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An enduring tie binds England and America, however, as the direct result of the sincere attachment formed between Lawrence Washington and the British Admiral, for it was this friendship which gave an English name to the most honored of American shrines, Mount Vernon, and gave to Admiral Vernon perhaps an even greater memorial than that accorded him in Westminster Abbey or by the Royal Navy. Towns and villages all over the United States, whose names follow that of Mount Vernon-on-the-Potomac, have continued to perpetuate the memorial, and just at this time when another great monument, the Mount Vernon Boulevard, is projected, we Americans may well renew acquaintance with this worthy Englishman and the circumstances which placed his name so endurably among us.

Indirectly whatever commemorates Admiral Vernon and the West Indian campaign of 1740-41, keeps in memory also the bravery and suffering of our North American troops in their first expedition against an enemy on another continent.*

In England, Edward Vernon's name is associated with the work and development of the Royal Navy during the first half of the eighteenth century, for he entered it as midshipman in 1701, was its great hero

forty years later and its champion in and out of Parliament until his death in 1757.

The Vernon family is one of ancient lineage, so that back of Mount Vernon and the Admiral the name can be traced at least to Normandy and to one Robert de Vernon of the town and district of Vernon in the valley of the Seine, who came to England with William the Conqueror. One branch of the English family produced "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," a heroine of Queen Elizabeth's time whom the novelist has made more familiar to us than her illustrious kinsman.

Born near the end of the 17th century, the boy Edward did not live in the stirring times of sea adventure which Dorothy Vernon saw; but he seems to have insisted upon a naval career in spite of the fact that his father, Secretary of State under William III, wished him to become a lawyer.

The early days of his midshipman service were the days of the capture of Gibraltar by England and the real adventures of Alexander Selkirk and Captain Kidd. It was still the era of the Spanish treasure ship and when Vernon was given service in Jamaica and Cuba in 1710, the shipping interests of England and Spain were clashing in the Indies.

Misunderstanding and jealousy between the two nations increased during the first years which he spent as a member of Parliament and in 1739 Vernon became a popular hero after declaring that he, himself, would take Porto Bello—one of Spain's important forts in the Caribbean—if he had but six ships. The country demanded war, and Sir
Horace Walpole, Minister of War, was not allowed to hesitate long before granting Vernon his six ships and making him Vice Admiral of the Blue and Commander in Chief of the West Indies Squadron, with orders to sail at once. In Vernon's time, long before the American Revolution, English admirals displayed the red, white, and blue, and their class was denoted by the color of their flags. An admiral of the red held the center in an engagement, the admiral of the white was in the van, and the blue in the rear.

Porto Bello was a strongly fortified town lying on the north side of the Isthmus of Darien in what is now Panama. Its name came from its beautiful harbor where Spanish ships left their cargoes and re-embarked with precious freight from Panama and South America. It was said that the Spaniards believed the place impregnable. It was not completely manned when Admiral Vernon arrived after a voyage of four months, and his vigorous attack at close range
was followed by a speedy victory. As the Island of Jamaica belonged to England, it became the base of Admiral Vernon’s next operations in the Caribbean, and there he spent several months waiting for re-inforcements before laying siege to Cartagena, a more formidable stronghold than Porto Bello.

It was at this time that the American colonies entered the campaign. King George II’s proclamation of war against Spain had been received here and America was anxious to help. Not only was the King of Spain claiming Georgia as one of his territories, but questions had been raised over the boundaries of Florida and Carolina, and there was smouldering resentment against the attacks of Spanish pirates both on colonial shipping and along the coast. Vernon’s victory at Porto Bello had been celebrated by public rejoicing in Boston, and other American cities as well as in London. So North America readily answered the call of King George for troops, sending in all 3,600 men.* In some of the colonies more men were registered for service than were requested. Money was also voted, as well as provisions, while England was to furnish “pay, cloaths, arms, and ammunition.”

Out of the 3,600 men furnished by the American colonies four companies were from Virginia, with Lawrence Washington as one of the Virginia captains. Lawrence was then about twenty-two years old. As the governor of Virginia had been given the honor of leading the American forces, several transports filled with northern troops came south in October, 1740, to join those from Maryland and Virginia. When they reached Jamaica early in December they found Vernon’s squadron still expecting reinforcements from England. During the following month Lawrence Washington had ample opportunity to make the acquaintance of his commanding officer. Vernon was popular with his men and looked after their welfare. He was fifty-six years old, blunt, honest, and quick to speak, and is described as small of stature, but, like Napoleon, of commanding presence.

