essay.

A delightful tea was held at the home of our Vice-Regent, now our Chapter Regent, Mrs. John A. Clark, on Flag Day, June 14th. All the local members were present and invitations were extended to twenty-four eligibles. We are hoping to interest all of these in our work.

A State organization was asked for last spring and was confirmed at the June meeting of the National Board of the D. A. R. Mrs. Clinton H. Morgan is State Regent, Mrs. Noel Smith of Anchorage, Vice-Regent, and Mrs. Thomas P. Graham of Seward, Treasurer.

The members of southeastern Alaska are anxious to form chapters in their own district, as, owing to their distance from Fairbanks, they are not able to attend the chapter meetings. It is difficult for people living in the States to realize the great distances in Alaska and the long time it takes for mail to travel from place to place. Some of the Anchorage ladies have been able to attend the meetings, but the others are too far. We feel very much encouraged over the desire to form new chapters; it shows an interest and enthusiasm among our members on the coast.

Our slogan for this year is, "One new member for every old member," and if this will only come true, we will have quite a roll at our next annual meeting.

Winifred S. MacDonald,
Corresponding Secretary.

Edmund Rogers Chapter (Glasgow, Ky.), was organized in December, 1922, with twenty enthusiastic members; we now have fifty-five enrolled. Flag Day we celebrated by unveiling a bronze tablet on the north side of our Court House, in memory of ninety-five Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in Barren County and the counties immediately adjoining, which at that time formed a part of this. The dedicatory address was made by Dr. S. D. Gordon, author of "Quiet Talks" and a lecturer of international fame. The tablet was unveiled by little Jean Preston Delveaux, a C. A. R. member. The flags at each side were carried by two boy scouts.

Able assistance was given by our citizens, who, at the tap of the court bell, closed their places of business during the hour of the ceremonies. The entire body of Boy Scouts, members of the American Legion, Spanish War Veterans and a few from the "thinning ranks" of the war between the States were present and assisted in the program. A juvenile band furnished patriotic music.

Our chapter has also this year placed a marker at the grave of Alexander Spotswood, who, with his wife, Elizabeth Lewis Spotswood, lies buried about eight miles from our little city on what was their plantation.

We meet the first Wednesday in each month from October to June and delightful programs are rendered. It has been said of our chapter that it is the "most worthwhile form of entertainment in our community." We have had three Regents: Mrs. J. Robert White, who was also the Organizing Regent; Mrs. W. Basil Smith and Mrs. Paul W. Holman; the latter was elected in May last.

Annie L. Huggins Smith,
Historian.
GRAVE OF CAPT. EDWARD MITCHELL MARKED BY BELLEVILLE CHAPTER

MEMBERS OF THE SHATEMUC CHAPTER AT THEIR "JUNE PARTY"
William Patterson Chapter (Paterson, N. J.) is named for Governor William Paterson, a member of the Federal Convention, 1787, second governor of New Jersey. It was he who granted the charter to Paterson.

Reviewing the work accomplished by our chapter in the past months, an outstanding feature was the marking of Revolutionary soldiers' graves: three in Cedar Lawn Cemetery (Paterson), on the evening preceding Memorial Day; General Robert Erskine's grave at Ringwood, N. J., on October 20th; General Colfax's grave at Pompton, N. J., on Armistice Day, and two others at Preakness, N. J., in November. The bronze markers bearing the lettering of the William Paterson Chapter and its insignia, together with American flags, were placed on the graves. Exercises fitting the occasions were held.

Through the indefatigable efforts of our Regent, Mrs. Frank R. Sandt, a granite boulder, with a bronze tablet, was unveiled at Westside Park on July 4, 1925. This was the anniversary of the day General Washington and the American Army first passed over this ground. A large gathering of local "Daughters" and "Sons," our Mayor and other prominent citizens were present. A most enjoyable and impressive program took place. The flag which veiled the tablet was drawn aside by William Henry Hayford, Jr., and Dorothy Phylis Barnes, son and daughter of two chapter members. The memorial was presented to the city by Mrs. Sandt and accepted by the Mayor of Paterson, Hon. Colin M. McLean.

On this occasion a beautiful silk flag was presented to the chapter by the Board of Directors of the United States Trust Company of this city.

Prizes, usually D. A. R. medals, are awarded each year to the two high school students who are the authors of the best essays on some historical subject.

Besides individual subscriptions to the D. A. R. Magazine, we have also subscribed as a chapter, and for several successive years we have presented our Free Public Library with this valuable periodical.

Our chapter has contributed to the following causes: National Parks Association, State Regent's Scholarship, Philippine Scholarship, Yardley Scholarship, Ellis Island, Valley Forge, New Jersey Windows in Memorial Continental Hall, one chapter chair in Constitution Hall, two chairs in Constitution Hall, one in honor of Mrs. H. D. Fitts and the other in honor of Mrs. C. R. Banks.

A. Rose Rauchfuss, Historian.

John Conner Chapter (Connersville, Ind.). The unveiling of a boulder in honor of John Conner, the founder of Connersville, and in whose honor the chapter was named, was observed here on June 21, 1927. Our Regent, Mrs. Kyde Wilson, introduced Mr. J. L. Heineman, who gave a brief history of the site of the memorial boulder. It is located in the yard of the Fifth Street Public School, this being a part of the original public square of the town. Mr. Heineman then introduced Mr. C. N. Thompson of Indianapolis, who made the principal address.

The boulder was unveiled by Mrs. Julia Finch Conner Thompson, great granddaughter of John Conner, and Miss Cornelia Disney Conwell, granddaughter of Abraham Conwell, a pioneer.

The boulder bears a bronze tablet with the following inscription: "John Conner, born 1780, died 1826. Licensed to trade with the Indians in pelts, 1801. Established fur trading post here in 1808. Interpreter and guide for General William Henry Harrison prior to and during the War of 1812. Founded Connersville in 1813. Owned first grist and saw mills, first tavern, first store, and was first State Senator, 1816. John Conner was one of the nine commissioners to select the site of Indianapolis, the State Capitol, in 1820, and was one of the committee appointed by Gov. James B. Ray to receive General LaFayette when he visited Indiana, in 1825. John Conner died while a member of the House of Representatives in 1826. Erected and dedicated June 21, 1927, by the John Conner Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. Charles Ross, State Regent, presented the boulder to the city and Mayor Carl Carter accepted the gift. Preceding the dedicatory ceremonies, a luncheon was served and after the unveiling a tea was given at the home of Mrs. H. D. Pears.

Aurelia Cortelyou Lewis, Historian.
KEWANEE CHAPTER, KEWANEE, ILLINOIS, PLACED A TABLET ON THEIR CHAPTER HOUSE, THE OLDEST RESIDENCE IN THE TOWN

MONUMENT UNVEILED BY JOHN CONNER CHAPTER, CONNERSVILLE, INDIANA, JUNE 21, 1927
Kewanee Chapter (Kewanee, Ill.) was organized 30 years ago, with thirteen charter members. On June 16, 1927, the chapter celebrated this anniversary with dual significance; a beautiful bronze tablet, marking our Chapter House as the oldest residence in Kewanee, was presented to the chapter, the gift of a former regent, Mrs. Frank M. Lay. The tablet bears this inscription:

Kewanee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. This house was built in 1830 by Matthew and John Potter, and was the only one standing on the town site when the village of Kewanee was laid out, May 1, 1854. It was a gift from the Masonic fraternity to the chapter, and was moved to its present location June 23, 1909.

There were fifty members and guests present at the luncheon served in the Chapter House. The program was then opened by the Regent, Mrs. J. E. Kemp, who, to our regret, refused re-election for the coming year. She was untiring in everything she undertook for the good of the chapter and we will miss her wise counsel.

We have met all of our obligations for the Society the past year. Appropriations have been made for the following: Two scholarships, one for the Blue Ridge Industrial School, Dyke County, Virginia; the other for a mountain girl. Our part in decorating Continental Hall for the State Conference, the Jefferson Memorial, Wakefield Memorial Association, Ellis Island, Friendship House, Library Fund, Chapter House, State Regent’s reception, Fourth of July celebration, Americanization, one hundred fifty dollars for a chair in memory of Thomas Jefferson to be placed in Constitution Hall, D. A. R. Student Fund and contribution for the restoration of the old Presbyterian Meeting House in Alexandria, Virginia, in whose yard lie buried a number of Revolutionary soldiers. The remainder of our funds appropriated was given toward the box to be purchased by the District for the New Auditorium. We marked the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, Major Samuel Cooper, who is buried in the yard of Old Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia.

Our chapter has procured, through the efforts of our Registrar, Miss Belle Browning, and the Committee on Patriotic Education, a five-tube radio set for the Blue Ridge Industrial School, this being the first radio set presented by the District to a mountain school.

In closing the year of our chapter life, we feel proud of the splendid record accomplished in perpetuating the memory of the men and women who achieved American independence.

FLORENCE G. PAYNE, Historian.

Sarah Franklin Chapter (D. C.) has had a most successful year and there is a feeling of pride among the members, owing to the amount of work accomplished under the efficient leadership of our Regent, Mrs. John Maxwell, who, to our regret, refused re-election for the coming year. She was untiring in everything she undertook for the good of the chapter and we will miss her wise counsel.