The auxiliary forces from England numbered 27,000 soldiers and sailors, and the fleet of 170 vessels was under the command of Sir Chaloner Ogle. According to Roderick Random (and Smollett himself was among the sailors), the combined fleet which neared Cartagena early in March 1741 was at least three times as great as any that had ever anchored in that famous harbor.

Situated east of Porto Bello on the north side of the Gulf of Darien in what is now known as Colombia, Cartagena was even then 200 years old. Its fortifications, built at an enormous cost by Philip II, may still be seen, as well as the sinister torture chamber and judgment room of the Spanish inquisition. Behind Cartagena was that land which the early adventurers knew as El Dorado. Another Englishman, Sir Francis Drake, had successfully attacked the city when Vernon was only two years old, but Drake was not able to hold it for England. The great series of fortifications which military engineers have declared unrivaled
in design, made approach to the city most dangerous, while entrance to the inner harbor was practically impossible for the large ships of an attacking fleet.

In spite of this defence, Vernon during March captured some of the outer forts, others were abandoned at his approach, and the Spanish flagship was taken. Most interesting to us, eight regiments of soldiers and marines were landed and made an encampment, for these forces included at least 200 Americans with Lawrence Washington as one of the captains.

The first camp was exposed to the fire of a Spanish battery on the other side of the harbor entrance. On the night of March 19th a party of 500 seamen and soldiers, said to have been under the command of Captains Washington and Murray, landed on that shore under the muzzles of a masked battery of five guns which the men promptly rushed. With very little loss they captured the main battery, spiked the guns, and set the buildings on fire.

During April General Wentworth made an attack upon Fort Lazar, a strong fortress which guarded the city of Cartagena on the land side, and attempted to take it by storm. The result was disastrous, for although the troops fought bravely, they were beaten back with a loss of 600 out of an attacking force of 1,200. Many more died in the deadly camp on the blistering sands. The wet season added further sickness, and it was decided by a general council of war that the expedition must return to Jamaica as soon as possible. The fleet left the harbor the eighth of May, but so heavy had been the losses and so large a proportion of the men remaining were sick or wounded, that Admiral Vernon wrote on May 30: "Without the aid of the American troops, we could not get our ships to sea."

The Americans, themselves, were heavy losers, for it is known that out of the 500 men from Massachusetts, for instance, only fifty returned.*

As the English fleet withdrew from Cartagena, Vernon was making plans for the subjugation of Cuba and even of Panama. Failing to take the former island, the Admiral abandoned the idea of an attack on Panama and set sail for England October 19, 1741.

Historians and critics have been sharply divided in their estimate of the ability and conduct of Admiral Vernon. Some call him the champion of the sailor, others only credit him with a desire to talk. Some say he was well versed in naval warfare, others that "few men so incompetent have ever trod a quarter-deck." Douglas Ford, one of Vernon’s more recent biographers, points out many injustices and says that Vernon was even criticized for having the fiery spirits allowed the sailors diluted with water. The mixture became known as "grog" from the nickname "Old Grog" which the sailors gave the Admiral on account of his habit of wearing a coat or cloak of grogram in bad weather.

After many months of trying service, Lawrence Washington evidently found much to admire in the man whose name he gave to Mount Vernon. On May 30, 1741, he

wrote to his brother Augustine the following significant paragraphs:

"I have remained on Admiral Vernon's ship ever since we left Hispaniola, vastly to my satisfaction. Our regiment has not received that treatment we expected, but I am resolved to persevere in the undertaking. —War is horrid in fact, but much more so in imagination."

It was in the year that Lawrence set sail for the Caribbean that his father, Augustine Washington, had conveyed to him 2,500 acres on the upper Potomac which included the site of Mount Vernon. Nothing positive seems to be known about the dwelling on the estate at that time. Wilstach, the historian, says that the first home which had been erected on or near the site of the present mansion was burned in 1739 and that probably there remained only the log cabins of slaves and the brick barn which is still standing. It is said that Lawrence, who, after his return to Virginia, was Adjutant General of colonial troops in his district, intended to go to England and join the regular army. But when his marriage to Anne Fairfax in 1743 was projected and his father died in the same year, it seems probable that he remodeled or erected the old portion of the mansion which still remains, put his estate in order to receive his bride, and in giving it a name selected that of his friend, Edward Vernon.

The corner stone, which was discovered only a few years ago, may well belong to the home erected for a bride, for a heart is engraved in the center of the stone. Two crossed battle axes protect the heart, and on either side are the initials "L. W."

Lawrence, who had a brilliant mind, considerable wealth, and a beautiful wife, became a popular member of the House of Burgesses,
and Mount Vernon, even before it passed into the hands of George, his younger brother, was a social center.

It was a tradition in the Washington family and is so entered in the records of the Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association, that the lantern which hung “in the great passage” was a gift from the Admiral to the new home which bore his name. It hangs in the passage to-day, having been returned by Miss Mary Custis Lee after a sojourn at Arlington House and the National Museum. Admiral Vernon sent also a Porto Bello medal and the picture which is hanging over the mantel in the West Parlor, supposed to represent a part of his fleet before Cartagena.

Although Mount Vernon came into George Washington’s possession after the death of Lawrence and his small daughter in 1752, no one knows just what furnishings have survived that early date. One book, shown in the inventory of George Washington’s library, holds the eye in this connection, since it describes the British uniforms of 1742. Personal belongings were widely scattered after Martha Washington’s death, and most of those which remained in the Washington family came there by purchase. The old clock on the stairs at Mount Vernon, which had belonged to Lawrence Washington and much later came into the possession of Mrs. Edmonia Phelps McClurg, was sent by her to the Mount Vernon Association in 1910. With it she presented a steel engraving of Gainsborough’s portrait of Admiral Vernon, and a print of the Vernon coat-of-arms. There is also at Mount Vernon a plaster medallion of the Admiral, and an engraving of another portrait of him by Bardwell. The few articles mentioned are all that can be seen today at Lawrence Washington’s old home which are reminiscent of its first owner and his English friend.
The oil painting of Lawrence, which still hung on the wall at Mount Vernon when Benson Lossing visited there, has been preserved by the family of John Augustine Washington, grand-nephew of the General, and now belongs to Mrs. Lawrence Washington of Washington, D.C., the widow of a Lawrence many generations later than the subject of the picture.

Below the portrait now hangs Lawrence Washington's commission under the seal of King George II, which made him a captain in our first A.E.F. It is dated June 9, 1740.

Like Lawrence Washington, Admiral Vernon has no living descendants, but there are many families, even in America, who are proud to bear the same family name. Vernons were among the first emigrants, and one Samuel Vernon of Newport, Rhode Island, whose sea trade was so extensive that he could lose seven ships without flinching, was destined to be General Washington's assistant in the war against England as President of the Continental Navy Board.

The Vernon gravestones in the old Newport burying ground show the same coat of arms as that which belonged to Admiral Vernon's branch of the family. The family motto, *Ver non semper viret*, "Spring does not always flourish,"—was changed by Admiral Vernon's admirers from negative to positive by uniting the first two words and therefore reads, "Vernon always flourishes." In America, at least, this is still true, for as long as Mount Vernon is honored, Admiral Vernon's name will be remembered on this side of the Atlantic.
A MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

THE INTERVENING weeks between February first and April fifteenth, when the thirty-eighth Continental Congress convenes, bring many responsibilities to the chapters and their officers. One of the most important is the selection and election of delegates and alternates. Chapters entitled to one or more delegates should pick with care the women who are of a certainty to represent them. The first consideration is whether they will take the responsibility of representation seriously and will attend the sessions with regularity. That means promptness and sincere, intelligent participation in the important deliberations. It also means a possible sacrifice, for the allurements of the Nation’s capital are manifold and, to the infrequent visitor, are often quite irresistible.

The alternates should be carefully chosen and not selected at random merely for the sake of filling up the credential blanks. There must be a reasonable assurance from the alternates themselves that they expect to attend Congress or, at least, that they will go if required to take the delegates’ places. The function of the alternate is to stand ready to fill the depleted ranks and the responsibility should not be minimized.

Of necessity there are weighty details in connection with chapter representation at Continental Congress, and it devolves upon the Regent and Treasurer to see that instructions from the Credential Committee are complied with.

First, be sure that the credential blanks are filled out properly, signed, and returned to Washington immediately after the election takes place, whether the chapter expects to send representatives or not. Many blanks are returned to Headquarters unsigned, thereby causing much extra work for the credential staff. Send promptly for additional cards with which to supply members attending Congress so they may have these cards in hand when they come to register. Remember also that every communication in the credential envelope is vital and has some distinct connection with Continental Congress or the work of the National Society.