We have met all of our obligations for the Society the past year. Appropriations have been made for the following: Two scholarships, one for the Blue Ridge Industrial School, Dyke County, Virginia; the other for a mountain girl. Our part in decorating Continental Hall for the State Conference, the Jefferson Memorial, Wakefield Memorial Association, Ellis Island, Friendship House, Library Fund, Chapter House, State Regent’s reception, Fourth of July celebration, Americanization, one hundred fifty dollars for a chair in memory of Thomas Jefferson to be placed in Constitution Hall, D. A. R. Student Fund and contribution for the restoration of the old Presbyterian Meeting House in Alexandria, Virginia, in whose yard lie buried a number of Revolutionary soldiers. The remainder of our funds appropriated was given toward the box to be purchased by the District for the New Auditorium. We marked the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, Major Samuel Cooper, who is buried in the yard of Old Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia.

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JULIA BROWNLEY HARRISON, Historian.
# D. A. R. State Membership

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* Total at large membership, 5,599.
The 34th State Meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Waterbury, Connecticut, on October 7, 1927, the Melicent Porter Chapter of that city acting as hostess, and the State Regent, Miss Katharine Arnold Nettleton, presiding. The guest of honor was the President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau. Six hundred and fifty Daughters were in attendance at the First Congregational Church, where the sessions took place. The platform on which the guests were seated was made beautiful with dahlias of every brilliant fall color, and with three flags, the Stars and Stripes, the Connecticut State Flag, and the D. A. R. banner, carried to their places by Boy Scouts at the head of the long procession of officers and guests.

The invocation was pronounced by the pastor of the church, the Rev. H. D. Gallaudet, after which the audience joined in singing the Star Spangled Banner, and in giving the salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. Elmer E. Knapp, State Flag Chairman. Mrs. James V. Reed, as regent of the hostess chapter, extended a cordial welcome, and the Hon. F. P. Guilfoile, mayor of the City of Waterbury, offered the welcome of the city. Appropriate response in the name of the State Organization was made by the State Regent.

Connecticut was honored with a number of guests, all of whom made brief speeches of greeting. These included Connecticut's own Vice-President General, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell; Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle of Illinois, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Herbert Backus, State Regent of Ohio, and Mrs. James C. Peabody, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mr. George S. Godard, State President of the S. A. R., who also read a letter of congratulation and greeting from the National President of the S. A. R., Mr. Ernest E. Rogers of Connecticut; and Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin of London and Paris brought a fourfold word of greeting from overseas, conveying messages of friendship from the American Women's Clubs of both London and Paris, the London, England, Chapter of London, and the Benjamin Franklin Chapter of Paris, of which she was the Organizing Regent. Mrs. Griffin then presented to the President General a replica of the coat-of-arms of Washington, as found over the doors in Sulgrave Manor, and in the Sulgrave church.

The address of the morning was given by the President General, Mrs. Brosseau, and contained a clear statement of the society's stand on the subject of national defense, and an account of certain of the forces at work in this country to undermine religion, law and order. She concluded with a summons to the society to stand for America, using the ballot as a potent weapon, and to have faith in our own organization, in our country, and in its leaders.

At the afternoon session greetings were extended by the Honorary President General from Connecticut, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, and by the State Vice-Regent, Miss Emeline A. Street. Two stirring addresses also featured this session, the first by Mrs. Wm. Sherman Walker, National Chairman of the Committee on National Defense, who taught her hearers a new a-b-c by her summing up of atheistic, bolshevistic and communistic activities in our country; and the second by the Rev. James Gordon Gilkey, D. D., pastor of the South Congregational Church of Springfield, Massachusetts, whose topic was, "Is the Modern Home a Failure?"

Groups of songs by Mrs. Edward Herr and Mrs. Charles C. Foster added much to the spirit of the meetings, and the afternoon session ended with the singing of America by the audience. An informal tea and reception held in the parlor of the church by the Melicent Porter Chapter gave an opportunity for the Connecticut Daughters to meet the guests of honor and one another,
and concluded the program of a very successful State meeting.

MARY LOUISE PARDEE,  
State Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS

The fall meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, October 3-4, 1927. The State Regent, Mrs. James Charles Peabody, presided.

The program opened with a procession of National and State officers, escorted by the pages. Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, President General, was escorted to the platform by Major John Bion Richards of Fall River. The invocation was given by Rev. Edward Tillotson, rector of Holy Name Episcopal Church of Swampscott. This was followed by the pledge to the flag, the singing of four verses of America, and the American's Creed. A most graceful address of welcome was given by Mrs. Ruth Burbank Pennell, Regent of the hostess chapter, Brigadier John Glover of Lynn. This was followed by a fitting response from Mrs. Edgar Burr Smith of the Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter of Greenfield. On the platform with the State Regent were Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, President General Miss Isabe; Wyman Gordon, Vice-President General; Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Horace Martin Farnham, Librarian General, and Mrs. William S. Shaw, State Regent of Maine, who each in turn brought greetings to the Massachusetts Daughters. A delightful song program was given by Miss Marion Fraser Hoyt, accompanied by Miss Helen Ramsdell. The principal speaker of the session was Mr. Fred R. Marvin of the Key Men of America.

At 6.30 Monday evening came the reception to the members with the National and State Officers and the President of the Sons of the American Revolution in the receiving line. Immediately following this the banquet was held with the State Regent and National Officers in places of honor.

In her address the President General said that "It is fully 12 years since the Society took its stand for National Defense, 'Preparedness' it was termed, but the World War proved that the practical demonstration of the word was inadequate. Therefore, it was tacitly rejected because of the belief that preparedness might be interpreted to mean war—that abhorred thing which the whole civilized world wishes to avoid." She further said that it is unfortunate that "a stand for National defense, defined in the sense of protection through armament or reasonable preparation is often interpreted as militaristic. To remain American and keep American means the preservation of the home and the definitely defined status of woman; without her home, without her social rights, what position has she? None. The abolishment of these essentials means that she immediately becomes the victim of a new order that is not only out of harmony with progress and the established ideals of our time, but harks back many centuries to an age of moral and physical enslavement that is not pleasant to contemplate." In closing she said, "Have faith in yourselves, in your organization, in your country and its leaders; not blind, mute faith, but faith in their integrity of purpose. Not always can the honest individual find it possible to be in perfect accord with proposed measures, but the greater the leaders, the less resentment will they feel against those who voice sincere opposition. The truly great have a just conception of human fallibility, including their own."

The Tuesday morning session opened at 9:45 with the State Chaplain, Mrs. Gertrude Messer Cross, leading the devotions. Then came three-minute reports from the State Officers and the chairmen of the different committees. Mrs. Russell William Magna, Chairman of Constitution Hall Finance Committee, reported that cash amounting to approximately $700,000 has been raised towards the Fund. She urged most strongly that the rest of the sum to make the total of $1,000,000 be in the hands of the committee before March 1. "A penny a day from every member" would put us over the top.

The slogan from our Chairman of Conservation and Thrift, "A tree grown is a tree saved," has been accepted. Plant a tree for every baby born and every loved one gone.

It was voted to support the National Original Immigration Quota, passed in 1924; also voted to support national defense.
Tuesday afternoon the Daughters were entertained at a tea at the Episcopal Parish House in the historic city of Marblehead. The old church was built in 1714. The Daughters were also privileged to visit the Lee Mansion, a beautiful example of early Colonial architecture.

Thus ended one of the most interesting and most helpful of the state meetings of the Massachusetts Daughters.

MARY F. FREEMAN SAVERY,
State Historian.

NEW JERSEY

"High Water Mark" was reached in the history of autumn meetings of New Jersey Daughters, on September 29, 1927, when the Conference convened at "Washington's Headquarters" (The Ford Mansion), in Morristown. The Hostess Chapters, Morristown, Parsippany and Beacon Fire proved themselves the last word in courtesy and thoughtfulness.

Space forbids the noting of the many agencies which combined to make the Conference the delight and inspiration it was. An outstanding feature was the presence of our honored President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, who with our Curator General, Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, occupied the platform beside our State Regent, Mrs. William A. Becker; Mrs. Charles R. Banks, Vice-President General from New Jersey and National Chairman of Ellis Island Committee; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, ex-Chaplain General; Mrs. H. D. Fitts, ex-State Regent; Mrs. Louis V. Hubbard, President New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the State Officers were grouped around the platform.

Judge Joshua R. Salmon welcomed the Conference to the "Headquarters," which he characterized as a "Shrine" and a "Mecca."

The address of our President General had been eagerly looked forward to and, as usual, no one was disappointed; its dignified, comprehensive portrayal of the aspirations and work of the National Society, particularly its support of the Government in its National Defense program, stirred the hearts of the audience. The challenge to every individual to express his or her convictions by use of the franchise was most timely. Congressman Harold F. Hoffman captivated his hearers by the happy way in which he introduced humor and pathos into his patriotic talk. "Some Phases of the Immigration Problem" were explained by Hon. Benjamin M. Day, Commissioner of Immigration, New York.

The reception to National and State Officers was held in the Glen, directly back of the Headquarters. A delightful program of music and recitation—in Colonial costume, was provided by the Hostess Chapters. The weather, the addresses, the music, the splendid manifestation of good fellowship and unity of purpose, is the culmination of a long line of efficient State Regents and the present incumbent of the office, Mrs. Wm. A. Becker, is making an enviable record for herself and the State Society.

Could the ancient Headquarters speak, one was moved to wonder what would have been said regarding the contrast with the happy throng seated under the grand old trees in 1927 and the serious, war-worn patriots who lived and planned there (better than they knew), during the struggle for freedom for the land which they loved so well.

As citizens of a State whose ground is hallowed by the blood of many a patriot, let us pause to thank God for the heritage which is ours, and as we honor the memory of our ancestors, let us renew our pledge of loyalty to our Country and our Flag.

MRS. A. LONGSTREET STILLWELL,
State Recording Secretary.

NEW MEXICO

For the second time in the space of two years, General Lew Wallace Chapter, of Albuquerque, extended its cordial hospitality to the New Mexico Daughters of the American Revolution, for the Ninth Annual Conference, October 3 and 4, 1927.

Headquarters were maintained at the Franciscan Hotel. Not only were the State board meeting and sessions held here, but the hostess chapter entertained all visiting officers and delegates within its hospitable walls.

As State conferences go, that of New Mexico is small, being composed of but five chapters with 265 members. When one considers the magnificent distances comprehended in a State four hundred miles square,
which have to be traversed by the Daughters, in order to attend a conference from the widely scattered chapters, one appreciates their loyal enthusiasm. The attendance at this one was the largest assembled since its founding in March, 1920, by Mrs. J. F. Hinkle, Organizing and first State Regent.

The State Regent, Mrs. Geo. K. Angle, of Albuquerque, presided over all sessions, Mrs. R. M. Thorne, of Carlsbad, State Chaplain, conducted all devotions, and Mrs. J. F. Hinkle, of Roswell, Custodian of the Flag, directed the patriotic exercises each day.

The conference convened Monday morning, with the bugle call, followed by the official processional, after which the State Regent gave the call to order. Subsequent to the opening exercises, the address of welcome and response, Mrs. Angle delivered her address, making National Defense the keynote. In her comprehensive Regent’s report, given later, the high lights were the gift of $1,000 by the National Society to the New Mexico Conference—one of four in the Southwest—the same to be known as the Tubercular Soldiers’ Aid Fund, and the placing of the New Mexico State stone in the Washington Monument.

The reports of the State Officers indicated efficient service, those of the Chapter Regents a steady progress and growth, and those of the State Chairmen earnest activity in department work.

It was the sense of the conference to place the State Flag (recently adopted) in the Washington Chapel at Valley Forge, but to postpone the contribution of a New Mexico bell in the State Carillon at the memorial until such time as the payments on the box in Constitution Hall, and other obligations should be met.

The closing business session was prefaced with a touching memorial service for the three New Mexico Daughters deceased since the last conference.

The social events provided for their guests by the Lew Wallace Chapter were charming. The Caroline Scott luncheon on Monday, and chapter birthday anniversary luncheon on Tuesday, honoring General Lew Wallace, former Governor of the State, and patron-patriot of the hostess chapter, were beautifully appointed affairs.

At the former the guest of honor, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, National Chairman of the National Old Trails Road Committee, was introduced and spoke of the “Pioneer Mother” monument. A replica of this beautiful marker is to be placed in each of the twelve States of which New Mexico is one, traversed by this important transcontinental highway. Santa Fé and Albuquerque were friendly rivals for this honor, and at the close of the Conference, it was announced that the latter city had been selected as the site.

On Monday night a brilliant reception was tendered the visitors at the home of Mrs. A. G. Shortle, one of New Mexico’s most prominent and devoted Daughters. A splendid program was rendered, consisting of music, readings and addresses, the latter by officials of the N. O. T. R. Association and Mrs. Moss.

(Mrs. Judson) Luna C. Osburn, State Secretary.

VERMONT

General Lewis R. Morris Chapter of Springfield was hostess for the 28th Annual Vermont D. A. R. State Conference, which opened on the evening of October 4th, with a reception at Whiteacres, the home of Mrs. Walter M. White, also the home of the State Regent, Mrs. Katherine W. Kittredge. A guest of honor was Mrs. Caroline Hasham Randall, the youngest Real Daughter of the American Revolution, having just celebrated her 78th birthday. She is in excellent health and fully enjoyed the occasion.

On the morning of October 5th, the Conference assembled in the auditorium of the First Congregational Church. As the strains of a march rolled forth from the organ the national colors were borne up the aisle by the pages, followed by the National Officers, of which the conference was very glad to welcome several, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, President General; Mrs. Charles R. Banks, Vice-President General from New Jersey; Mrs. Julian J. Estey, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. Horace M. Farnham, Librarian General; Mrs. Russell W. Magna, National Chairman of Constitution Hall Finance Committee; Mrs. L. E. Holden, Past Vice-President General; Mrs. James C. Peabody, State Regent of Massachusetts, and State Officers.
Mrs. Kittredge called the assembly to order and declared the 28th Annual Conference of the Vermont Daughters formally opened. The State Chaplain, Miss Jennie A. Valentine, led the devotional exercises, and Mrs. C. C. Maynard of Burlington led the salute to the flag. Mrs. E. J. Fullam, Regent of General Lewis Morris Chapter, cordially welcomed the Daughters to Springfield. Mrs. C. H. Greer, State Vice-Regent, was unable to be present on account of illness and her place was ably filled by Mrs. A. S. Isham of Burlington. Then came greetings from the distinguished guests. Mrs. Brosseau, in her patriotic address, deplored the undisputed fact that radicalism and socialism are seeking to undermine the American tenets of patriotism and religion. Mrs. Charles R. Banks, National Chairman of the Ellis Island Committee, gave her hearers an intimate knowledge of the work being accomplished in helping the immigrant to make a right start and to inspire in him a desire to become a good citizen.

Mrs. Peabody, State Regent of Massachusetts, brought greetings from her State. Mrs. Doane, in behalf of General Lewis Morris Chapter, presented to the National Society two typewritten volumes of old tombstones, records, genealogical data and unpublished historical facts concerning several Vermont towns. Mrs. Farnham, our Librarian General, gratefully accepted the gift.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Kittredge, State Regent, gave her annual report, showing much valuable work successfully accomplished.

The Report of Constitution Hall Finance Committee by Mrs. John H. Stewart, Chairman for Vermont, showed that Vermont has been generous in her gifts. Mrs. Magna, its National Chairman, aroused so much interest that at the close of her talk $102 was raised for the foundation fund and three more chairs were sold. Mrs. Brosseau then conducted a "round table."

Mrs. A. C. Bowman entertained at a colonial tea which was largely attended and much enjoyed. On the table, which was covered with a home-woven, fringed tablecloth, were rare pieces of old pewter.

In the evening the audience listened first to an organ recital by Mark C. La Fontaine and a baritone solo by J. L. Williamson, who responded to an encore. Mrs. Brosseau was called upon by the State Regent for a greeting and gave a short and witty speech. The orator of the evening was Fred R. Marvin of New York.

Thursday morning Miss Valentine paid a graceful tribute to the memory of Mrs. Emily P. S. Moore, Past Vice-President General of Vermont, and the 38 other Daughters who died during the year.

The Resolutions Committee read its report, which was accepted. The Nominating Committee presented the names of the old board of officers and they were elected.

After this came the report of State Officers and chairmen of national committees; all showed an earnest interest in their special lines of work and results accomplished. Mrs. H. M. Farnham, Librarian General, spoke of a book plate for Constitution Hall library, the design of which she showed, which she and her cousin would like to present to the Society. It was gratefully accepted.

The Chapter Regents' reports showed that all chapters are alive and active. Mrs. W. F. Root suggested that the annual dues of the Daughters be three dollars, and that one of the dollars go to form a State budget. After some favorable discussion it was so voted. The final report of the Credential Committee showed 214 Daughters attending. The Conference received an invitation from Green Mountain Chapter to hold its conference in 1928 in Burlington.

EMMA J. RICHMOND,
State Historian.

The Thirty-first Pennsylvania State Conference was held September 20-23, 1927, at the Bedford Springs Hotel, Bedford, Pa., with Adam Holliday, Bedford, Col. John Proctor, Fort Roberdeau and Standing Stone Chapters the hostess group. The attendance was unusually large, more than 500 members being present. All but 28 chapters were represented by one or more delegates.

On the first evening the Daughters assembled to listen to an address, "Making an American," by Rev. Horace Lincoln Jacobs of Bedford. This was followed by an illustrated talk by one of Pennsylvania's
own young women, Miss Margaret P. Humes, on the Car Creek Community Center at Dirk, Kentucky. Later on she was delighted to announce the gift of a new building from one of the members, in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of 1812.

The next morning the conference was formally opened by Mrs. N. Howland Brown, the State Regent. An interesting address of welcome by Hon. S. R. Longenecker, Chief Burgess of Bedford, was followed by greetings from Mrs. John H. Jordan for the hostess chapters. The State Regent, Mrs. Brown, graciously responded and greetings followed from the Sons of the American Revolution and the American Legion.