Ascertain for a certainty that all chapter dues are in the hands of the Treasurer-General no later than February first and that state dues are promptly remitted to the State Treasurer. In short, be assured that every financial obligation is discharged before you allow delegates or alternates to present their credentials at Congress.

Representatives must be supplied with proper identification papers as required under credential rulings. Those rulings and the National By-laws ought to be carefully studied and every delegate and alternate should be perfectly familiar with both. Lack of obvious information often causes untold embarrassment and cruel disappointment to chapter representatives who in good faith appear before the Credentials Committee at Continental Congress. Upon those who are but dutifully carrying out National rulings, unjust censure is often heaped and bitter feeling ensues. All of this is unnecessary if those concerned will only familiarize themselves with the requirements.

In closing, I beg of you, dear Madam Chapter Regent, to urge your members to attend Congress as delegates, alternates, and visiting Daughters. What they gain in knowledge and inspiration they will give out to their fellow members and you will receive immeasurable aid in your own efforts to convey the National spirit to your chapter.

It is the recognition and conscientious discharge of individual responsibility that alone assures the successful and proper conduct of affairs at Congress. Every loyal Daughter desires harmony and constructive accomplishments. May each badge be a solemn pledge to adherence to the high ideals and purposes of our Society.

GRACE H. BROSSEAU,
President General.
The Most Historic Spot in New Hampshire

Received a majority vote of 89 in the N. H. D. A. R. Contest

CINCINNATI MEMORIAL HALL
EXETER, N. H.

The Ladd-Gilman House erected in 1721 by Nathaniel Ladd. In 1752 became the home of Colonel Nicholas Gilman, Sr., who was Lieutenant of the First Company of the New Hampshire Regiment engaged in the operation around Lake George in 1755; Colonel of New Hampshire militia 1776 to 1780; Lieutenant of Captain John Langdon's company of minute men, which marched to Saratoga in 1777 to resist the invasion of Burgoyne; Treasurer and Receiver General of New Hampshire from 1776 to his death in 1783; Continental Loan officer during the war; Member of the Committee of Safety.

Birthplace of John Taylor Gilman (1753-1828). He was Sergeant of Captain Hackett's company of minute men from Exeter to Cambridge, Mass., April 21, 1775; member of New Hampshire Committee on Claims, 1777; appointed officer of New Hampshire to register wounded soldiers; member New Hampshire Legislature,
1779, 1781, 1810-11; member of Committee of Safety, 1780; Delegate to Hartford Convention, 1780; member of Continental Congress from New Hampshire 1781-82; Treasurer of New Hampshire, 1783 to 1789 and from 1791 to 1794, on commission appointed by Congress to settle war accounts of the several States; Governor of New Hampshire for fourteen terms, 1795-1805 and 1814-1816. This house was the home of Gov. Gilman from 1783 until 1818.

Birthplace of Nicholas Gilman, Jr. (1755-1814); Captain and Adjutant of the Third New Hampshire Continental Line, 1776-1778; Senior Deputy Adjutant General of the Continental Army on the staff of General Washington, 1778 to the close of the war; member from New Hampshire of the Constitutional Convention, 1787; member of the National House of Representatives, 1789-1797; United States Senator from New Hampshire from March 4, 1805 to time of his death in 1814.

Birthplace of Nathaniel Gilman (1759-1847), who succeeded his father as Continental Loan officer in 1783; State Senator 1795 and 1802; Representative, 1804; State Treasurer for eight terms from 1804 to 1814 inclusive.

“During the Revolution this building, the home of Colonel Nicholas Gilman, Sr., became the State Treasury, the town of Exeter then being the seat of State Government, and in the office known as the ‘State Treasury Room’ Col. Gilman signed the paper bills of credit with which the State and Nation were obliged to carry on the war.”

“Here gathered many distinguished military and political characters of the Revolution, notably General Sullivan, General Nathaniel Folsom, Meshech Weare, and many members of the Cincinnati, and members of the Provincial Congress and Committee of Safety.”

The house has been mainly owned and occupied by descendants of Colonel Gilman up to 1902 when the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati purchased the property and “restored it as a memorial to the Continental Army, particularly to the New Hampshire contingent and to those officers of the Regular Line, who at the request of Major General, Baron Von Steuben, and under the leadership of Major General John Sullivan assembled in Exeter and founded the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati.”

The house is furnished with historic furniture of colonial and revolutionary periods, valuable papers, pictures and letters. Here every Fourth of July assemble the members of the Cincinnati and their guests to enjoy the beautiful old house and its historic associations.