The outstanding feature of the morning session was the able address of the President General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau. She spoke of the thirty-seven years of organized effort which have produced results of which the Society may well be proud. She stressed the various activities of the great organization—its pioneer work in the search for genealogical and historical records and their subsequent establishment; the gradual expansion of its work along educational lines until now hundreds of thousands of children of both native and foreign born citizens are reached. She said “Our work has been so marked that we have been asked by the federal department of education to aid in the nation-wide survey which is being made to the end that illiteracy may be stamped out of the United States.” She spoke of the stand the Society has taken for National Defense, and emphasized the fact that to remain American and to keep America means the preservation of the home and the definitely defined status of woman, and emphatically asserted that we do not want Russia’s new order duplicated here.

Following this address came greetings from the National officers and ex-officers, the Honorary State Regents, State Ex-Vice Regents and the State ex-officers.

Wednesday afternoon was given up to reports of the State officers, the most important of which was that of the State Regent, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, who gave a detailed account of her work during the year.

The reports of other State and Chapter officers and chairmen of State committees were of interest, suggestive and illuminating.

On Wednesday evening a state dinner was served, with Mr. Lloyd H. Hinkle, Superintendent of Bedford County Schools, the orator of the evening. His subject was “Our Task.” A reception followed in honor of the President General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau; the Honorary President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; the Vice President General from Pennsylvania, Mrs. John Brown Heron; the Treasurer General, Mrs. Adam M. Wyant; the State Regent, Mrs. N. Howland Brown; the State Officers and the members of the State Conference.

On Thursday morning, Rev. H. Howard Stiles, D. D., told the touching story of “Making a Flag Under Difficulties,” after which the conference rose in a body and reverently saluted the tattered flag which he tenderly unfurled.

Thursday afternoon an automobile ride to points of historic interest in and near Bedford, a beautiful mountain drive to the “Summit” and a delightful tea at the Community Center building were enjoyed by most of the Daughters. Thursday evening Hon. Thomas J. Baldridge, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, gave a stirring address on “Pennsylvania’s Part in the Adoption of the Constitution.” On Friday morning Mrs. William Sherman Walker, National Chairman on National Defense, gave one of the most important addresses of the conference.

Mrs. John Brown Heron, Vice President General from Pennsylvania, spoke feelingly on this important subject, and on several occasions reminded the delegates of the Washington Window which Pennsylvania’s Daughters have pledged as their own in that sacred shrine.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Adam M. Wyant, of Pennsylvania, was present at the conference and reported that Pennsylvania stands first in its contributions towards Constitution Hall.

At the close of the Friday morning session the conference adjourned to meet in 1928 at Allentown, as the guests of the Liberty Bell Chapter.

CLARA M. H. MCGUIGAN,
State Chairman of Publicity.
Patriots Off their Pedestals. By Paul Wilstach. Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind. $2.75.

Removing men who have played prominent parts in their country's history from their "pedestals" has become a popular pastime. But there are ways and ways of performing this feat. Mr. Paul Wilstach, in his "Patriots Off Their Pedestals," has succeeded in humanizing the leaders of thought and government in the early days of the republic, but without dimming their fame. Indeed, his new book leaves these historic gentlemen still worthy of the affectionate regard of their countrymen, and makes of them real human beings rather than mere heroic statues.

The author has selected eight of the outstanding figures of the Revolutionary Period and the years which immediately succeeded that period. Four of them attained the Presidency, and four served their country in other capacities. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison sat in the White House. Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Patrick Henry and John Marshall, equally prominent in the stirring days when America battled for its independence and made its first steps as a nation, are the other "patriots" mentioned.

The book presents a fund of personal anecdotes which in itself is character revealing. It has been written with infinite attention to the more homely details of the lives of these great men and is at once entertaining, amusing and informative. Franklin, worldly wise, a thorough politician and always lovable, peers from the pages with jovial good humor. Jefferson, the dreamer, the student and inventor, is shown in his beautiful Monticello, a home more pretentious than the homes of men of aristocratic leanings, still a democrat. John Adams, the firebrand of New England, a prodigious worker always, with an insatiable ambition and attacked frequently by jealousy, is seen at the end of his long life in a forgiving and friendly frame of mind.

Mr. Wilstach has sketched the characters of his "Patriots" with a deft hand. At the same time he has not failed to give them the historical setting, from which it is impossible to disassociate them. His Hamilton is a living figure. John Marshall, the great Chief Justice who, in his long years on the Supreme Bench gave life and substance to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, is one of the most interesting of the sketches. Instead of leaving Marshall a musty, legal figure, the author has painted him "one of the cheeriest, blithest spirits of the early fathers." The "Great Little Madison," as Dolly Todd, who later became his wife, described him, still remains a man of parts under the treatment of Mr. Wilstach, who writes of him as the last survivor of the "heroic age, the last of those American Argonauts," who set forth on the quest for a free and independent America.

"Patriots Off Their Pedestals" is well worth the attention of students of history, but it is no less a fascinating volume for those who seek entertainment as well as instruction from biography.


Mrs. Siegel's most interesting reproduction of miniatures of Jews had a four-fold claim on students of early American art.
It lists ten by Gilbert Stuart, seven by Sully, four by Jarvis, one by Rembrandt Peale, one by Healy, two by St. Memin, three by Malbone, two by Theus, and others attributed for reasons set forth to Wollaston, Peke, Benjamin Trott, Buchanan Reid and Wm. Henry Brown, the remainder being unidentified to date.

The subjects include patriots, philanthropists, officers of the Army and Navy, and among the women of note, the exquisite Rebecca Gratz, whose devoted friendship for Matilda Hoffman—the fiancée of Washington Irving, whose death left him lonely for life—led to the embodiment of her grace, charm and loveliness in the character of "Rebecca" in "Ivanhoe."

Another interesting figure is Commodore Uriah P. Levy, who, dying in 1862, left "Monticello" to the people of the United States for the maintenance of an agricultural school for the children of deceased warrant officers of the U. S. Navy. The will was disputed and the property reverted to the Levy heirs.

The miniature of Jacob Franks is the one that captures and holds attention. He was born in 1688 in London, came here about 1695, was a merchant of standing and became a freeman of the city of New York, August 21, 1711—a splendid commentary on the effect of character in favorable surroundings and on the wisdom of early New York’s attitude toward its Jewish citizens.

The little silhouette of John Moss, quaint as it is, shows the likeness of a great soul. Its most touching manifestation was given as a Committee man in the Damascus affair—which to quote Mrs. Siegel—"marked the first concerted action since the Fall of Jerusalem on the part of Jews all over the world in behalf of their less fortunate brothers."

The Revolutionary officers have been reproduced in the D. A. R. Magazine, and the friends of the colonies in civil life offer additions to these vital records.

The publisher has kept faith with the author and the public, and the book should be added to the “shelf of selection” in every library.


Mr. Delaplaine has made a valuable contribution to American colonial and revolutionary history in his life of Thomas Johnson of Maryland, patriot, statesman, soldier and jurist, who did so much to shape the destinies of his own State and that of the nation.

He was born in 1732 on the home plantation in Calvert County and within a few miles of the shore lines of Westmoreland County, Virginia, where, in the same year were born George Washington and Richard Henry Lee. The three youths grew up in close friendship, which became richer and deeper as the War developed. This was the case particularly with Washington and Johnson; and Mr. Delaplaine, in his well-chosen correspondence, his selection of official documents, his clear direct narrative, has permitted his readers to watch the work of two great souls rising to demands that taxed every faculty, overcoming difficulties that seemed insurmountable, steering a safe course through treason, jealousy and intrigue, and standing shoulder to shoulder in their last great effort for their country’s life and safety—the ratification of the Constitution.

One does not dare to begin quoting, for there is so much fine material that a choice is difficult, and a stop not easily made. But he was a member of the Continental Congress; marched at the head of his troops to Washington’s headquarters in New Jersey in 1777; was the first Governor of Maryland; was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; was urged by Washington to be his Secretary of State; and, to the people of Washington, he is of special interest as one of the three commissioners of our Federal city who instructed Major L’Enfant as to its name.

Mr. Delaplaine has given us a notable book. The nine illustrations include the beautiful Hesselius portrait of Johnson and our own port-hole portrait of Washington—the Rembrandt Peale.

The publishers have done credit to the subject and themselves—good paper, and clear printing, wide margins and solid binding—a book to help every student of American history.
DEFEATISTS IN AMERICA

An alarm gong has sounded. It should be an awakener for those who believe in National Defense. Luxuriating in drowsiness may bring not only disaster to the individual but a nation’s defeat.

Shall we not awaken to a realization that various movements are opposing National Defense? The idea of war resistance—that is a determination not to support any kind of war or to aid relief organizations in time of war—is gaining great headway. Take for instance the organization known as the Women’s Peace Union. This organization is affiliated with the War Resisters’ International, that international body already organized in twenty countries, to oppose military training and to favor the supersession of Capitalism.