Mrs. W. B. Folsom,
State Historian.
The Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Ohio on September 21, 1928, unveiled a tablet on the site of Fort Laurens, in Tuscarawas County, the oldest fort built by militia in the Northwest Territory in 1778.

The Ohio Archeological and Historical Society presented the site to the Ohio Daughters.

Citizens of near-by towns, members of the Chapters from Massillon, Canton and Akron were present with the school children from Bolivar, the nearest town. The children, with their teachers, marched in a body from the school buildings a mile away and furnished the patriotic songs for the occasion.

Mrs. O. D. Dailey, State Chairman of Historic Sites, arranged the program, with the assistance of Mrs. M. V. Ream, newly appointed Organizing Regent of Tuscarawas County.

Mrs. Herbert Backus, our State Regent, introduced the speakers. Mrs. C. B. Galbreth, Secretary of the Ohio State Historical and Archeological Society, delivered an historical address on the building of Fort Laurens. Mrs. Dailey told of the work of the D. A. R. in marking historic sites, and read an account of the personal experiences of Ephraim Bates when the fort was built. This account was attached to his pension now in the pension records in Washington. The tablet was unveiled by two boys, descendants of Revolutionary soldiers.
FINANCING OUR ENDORSED SCHOOLS

By Sarah Corbin Robert

National Chairman, Committee on Patriotic Education

(Continued from January Magazine)

"It's a strange sight to see a body take more interest in you than you take in yourself," declared a mountain woman to a teacher.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the teachers in our schools. To succeed, they must put themselves in the place of their pupils, and must see the world as they see it. They must be both born teachers and born mothers. Accustomed to comforts, they must endure the hardships of the life about them. Teachers in our endorsed schools are working for as little as $20 per month and home. Some women of independent means work without pay. They share the mountain food, usually no butter, and often no sugar but sorghum. A number of these women have given from fifteen to twenty-five years to this cause.

I asked one how long she would continue her mountain work. She answered: "While they want us so much and need us so much, I just couldn't think of leaving."

I asked another how often she came "out." She replied: "You've just come over the road." Her gesture was expressive, "I get out usually once a year." One teacher said she had not been away for three years.

In addition to actual work there are always anxieties. A fall of rain and a rise of the creeks may stop all hauling of freight for two or three weeks. Needed supplies may not come in. The "house mother" must plan far in advance for emergencies, as well as for every necessity. The well known mail order houses are her greatest helper, yet one told me of sending to one shop after another for a utensil which would be a time-saver to the girls in the kitchen. With more than a week required for each exchange of letters, such a search is discouraging.

The "house mother" has the responsibility of properly feeding the pupils, a difficult problem with the limited mountain fare. In smaller centers with no nurse, she is responsible for the health of the pupils. With but
one doctor often for an area of 700 or 800 square miles, and with him perhaps a whole day's journey distant, she must recognize the symptoms of the common afflications, and must treat them without professional aid. Yet I heard a mountain worker say:

"I love the school and the people. If it were not for the necessity of getting out to raise money, I would just not come out of the mountains at all."

In the report of her visits to our schools last year, a Vice-Chairman of this Committee said of the young principal of Tamassee: "It is hard for one not used to such work, to realize the numerous duties of a man at the head of a mountain school. In the short time that I was there, Mr. Cain had to drive two girls to the county seat for a spelling match, cut up the hog they had raised and killed, stop leaks in pipes, clean leaves from drains affecting electric light plant, and patch a tire; but in the evening he sat around the fire- place with the workers and girls, and sang with them." The mountain schools can achieve so much from so little, because of such workers as these.

A wrong impression regarding scholarships in mountain schools is prevalent. The person or chapter who presents a scholarship frequently believes that an outright gift is being made to a mountain child. What the scholarship really does is to give to that child the opportunity of earning his own education. In general, the required sum, which varies according to location of school, character of training provided, and length of scholastic year, is the smallest amount upon which the schools dare undertake the support of another pupil. The schools know the life from which the pupil has come and to which he must return. He is accustomed to work and he wishes to earn his way. The scholarship fund is credited to him usually in payment for his labor, and he, in
turn, pays it to the school for board and lodging. There is always an overhead expense to the school not covered by the scholarship. This must be met through other effort. The scholarship puts the child in touch with someone deeply interested in his welfare, gives him a sense of responsibility, and arouses his pride and ambition. The greater the number of scholarships, the greater the stability of the school, for it is, thereby, assured of the service and support of a definite number of pupils.