The Women’s Peace Union is a most active, resistive unit. The literature circulated by the Women’s Peace Union contains the following amazing propositions:

Amend the Constitution of the United States.
Abolish the Navy.
Provide that the maintenance of all armed forces shall be illegal.
Arrange that not one cent shall be spent for war or preparation for war.
Prohibit all war, offensive or defensive, international or civil.
Excommunicate war by declaring that war for any purpose shall be illegal.

It would be an affront to the organizing ability of the Women’s Peace Union not to recognize that they are carrying on a systematic campaign, not only to weaken the Nation’s defenses, but by methods employed to attain their ends, they are striking a blow at the Constitution of the United States.

If any one doubts this assertion let him inform himself upon the steps already taken by this Union to accomplish their purposes.

Such steps can be enumerated as follows:

The Women’s Peace Union has drafted a Constitutional Amendment.

Senator Frazier of North Dakota was requested by the Union to introduce the Constitutional Amendment it had drafted.

On April 23, 1926, Senator Frazier introduced in the United States Senate this Amendment known as Senate Joint Resolution 100 making war legally impossible.

It has been made public that telegrams and letters endorsing the introduction of the Amendment have poured in to Senator Frazier from all parts of the United States, from England, Europe, China and even from India.

On January 22, 1927, this Amendment was granted a Hearing before a Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate. Senator Frazier introduced the Women’s Peace Union and eight members stated their views. Additional statements from absent members were filed with the Subcommittee.

The Women’s Peace Union prevailed upon Charles Erskine Wood (author of the book “The Heavenly Discourse,” published by the Vanguard Press) to explain to the Subcommittee at this Hearing that “you have got to have education which debunks this thing called ‘patriotism.’” The Daily Worker (Communist organ) rates Mr. Wood’s book, “The Heavenly Discourse” as “sound Anti-Capitalistic propaganda.”

To Miss Elinor Byrns Senator Frazier turned over the conducting of this Hearing. Documents were submitted and ordered incorporated in the Hearings from which can be gleaned the information that among the founders and earliest members of the Women’s Peace Union were women who had been pacifists and non-resistants before and during the period of the World War, 1914-1919, although the Union was not formed until 1921.

The following affirmation regarded as a means of accomplishing immediate and effective resistance was adopted as an essential to membership:

“I wish to join the Women’s Peace Union. I affirm it is my intention never to aid in or sanction war, offensive or defensive, international or civil, in any way, whether by making or handling munitions, subscribing to war loans, using my labor for the purpose of setting others free for war service, helping by money or work.
any relief organization which supports or condones war."

The members at the Hearing, led by Elinor Byrns, presented strange statements, extracts from which appear as follows:

Miss Elinor Byrns: "It is evident, then, that no superficial method of outlawing war would be effective. The seeds of war are embedded deep in our Constitution. They must be eradicated before we can take the legal sanction from war."

Mrs. Caroline Lexow Babcock: "The educational influence of the War Office does not stop there. It permeates into every crack and cranny of civilian life. Every time the Army or National Guard parades, every time a memorial to those who have been killed is dedicated, every time a wreath is placed on the grave of an unknown soldier, every time—and this is practically all the time—the press contains beautiful photographs of army camps, battleships at target practice, glowingly descriptive accounts of the fun and benefit of Army camp life, every time a Government official hurls epithets at pacifists, every time a boy stops at a recruiting stand, even if he does not join them; every time he receives a letter with the official stamp, 'Let's go. Citizens' military training camps'; every time there appears an attack on a foreign power, even if afterwards denied, the War Department is educating not 400,000 young Americans, but 4,000,000 along with their deluded fathers and their hitherto submissive mothers."

Mrs. Sara Bard Field, of California (Mrs. Field will be rememberer as one who expressed herself in a letter as follows: "I have no confidence in anything short of revolution, peaceful by all means, if possible, bloody if necessary, in every land resulting in the establishment of the communist idea in some form, to do away with war. . . . Women should stop short of nothing for the full abolition of war. . . . Pull the support from under it and go about the building of a new world as Russia is painfully trying to do."—Woman Patriot, Sept. 15, 1922): "Like-minded persons in every country, as we know, are now devoting all their strength to end war. In England the uncompromising antiauthoritarian position, so ably put forward by Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, for instance, has for some time had actual political consideration. And a similar proposal is to be urged next year, as we are informed, in the German Reichstag. But now at last in our own country the first brave step has been taken by Senator Frazier. And men and women in every State are indorsing his stand. . . ."

Mrs. Letitia Moon Conard, of Iowa (After discussing the havoc wrought on corn by the corn borers, it will be noted that she compared the Army people to the corn borers): "Now a group of people, Army people, are eating at the heart of those constitutional liberties. I have not learned that anything is to be appropriated for the eradication of those people who are eating at the heart of our constitutional liberties."

Miss Edwina Stanton Babcock, of Massachusetts: "Nations should refuse to go to war in order to save one nation the hundred of millions that are spent in this country yearly on that most mocking, sensational and cowardly word 'defense' and to spend a like sum to show civilians who most desire 'defense' must, against their own wishes, be sent forth to murder and be murdered. Nations should refuse to go to war because no territory has ever been wholly gained or wholly retained by war; because man in the last war came very close to demonstrating his own powerlessness to control his own war machines; because the soldier, becoming an increasingly debased expression of modern life, has become also the scattered expression of breakdown of domestic law and order; and, above all, because the war machine, controlling the pulpit, the press, business, and social life, is rapidly depriving men and women of the power of doing their own thinking and acting in accordance with what their reason tells them."

(In her closing remarks Miss Babcock suggested that youth has "joined in revolt against an idealism by which it could be fooled once more into murdering."")

Miss Babcock continued: "Gentlemen, as American citizens, we demand leadership away from the spirit of war in this country. We demand it by the complete abolition of the armed forces of the United States under the high spiritual implications of our Constitution and by orderly and deliberate methods, but we ask it with fire fearlessness, and that larger, more profound sense of ultimate human values than is offered within the narrow fields of constitutions."

During the Hearing the Boy Scout Movement was referred to and attempts were made to prove that slight variations from militarism existed among Boy Scouts. Additional leaflets are sent about by the Women's Peace Union declaring that the Boy Scout Movement is a kindergarten for war. Included with literature obtainable from their Headquarters is a leaflet propounding on its front cover this interrogation: "The Boy Scout Movement a Blessing or a Menace?" A plea is made to every father and mother to consider the following questions before enrolling boys in the Boy Scout Movement:

Do you want your boy to be a soldier?
Do you want America to be a military nation?
Do you want another World War?

The complete Hearing (the preposterous character of which can be surmised by judging from the pertinent extracts above quoted) was distributed widely by the use (or what might be called the abuse) of the Government franking privilege. Other pieces of literature disseminated include: a blank booklet providing space for signatories to sign declaring they will not help with war service, money, or work for any relief organization in time of war; copies of the War Resister—the news sheet of the War Resisters' International; "No More War" publications; petitions to Congress for complete independent disarmament. The style of booklet the Women's Peace Union is
sending through the mail with big envelopes of material can be gathered by reading extracts from two booklets picked at random from such a collection:

“If you or I salute the flag or stand up to the tune of that barbaric war whoop called The Star Spangled Banner, we are complying with the demands of militarism, sinister mental militarism which is driving us headlong into another World War for the magnificent destruction of civilization. . . .

“California is my native locality, and America is my native locality, but my COUNTRY is the world.” —Militarism in America, by Fanny Bixby Spencer.

“And what is this idol? It is the FLAG—emblem of Mars, god of patriotism and war. . . . Civilized man is in such a state of adulation of this symbol, that he does not consider it wrong to worship it in the presence of the living God. Upon every rostrum, pulpit and altar in the land, this fetish is given the place of honor. This idol, which stands for the glorification of war, hate, violence, the fostering of nationalism, the separation of mankind, which represents all that is contrary to the laws of God, is openly worshipped in the house of God.”—Idols, by W. M. Bower.

An intensive campaign has been conducted in North Dakota by the Women’s Peace Union using the proposed Amendment to the Constitution as the basis of their legislative drive. The results in North Dakota indicate, they report, that the amendment may now be taken in similar fashion to the general public in other States. They have started vigorous work expecting an early reintroduction of the amendment and will again press for action in the next (Seventieth) Congress.

The Women’s Peace Union planned to broadcast their views through a radio program put out from New York State on Armistice Day. The station was silent at that hour, however. Greetings from the War Resisters’ International Headquarters in England were to have been broadcast during the program.

This is no time to “sleep on.” Such a schedule of activity as the Women’s Peace Union proposes should warn all believers in National Defense and arouse them to protect their Constitution and their country.

D. A. R. Movie Guide

The National Chairman on Better Films, Mrs. Newton D. Chapman, endorses the following films:

The Student Prince in Old Heidelberg—Lubitsch has made this beautiful old love story into a delightful picture, with Ramon Novarro, Norma Shearer, and Jean Hersholtz as the stars. For all the family.

The Jazz Singer—Al Jolson’s first starring picture, with Vitaphone accompaniment. A tender story of a Jewish boy of today in conflict with the old. A family picture.

Sunrise—F. W. Murnau, director of “The Last Laugh”—a fine production of great artistry. Adults will like this best.