The three endorsed colleges are Berea College of Kentucky, and Maryville College and Lincoln Memorial University of Tennessee. Like the schools, they must struggle with the desperate problem of self-support. Since from 60 per cent to 90 per cent of their students are mountaineers, they must assume the additional problem of student help. They must provide not only the educational courses, but must devise ways for their students to earn the instruction. The student himself has earned his high school training, hence does not fear to earn a college course. This problem adds tremendously to the strain upon college authorities, for there must be adjustments of schedules, proper grading, rating, and payment of labor, a complicated bookkeeping, and a careful analysis of statistics. The two-or-three-hour a-day workers require an entirely different schedule from the half-day workers. The problem is so great that Berea has a Dean of Labor. There are more than forty labor groups. Recognition of these as an
A PLAY PRESENTED BY MOUNTAIN PUPILS. THEIR COLONIAL COSTUMES WERE MADE FROM CLOTHES SUPPLIED BY THE D. A. R. THE WIGS ARE WHITE STOCKINGS CONVERTED TO THIS USE.

THESE PUPILS LIVE TOO FAR FROM SCHOOL TO WALK THERE.
integral part of college life comes on the annual Labor Day in May when, after contests for the chime ringers, the broom winders, the window washers, the bread molders, the repairers of books, or the distributors of the college mail, students are rewarded for greatest efficiency. Maryville has devised ingenious methods of providing its girls with work by the manufacturing and marketing of advertised products. The extension work of the colleges is noteworthy. They send demonstration agents, lecturers, and moving pictures, far into the mountains, and hold short term “opportunity schools” for all who can come, regardless of previous preparation. Persons often ask whether the schools will, in future, become self-supporting and no longer need our aid. A few schools have built up endowments, but when one realizes that the income from the largest of these, excluding the colleges, is but $6,000 to $7,000 a year it is clear that they are far from self-supporting. A number of schools have no endowment whatsoever and must provide complete support from year to year. In questionnaires answered by the schools last year, the executives of every one reported that they were personally responsible for the raising of many thousands of dollars each year, the sums varying according to the size and the scope of the school. The president of one of the endorsed colleges said that, to operate under present conditions, 80 per cent of his time must be spent in the raising of funds. Scholarships will doubtless be needed for generations to come, and with the increase in scholarships comes the need for more buildings, and more funds to provide for increased operating expenses. Many of the great universities of the country have in recent years made drives for endowments of millions of dollars. The aim is to improve their standards of housing, the beauty of their buildings, and the character of their instruction. Our schools and colleges have the same aspirations for improvement of standards. They are still struggling with the problems of barest necessities. Our help will be needed far into the future. In its support of the endorsed schools, the Society is helping directly in the establishment of a dependable American citizenship...
TODAY Washington's birthday is celebrated in various ways, but in the budding days of our Republic our forefathers were inclined to stick to a more conservative form of amusement. They chose to celebrate the birth of prominent men of that period by giving, shortly following the close of the Revolutionary War, not a birthday, but a birthnight, ball.

The first ball was given by residents of the city of Alexandria, Virginia, and was held in Gadsby's Tavern, one of the famous hostelries of that period. It was located on the turnpike over which poured the stream of traffic from Richmond and the south to Philadelphia, then the Capital.

It was a large three-story brick building having twenty rooms and a remarkably good stock of old liquors for its patrons. Mine host, however, jealously guarded the reputation of his house and frequently posted notices to the effect that order and propriety would be preserved at all times, and for the more effectively carrying this intention into execution, he declared that there should be no species of gambling whatsoever in the tavern. Considering the propensity of the times for this form of pleasure we wonder that he had a good patronage, but from the records it is evident that these restrictions did not deter travelers from frequenting Mr. Gadsby's tavern.

His establishment became the favorite stopping place of the distinguished men of the country who were journeying to the capital, or who sought Washington at his
home in Mount Vernon, but eight miles distant. Therefore, it was quite fitting that the first birthnight ball in honor of the Father of our Country should be held in this tavern, which, like its contemporaries was furnished with a spacious assembly room.

Some years ago the assembly room was taken from the old tavern and installed in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It has been furnished in a manner appropriate to the period, and is one of the most beautiful interiors on that floor.