Les Miserables—Faithfully reproduces Victor Hugo’s great story of Jean Valjean, the convict who was redeemed by the kind parish priest and the love of an orphan child. For the adult.

The Road to Romance—Ramon Novarro in a Conrad story of love and adventure. For all.

Camille—Modern version of the Dumas’ novel with Norma Talmadge. For adults.


It will be of interest to all members of the D. A. R. to know that The Church and Drama Association of New York has undertaken a weekly guide to worthwhile motion pictures and stage plays. It is the purpose of The Church and Drama Association to enlist support for the best in both stage and screen, to make the best pay best. The Rev. George Reid Andrews, 105 East 22nd St., New York City, is executive director of the association which is made up of members of all faiths interested in the drama. The guide goes to churchmen—ministers and laymen—and the plays and pictures are printed in many church calendars. It is expected that 300,000 people in New York City will be reached weekly.
WHOSE ANCESTORS ARE THESE?

JONATHAN CHAFFIN


Children all born at Acton, as follows:
(1) John, b. Oct. 16, 1779, m. abt. 1800, Naomi Chessman. They had 11 children:
   (1) Naomi b. 1800, m. 1821 Benjamin Kennedy, d. 1836.
   (2) Mary, b. 1802, m. 1823 Elisha Holbrook, d. 1880.
   (3) Clarinda, b. 1804, m. 1829 Zina Mossman, d. 1840.
   (4) Lucinda, b. 1806, m. 1834 Jason Holbrook, Jr., d. 1892.
   (5) John, b. 1808, m. 1833 Cynthia Patch, d. 1884.
   (6) Samuel, b. 1812, m. 1839 Ann Bowers, d. 1882.
   (7) Alfred, b. 1814, m. 1846 Caroline Mills, d. 1885.
   (8) Lewis, b. 1816, m. 1845 Catharine Hubbard, d. 1897.
   (9) Nancy, b. 1819, d. unm. 1897.
   (10) Martha, b. 1823, d. unm. 1849.
   (11) Elizabeth b. 1825, m. 1848 Daniel Hubbard, d. 1897.

(2) Nancy, b. April 24, 1781, married 1804 John Robbins. (3) Nathan B. Nov. 14, 1782, married 1807 Mary Wheeler and had 8 children:
   (1) Mary, b. 1808, m. 1826 Justus Kirby, d. 1869.
   (2) Sarah, b. 1810, m. 1833 Joseph P. Ward, d. 1901.
   (3) Nathan, b. 1811 d. 1815.
   (4) Sumner B. 1814, m. (1) 1838 Lucinda Adams, (2) 1855 Mrs. Harriet Judkins, d. 1878.
   (5) Abel b. 1816, m. 1844 Melissa Harding, d. 1890.
   (6) Nathan b. 1819, m. 1842 Laura Churchill, d. 1862.
   (7) Eliza Ann, b. 1820, m. (1) 1838 Levi Damon, (2) Alexander Hodge.
   (8) Lydia Maria, b. 1824, m. William Sanderson, d. 1876.


JONAS BACON

Born in Bedford, Mass. May 8, 1764, married May 18, 1784 in Lexington to Betty Smith, daughter of William and Abigail Smith. She was born Dec. 14, 1766. He died at Henniker New Hampshire, Aug. 12, 1826. His wife died at Malden, July 11, 1833. His name appears on a descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for the term of six months, agreeably to a resolve of June 5, 1780. He was only 17 years of age. He arrived at Springfield, July 8, 1780, and marched to camp the next day under the charge of Lieut. Jackson of the artillery. He was discharged Jan. 8, 1781.

Children all born in Billerica, Mass., as follows:
(1) Elizabeth, b. Sept. 5, 1785, m. (1) 1809 Samuel Reed of Acton, (2) Willard Moore. She died 1859.
(2) Abigail, b. April 17, 1787, m. (1) Jonathan French.
(2) 1812 Rev. Josiah Hill. (3) Jonas Jr. b. May 10, 1789, m. 1818 Louisa Richardson.
(4) William b. April 9, 1791.
(6) Sophronia b. June 5, 1795, m. William Mann.
(7) Oliver b. Sept. 8, 1797, m. 1821 Mary Reed.
(8) George b. Sept. 7, 1799 m. 1824 Mary Bates.
(9) Zulima, b. April 9, 1802 m. 1820 Roger Lane.

Jonas and Louisa Bacon Jr. had 12 children:
(1) William b. 1820.
(2) John b. 1822.
(3) Josiah b. 1824 (4) Oliver b. 1826 (5) Otis b. 1827.
(6) Cyrus b. 1829.
(7) Jacob b.


CAPTAIN NOBLE BENEDICT
Son of Matthew Benedict, one of the sufferers by the burning of Danbury, Conn. by British troops April 27, 1777. Captain Noble Benedict raised a company of 100 soldiers in Fairfield Co. which was incorporated May 1, 1775 as the 6th Co. in the 5th Regt. of the Conn. Line under command of Colonel David Waterbury. Captain Benedict commanded his company during the campaign of 1775 serving before Ticonderoga, Aug. 1775, and before Montreal, and below Fort St. Johns Nov. 1775. He was discharged Dec. 13, 1775: reappointed and taken prisoner in Nov. 1776 at Fort Washington on the Hudson River. He appears to have been appointed captain three times, receiving the last appointment Nov. 1776.

He married Eunice Gregory, July 6, 1763. He died May 19, 1809. They had 5 children: (1) Eunice, b. 1764, d. 1782. (2) Esther, b. 1767, d. 1777. (3) Jere b. 1775, d. 1775. (4) Esther b. 1777, m. Oct. 25th, 1807 John C. Gray. (5) Archibald b. 1782, m. Phoebe Mygatt 1805, daughter of Colonel Eli Mygatt. They had 5 children as follows: (1) Antoinette b. 1806, d. 1824. (2) Eli N. b. 1808 d. 1826. (3) Rebecca b. 1816, and (4) Mary M. b. 1820.


NATHANIEL CANFIELD

John and Anna (Morgan) Canfield had three children: (1) Lucinda, b. 1797 m. 1820 William Keene, d. 1853. (2) David Warren, b. 1808, m. 1834 Caroline Shaw, d. 1871. (3) Joanna b. 1810, m. 1829 William Shugard.


Abner and Elizabeth (Canfield) Dodd had 4 children: (1) Eliza, b. 1801, m. 1825 John Harrington. (2) Abner, b. 1803, m. 1829 Ann Harrison. (3) John, b. 1806, m. (1) Sarah Conklin, (2) Deborah Bennett. (4) Ann, b. 1807. Nicholas and Phebe (Canfield)
Vader had one daughter, Mary Ann who married a man named Packer.

Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Reeve) Canfield had 9 children: (1) Isaac Watts, b. 1815, m. (1) Ann Westervelt, (2) Sophronia Westervelt. (2) Horace, b. 1817, m. 1840, Emeline Collins. (3) Elizabeth, b. 1819, m. 1839, John Post. (4) Theodore, b. 1821, m. 1848, Emeline Menns. (5) Harriet, b. 1823, d. 1826. (6) Julia, b. 1825, d. 1826. (7) George b. 1827, m. Susan Berger. (8) James, b. 1829, d. 1832. (9) Harriet b. 1832, d. 1842. Stephen Canfield had one son, Stephen Jr. b. 1812.

(References: New Jersey Descendants of Thomas and Matthew Canfield. Pg. 98. New Jersey in the Rev., Pg. 531.)

TIMOTHY CANFIELD
Born about 1734. Married Experience Cady. His will was dated April 14, 1809, and probated June 22, 1809. He lived between Rockaway and Denville, New Jersey and is buried at Rockaway. He served as a private in the New Jersey Militia from Morris County. Little is known of this family. They had four children: (1) David, b. about 1779. d. about 1845. Little is known of him. (2) Samuel, m. Rhoda Drake and they had 2 daughters, Electa and Eliza. (3) Phebe, never married. (4) Henry, m. at Rockaway, Oct. 7, 1809, Eunice Howard and had 4 children, David, Henry, Maxwell, and Abraham. Abraham died when a child. In 1823, Henry moved with his family to Ohio, and settled near Newark.

(References: New Jersey Descendants of Thomas and Matthew Canfield. Pg. 117. New Jersey in the Rev. Pg. 531.)

EPHRAIM TEMPLE


LEWIS TABER


Matthew and Elizabeth (Taber) Slocum had the following children: (1) Elizabeth, m. Charles Sweet, d. at Granville, N. Y. 1861. (2) Charles, m. Eliza ——.

Joseph and Cordelia (Briggs) Taber had four children: (1) Amy, b. 1824, d. 1825. (2) William, b. 1827, d. 1835, unm. (3) Mary, b. 1839, m. 1858, Thomas Brayton of Hartford, N. Y. (4) Elizabeth, b. 1841, d. 1863.


John and Amy (Taber) Barker lived in Greenfield, N. Y., where she died in 1847, leaving two sons John and Fred. Lewis and Eliza (Cornell) Taber Jr. moved to Iowa where he died. They had three children: Anna, Lizzie, and Lewis. George and Anna (Taber) Bragg had the following children: (1) Mary. (2) Seneca. (3) Jane. (4) George. (5) Amy.