It requires no great imagination to conjure up the colorful picture of that first birthnight ball. The gleaming shoulders, powdered wigs, and black patches of the ladies were a foil for the velvets and satins of the opposite sex; there were groups of the most famous beauties of the day who distinguished themselves by binding their hair with bandeaux upon which were embroidered "Long Live the President." The graceful minuet, which Washington led with Mrs. Washington, was his favorite dance. The soft glow of hundreds of flickering candles, the color and beauty, the courtly manners of the times and the glamor of coquetry and chivalry lent a charm to the scene which would be difficult to duplicate today.

The celebrations became general throughout the country, and at length were considered national festivities.

Singularly enough, the last birthnight ball which Washington attended was held in the same place as the first one given in his honor—in the Alexandria Assembly room. That year, 1798, his birthday fell on Sunday, consequently the next day was celebrated. All the belles and beaux of Alexandria and the vicinity were invited to participate. Tickets for admission, according to the newspaper notices, were to be procured at the "Barr."

The following year, 1799, the Washington Society of Alexandria, which always arranged these affairs, planned its usual birthnight ball in honor of the country's most distinguished and best loved citizen. The note in which Washington declined the invitation is interesting for its commentary upon the pleasure which the party afforded.

"Mrs. Washington and I," it said, "have been honored with your polite invitation to the assemblies in Alexandria this winter. Thank you for this mark of your attention. But alas! our dancing days are no more. We wish, however, all those who relish so agreeable and innocent an amusement all the pleasure the season will afford them."

The note was dated at Mount Vernon on November the twelfth. On the twelfth of December, exactly one month later, the country was called to mourn the death of America's foremost citizen.

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The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death of two members:

Mrs. Abbie W. Johnson, of Waterville, Maine, Vice President General from 1912 to 1914, who died on July 15, 1928.

Mrs. Rebecca Buzzell Kendall, of Portland, Maine, Vice President General, 1901 to 1903, 1907 to 1909, who died September 20, 1928.
The following is a complete list of the Marriage Bonds of Monongalia County, Virginia (now West Virginia), from 1796 to 1850. The list runs chronologically. The first name is the name of the contracting party, the second name under it being the female contracting party; the first name to the right of said contracting parties being the name of the father, mother, or in a few cases the name of the deceased husband of the female contracting party; and the name to the right of the last mentioned persons being the name of the bondsman.

The stars after the name of the parent indicates that they had by written consent agreed to the marriage or to a license to be issued.

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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1821

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(To be continued)
ACTION CONCERNING MEMORIAL TO CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON

As the minutes of the meetings of the National Board of Management published in the Magazine must necessarily be brief, the presentation of additional facts concerning the memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison, our first President-General, and a bit of the historical background may be of interest to members throughout the country.

Nearly a century ago Miami College was flourishing in the town of Oxford, Ohio, but in it there was no place for the very young daughters of the faculty. Therefore, a small school was opened directly across the street and each professor gave a certain number of hours every day to the instruction of the children.

Among them was Caroline, daughter of Professor Scott, and as Oxford school gradually developed into a college, she remained as a constant pupil and finally was graduated.

Young Benjamin Harrison became a student at Miami College and there met Caroline Scott. The courtship and marriage of the two popular young people became a part of the annals of Oxford town.

As time went on Oxford College became independent, and finally divorcing itself from its parent, Miami, became a separate institution for the education of women.

Until very recently it maintained a fine reputation and had a high scholastic standard. Then lack of funds became a handicap and expenses had to be reduced to the minimum. As a consequence, the students could not obtain teachers’ certificates because the Board of Education deemed the college not up to standard requirements.

The faculty made a brave struggle to carry on in the face of discouraging conditions, but finally, with colors still aloft, Oxford went down to defeat and a few months ago closed its doors forever.

Then Miami University came to the rescue and virtually took back for care and protection its own child. Knowing the interest and the efforts the Daughters of the American Revolution had put forth to raise money for a dormitory at Oxford College, the trustees of Miami made the following proposition:

That they would rehabilitate the main building of the old group in which the school started, using the original foundations and incorporating the corner stone laid by the Society in 1926 for the proposed new dormitory. A veranda with colonial pillars would be added, the building made modern in every respect, with a commodious lounging room, and when completed would be used as the music department for the girls and a social center as well.

Toward the restoration cost the Trustees offered to accept whatever sum the Daughters were willing to contribute and to add thereto the necessary amount for the completion of the repairs.

Immediate action upon the offer of the Trustees of Miami University was necessary owing to the imperativeness of starting upon the alterations without further delay.