(References: Descendants of Thomas, Son of Philip Taber. Pg. 45. Mass. Soldiers and Sailors, Vol. XV. Pg. 346.)—M. G. R.


LITTLE, GEORGE, of Ohio Co., Ky. Will dated 1 Feb. 1815. Mentions 2nd wife Mary (also sole exec.). Abner Spray intermarried with my dau Mary, Richard Harris intermarried with my dau Sarah, John Phillips intermarried with my dau Sussanna, John Huntt intermarried with my dau Jane, dec’d, Henry Cockburn intermarried with my dau Nancy, sons Joseph Little, John Little, Jonas Little, William Little, Thomas Little. Book in which the will was recorded having been destroyed it is ordered now that the same be re-recorded. 10 June 1867. Daviess Co. Court.


ANSWERS

3019. Kelsey.—Am a descendant of Solomon Kelsey & his wife Anna Brown & own the Solomon Kelsey homestead which Solomon bought in 1793 at Edmiston Otsego Co., N. Y. The deed says "Solomon Kelsey, yeoman, of Easton Washington Co., N. Y. Records in the Friend's Church in N. Y. City of the Friend’s Church of Otsego Co.say Solomon was the son of Daniel & his wife Anna, dau of Asa & Sarah Brown. Daniel was prob the son of James & Eunice Andrews.
Kelsey James was born in Wethersfield, Conn, 1709, removed to Farmington 1739-40. Would like to know the birthplace of Solomon, whether Easton is correct. Have many Kelsey records. Joseph Kelsey who married Ann Case was prob the oldest brother of Daniel, as he was born 1738 and was killed by Indians in Saratoga Patent in 1775. Would like to correspond with anyone interested in Kelsey history.—Miss Myrta Kelsey, New Rochelle, N. Y.

11968. Little.—Kittochtining Magazine, vol 1 p. 357. Mss of Mrs. Emily Todd Helm. Ludwig Little, Alias Klein, was born in Switzerland or Germany and died near Littletown in 1786. Emigrated to Penna in the Ship "Samuel" Capt Hugh Percy, Landing in Phila. 30 Aug 1737; settled in what is now Germany Twp Adams Co., Pa. He owned lots in the town of Petersburg (Littletown) laid out by his son Peter in 1765. His Will dated 12 Aug 1785 & probated 4 Oct 1786 was signed Klein but is indexed as Little in York Co., records. He married Mary Eva— & their children were Peter, Frederick & Margaret. This confusion in the name led to a blunder in Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography Peter Klein's son Peter Little of Maryland, being described as born in Petersburg, Huntingdon Co., Penna. On his tombstone, the name of the founder of Littletown is Peter Klein. He married Ursula Schreiver — & their children were Barbara who married Matthew Galt; Michael mar 25 July 1778 Mary Quinner; Catherine b 4 Feb 1755 d 13 Dec 1839 married—McSherry, 2nd John Young; Mary, Elizabeth, Susanna who married John Craster; Ludwig, Joseph & Peter. Peter Little b at Littletown, Adams Co., Pa. 1773, died in Baltimore, Md 5 Feb 1831 was son of Peter & Ursula Schreiver Little. He removed to Maryland & settled at Freedom, Carroll Co. Was chosen Federalist from Md & served from 4 Nov 1811 to 3 March 1813 & again 2 Dec 1816 to 3 March 1829. Was appointed by President Madison, Colonel of 38th U. S. Infantry 19 May 1813 & served until 15 June 1815. Lived at Freedom. He was of the family who settled in the district 1765, now Carroll Co., Md. Is buried in the M. E. graveyard near Freedom. Married Catherine — b 1788 d 18 July 1867 had daughter Annabella.—

Mrs. Claire R. Shirk, 809 N. 17th St., Harrisburg, Pa.

12683. Stillman—Robbins.—Lieut. John Stillman married Rachel Robbins 26 October 1737 and had the following children:—Joseph b 16 Sept 1739; Hannah b 13 Feb 1741–2; John b 3 Jan 1743–4; Elizabeth bp April 1746 married Caleb Wright; Lydia b Sept 1752 married Abner Reed; Roger b 4 July 1754 married Mehitable Hurd; Martha bp 22 April 1750 married Capt. James Knowles; Appleton b 24 Dec 1757 married Sarah Chappell, 2nd Amanda Hurd; Robert bp 25 July 1761 married Zipporah Chappell. John Stillman's brother Appleton died young. There is no Martha in list of Elisha's children. Do not find Benjamin among Lieut. John's brothers. Ref:—Ancient Wethersfield, by Stiles vol 2 p 674.—Miss Mary F. Call, 607 University Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

12867. Peters—Prindle.—Prindle genealogy states that Abijah Prindle married Jane, daughter of Abijah & Nancy Peters. Abijah Prindle was an orphan raised in Canandaigua N. Y. born before 1787 was accidentally killed about 1811 & left two children Nancy & Abijah Le Gore (name of his step father which he bore until his marriage) His wife remarried again in 1813. Abijah Le Gore Prindle married Caroline Miriam Pearl.—Miss Mary F. Call, 607 University Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

12842. Starke.—Francis S. Smith's Stark Genealogy gives the following:— "Stafford County, Va. was the home of James Starke & his wife Elizabeth Thornton. Their children were John b in Scotland; James, William, Jeremiah who married Tabitha Carter; Thomas, Donald, Benjamin & Six daughters. Wm. became Chief Justice of York Co. John married Ann Wyatt, ye May 25 1735 & had thirteen children. James, son of James, married Catherine & their children were James, Lydia, Sarah Ann, & Jeremiah who was born 1752" My ancestor John Starke, of near Rochester, N. Y. was born 1764 & died 30 June 1841 was buried at Neville, Clermont Co., Ohio. His wife Catherine Neffe, 1771–1 Sept. 1853 was buried at Greensburg, Ind. They removed from Rochester N. Y. in 1818 to Clermont Co., O. Wanted their marriage date & parentage of each. Their children were Daniel, Ace, James, Lizzie who married
Daniel Collins, Polly who married Dr. Parmer; Nancy who married Anthony Jones; Isaac who married Katie Woolen; Henry who mar Sally; John b 2 Apr. 1806 who mar 22 Apr 1810 Charity Meeker.—Mrs. H. S. McKee, 302 West Sheridan, Greensburg, Ind.

12842. STARKE.—John Starke Sr. married 1735 Anne Wyatt & died 1803. He was a Member of the Hanover County Committee of Safety 1775. Have the record of the Wyatt family taken from the family Bible brought over from England 1663, also a list of John’s children. Ref: William & Mary Quarterly & tombstones in family burying ground.—Mrs. C. M. Gray, Palmyra, Mo.

12842. STARKE.—This query was answered also by Mrs. W. E. Williams, “Sunny Corners,” Berwick, Pennsylvania, who gives the following John Starke Sr. b. 1715 died 1782, married 25 May 1735 Anne Wyatt. Both he & his son John Starke Jr. were on the Committee of Safety 1775. John Starke Jr. married his cousin Elizabeth Wyatt, daughter of Richard Wyatt & his 1st wife Eliz. Streshley.

12843. HAMLIN.—Write to Mrs. Bertha Hamlin Maag, 317 River Forest, Ill. She has traced the Hamlin family & may be able to help you with Joseph Steven Hamlin born in Vt., owned land in Huntington & removed to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.—E. Hamlin, Shelbyville, Ill.

12848. ANDERSON.—Robert Anderson b 1 January 1712 died 9 December 1792 married Elizabeth Clough b 3 April 1722 died Nov. 1779. Their chil were Richard b 1740; Robert b 1741 d 1805 married Elizabeth Shelton; Matthew b 1743 died 1805 married Miss Dabney; Anthony married Ruth New; Cecelia married Wm. Anderson; Richard Clough born 1750; Elizabeth married George Austen; George, Samuel, Mary married Capt. John Anderson, 2nd Rev. Tally; Charles b 10 May 1762 See records of Hanover County, Va. in Va. Land Registrar’s Office. Charles was just 14 years old at the outbreak of the Rev. & was never strong so probably never served. From “Ye Andersons of Virginia & Some of Their Descendants” pub 1908, Robert Anderson did not serve. See also the three volumes of the Chaulkey Records.—Mrs. Edith P. H. McCullough, 1629 Garden St., Santa Barbara, Calif.


12860. PRINDLE.—Derby, Conn. records give the date of birth of John, son of Enos & Deborah Jones Prindle, 7 Sept 1755, this is confirmed by the Prindle Genealogy. Their daughter Elizabeth married Joseph Pease of Derby, Conn. Records of St. James Parish. Derby. Conn contain these entries “Mary, daughter of John Prindle b 6 Sept 1777; Lewis son of Enos Prindle b 26 Feb 1775; Derby Burial records afford this Lewis Prindle, died 12 Aug 1848 aged 73 years; Betsey, his wife, died 5 January 1819 aged 41 years.—Miss Mary F. Call, 607 University Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
## Contributions to Constitution Hall for Month of October, 1927

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Chapter</th>
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<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Mrs. M. G. Godridge, Miss Susan Holmes, Mrs. R. C. Graves, Monument Chapter, % Chair</td>
<td>Minn.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Frank B. Stone, Monument Chapter, Foundation</td>
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<td>Montana Chapters, % Box</td>
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<td>N. H.</td>
<td>130.00</td>
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<td>John J. and Chas. T. Coloney, Through Ashuelot Chapter, Chair</td>
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<tr>
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<td>150.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molly Stark Chapter, Foundation</td>
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<td>N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abigail Fillmore Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<td>Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York City Chapter, Chair</td>
<td>N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patterson Chapter, Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miles Harvey Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<td>Mrs. H. H. McClintock, Bartlesville Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Edward F. Walsh, Bartlesville Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. H. C. Ashby, Tulsa Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cramer Lake Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<td>Bucks County Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Evangeline L. Harvey, Delaware County Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clear Rock Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flag House Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<td>Eight children of Mrs. Margaret Boyd Earhart, Through Pittsburgh Chapter, Chair</td>
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<td>Mrs. Abigail L. C. Hawkey, Tidioute Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Geo. B. Reed, % Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina Chapters, % Chair</td>
<td>S. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hobkirk Hill Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<td>Kings Mountain Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<td>Kosciusko Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<td>Andrew Carruthers Chapter, Chair</td>
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<td>Mrs. A. V. Lane, Jane Douglas Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<td>Mrs. Dallas Scarborough, John Davis Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<td>Mary Isham Keith Chapter, Chair</td>
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<td>Joseph Hedges Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<td>Old Donation Chapter, % Chair</td>
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<td>Superior Chapter, Foundation</td>
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$13,232.32
The special meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, on Friday, December 2, 1927, at 11 o'clock a.m.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the Board arose and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison. This was followed by singing one verse of "America."

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present:

National Officers: Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Wyant, Mrs. Helmick; State Regent: Mrs. Hanger (France); State Vice-Regent: Mrs. Caldwell.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Eli A. Helmick read her report.

**Report of Registrar General**

I have the honor to report 1,100 applications verified and now to be presented to the Board for their acceptance.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH A. HELMICK,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Helmick moved That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 1,100 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Hobart. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 1,100 applicants duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General then read the following list reported since the last Board meeting: Number members deceased, 484; number members resigned, 355, and moved That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 54 former members. Seconded by Mrs. Lord. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 54 former members duly reinstated in the National Society.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, read her report.

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

It gives me pleasure to report as follows: Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Miriam Brewer Richardson at Hope Hull, Alabama; Mrs. Regina Roseborough Mathews at Yuma, Arizona; Miss Andre Roberts at Louisville, Georgia; Mrs. Ellen Boothroyd Brogue at Berwyn, Illinois; Mrs. Mary Ball Coultrap at Naperville, Illinois; Mrs. Hazel Marie Roberts Love at Harve, Montana; Mrs. Maud Cressler Gibb at Miles City, Montana; Mrs. Anna H. Hall at Whitehouse, New Jersey; Mrs. Nellie B. Vidaver at Pelham, New York; Mrs. Marguerite E. Eddy at Jamestown, Rhode Island; Miss Valentine Preston at Mitchell, South Dakota; Mrs. Venner Hooker Carpenter at Comanche, Texas; Mrs. Grace Avery Cooper at Price, Utah; Mrs. Sally Holroyd Hays at Williamson, West Virginia.

The State Regent of Ohio requests chapters authorized at Eaton and Waverly.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired: Miss Jessica Morgan at Rome, Italy; Mrs. Belle C. Davis Heilman at Ocean-side, California; Mrs. Mabel Jarvis Rawlins at Orland, California; Miss Laura B. Warder at Marion, Illinois; Mrs. Ella Myra Morse Gulick at Goodland, Kansas; Miss Mayme Thompson at Alma, Nebraska; Mrs. Mildred B. Crawford at Staunton, Virginia; Mrs. Eva C. Robinson at Harrisville, West Virginia; Mrs. Genevieve Roland Jeffrey at Rawlins, Wyoming.

The reappointment of the following is...
requested by their respective State Regents: Miss Jessica Morgan at Rome, Italy; Mrs. Belle C. Davis Heiman at Oceanside, California; Mrs. Mabel Jarvis Rawlins at Orland, California; Miss Laura B. Warder at Marion, Illinois; Miss Mayme Thompson at Alma, Nebraska.

The authorization of chapters at the following places has expired: Louisa and Murray, Kentucky; Lander and Rock Springs, Wyoming.

By their respective State Regents the following Organizing Regencies are cancelled: Mrs. Grace Goodson Bricker at Marysville, California; Mrs. Mary Lewis Roodhouse at White Hall, Illinois.

The following chapter names have been submitted for approval: Poweshiek for Grinnell, Iowa; Old Whitehouse for Whitehouse, New Jersey; Lewanhaka for Sea Cliff, New York.

The State Regent of Indiana requests permission for the Dorothy Q Chapter at Crawfordsville to incorporate with the view of owning property.

The following chapters have met all requirements and are now presented for confirmation: Captain John Mullan at Kellogg, Idaho; Lucretia Deering at Osage, Iowa; Oskaloosa at Oskaloosa, Iowa; Winfield at Winfield, Iowa; Ezra Parker at Royal Oak, Michigan; Hoosac-Walloomsac at Hoosick Falls, New York; Sarah Kemble Knight at Sayre, Oklahoma; Colonel Richard McCallister at Hanover, Pennsylvania; Neshannock at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania; Charlotte Reeves Robertson at Springfield, Tennessee; Tullahoma at Tullahoma, Tennessee; Captain Charles Croxall at Commerce, Texas; Martha Jefferson Randolph at Sherman, Texas.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the Registrar General and her efficient force of clerks for their splendid cooperation in examining application papers for this meeting—making this report possible.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH IRWIN HOBART.

Mrs. Hobart moved The adoption of my report. Seconded by Mrs. Helmick. Carried.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

SADIE F. EARLE,
Recording Secretary General.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss, by death, of Mrs. Jennie Franklin Hitchborn, widow of Rear Admiral Philip Hitchborn, U. S. Navy.

Mrs. Hitchborn served the National Society as Registrar General in 1895 and in the following year was Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Mrs. Hitchborn died at her home in Washington, D. C., on November 13, 1927, and is interred in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia.
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

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MRS. ALFRED BROSSEAU,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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Valley City, N. Dak.

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603 Johnstone St., Bartlesville, Okla.
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630 Harrold Ave., Gadsden, Ala.

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1034 Jacobs St., Shreveport, La.

MRS. WALTER AMBROSE ROBINSON,
630 Harrold Ave., Gadsden, Ala.
STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS—1927-1928

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MRS. MINNIE H. MACARTNEY PEARSON, 431 Government St., Mobile.

ALASKA
MRS. CLINTON H. MORGAN, College.
MRS. NOEL W. SMITH, 410 2nd St., Anchorage.

ARIZONA
MRS. WILLIAM F. HAMMETT, 315 East Monte Vista Road, Phoenix.
MRS. BYRON L. MOFFITT, Box 145 R. R. No. 1, Tucson.

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MRS. ALLEN COX, 916 Porter St., Helena.
MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMAN, Monticello.

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MRS. JESSE H. SHREVE, 2265 Fort Stockton Drive, San Diego.
MRS. THEODORE J. HOOVER, 37 Salvatierra St., Stanford University.

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MISS LUCY E. GREENE, Box 525, Greeley.

CONNECTICUT
MISS KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON, 61 Seymour Ave., Derby.
MISS EMELINE A. STREET, 424 Whitney Ave., New Haven.

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MRS. CHARLES I. KENT, 1001 Park Place, Wilmington.

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MRS. DAVID D. CALDWELL, 3342 Mt. Pleasant St. N. W., Washington.

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MRS. W. CHARLES MCLEAN, 1201 E. 45th St., Savannah.

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MRS. HERBERT MITCHELL FRANKLIN, 266 Maine St., Tennille.
MRS. WILBER M. CONEY, 121 E. 45th St., Savannah.

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MRS. JOHN W. RIGGS, 1307 N. Main St., Bloomington.

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MRS. FRANK LEE, 3421 University Ave., Des Moines.

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MRS. R. B. CAMPBELL, 1225 Riverside Drive, Wichita.
MRS. J. W. KIRKPATRICK, 516 W. Pine, El Dorado.

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MRS. GRANT EVERETT LILLY, 12 Mentelle Park, Lexington.
MRS. STANLEY FORMAN REED, Maysville.

LOUISIANA
MRS. WILLIAM S. BUCHANAN, 1921 Thornton Court, Alexandria.
MRS. GUERRIC DE COLIGNY, 1305 Pine St., New Orleans.

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MRS. W. S. SHAW, 240 Cottage Road, South Portland.
MRS. VICTOR L. WARREN, Dover-Foxcroft.

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MRS. CHARLES THOMAS MARSDEN, 100 University Parkway W., Baltimore, Md.

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MRS. STEPHEN P. HURD, 268 Edgehill Road, East Milton.

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MRS. CHARLES F. BATHRICK, 281 Upton Ave., Battle Creek.

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MRS. W. S. LINDSLEY, Brooks Ave., Brownsville Park, Minneapolis.

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