Therefore, the National Board of Management at its meeting held October 31st last, voted to accept the offer of the Trustees and to turn over an amount not to exceed $65,000; this to be cared for by cash on hand in the bank and the chapter pledges for 1928.

The proposition of the Board was promptly accepted and the Trustees have with keen interest entered into the memorial plans. They estimate that in addition to the $65,000 voted by the Board they will spend from $50,000 to $75,000 in order to have a suitable and worthy building.

There are many and obvious advantages in this disposition of the Memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison, upon which the Daughters have so long centered attention and effort.

The Society is relieved of the burden of raising an additional $35,000, which would have been necessary had the original intention been carried out of erecting a complete dormitory at a cost of $100,000.

The care and upkeep of the building and grounds will be assumed by Miami University and the Daughters will thus be relieved of the heavy responsibilities which usually
devolve upon the sponsors of any memorial.

The identity of the Society will in no way be overshadowed or lost, for the building is to be known as “The D. A. R. Memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison.” The Oxford Caroline Scott Chapter of that city will also be privileged to hold its meetings in the building.

When the Twenty-first Annual Ohio State Conference adopted resolutions to present the question of a memorial to the first President General, the following clause was inserted in same:

“Whereas, at the Twenty-first Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Ohio, held in Columbus, March 16th, 17th, and 18th, the proposal to create a memorial to our first President-General, Caroline Scott Harrison, was favorably considered and recommended to be made a national movement, and

“Whereas, to do this adequately the sum of $100,000 will be asked, with a proviso that any gift of money from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to Oxford will, if Oxford College for Women amalgamates with any other institution or for any reason forfeits the charter from the State, said money shall be returned to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution to be used as a memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison, our first President-General;

“Therefore, be it resolved, that the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution ask of the National Board favorable consideration of the proposed memorial, and that it be brought before Congress.”

Thus, when Miami took over Oxford College the fund automatically reverted to the National Society for disposition; and deeming it wise and fitting that the memorial should be placed in the city of Oxford and not diverted to another site or purpose, the National Board of Management felt justified in this emergency in taking action as outlined.

While the memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison will remain amidst the scenes of her girlhood activities, the spirit of her fine womanhood will forever rest as a benediction upon the Society upon which she shed her gracious influence.

D. A. R. Movie Guide

The following films are recommended by Mrs. N. D. Chapman, National Chairman Better Films Committee.

Alias Jimmy Valentine—M. G. M. Intensely interesting detective story with happy ending—showing the ennobling influence of love over hardened criminals. Adults.

Flying Fleet, The—M. G. M.—Ramon Navarro in a clean, wholesome, educational picture dealing with peace-time aviation. For everybody.

Glorious Trail, The—First National.—Interesting story concerning the establishing of the first telegraph lines with raids by Indians. Best for adults.

Hey, Rube—FBO—An entertaining drama of carnival life. Suitable for the family.

Interference—Paramount—A splendid all-talkie film with William Powell, Evelyn Brent and Clive Brook. This is very serious entertainment and decidedly not for children.

Mickey's Wild West—Darmour Productions—Very entertaining comedy for all.

Whozit—Educational—Clever trick photography.

America—United Artists—Romance of American Revolution.

Abraham Lincoln—First National—Drama of Lincoln’s life.


Washington, Father of his Country—United Projector and Film Corp.—A short reel.


and of course—our flag trailer—

“Your Flag and Mine”—Carlyle Ellis, 130 W. 46th St.—Correct salute and pledge of allegiance to the flag.
INDIANA

The Twenty-eighth Annual Conference of the Indiana Daughters met at Terre Haute, with Fort Harrison Chapter as hostess, October 9, 10, and 11, 1928. The sessions were held in the ballroom of the Hotel Deming and were presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. James B. Crankshaw. The State Officers Club held its annual banquet on Monday evening in the “Hoosier Nook” of the Hotel Deming.

Tuesday afternoon, following a business meeting of Chapter Regents, the delegates were taken for a drive to the interesting places of the city. Tuesday evening the call to the colors was sounded by a boy scout, the pages escorted the state officers and guests to the stage and the conference was formally opened by the State Regent. The pages leading the procession carried the flag, the gift of Mrs. Darroch and the state banner, the gift of Mrs. W. W. Winslow, both presented through the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of Indianapolis. After the invocation by the State Chaplain, Mrs. M. A. Doran, the Salute to the Flag was led by Miss Mary A. Field, State Chairman. Correct Use of the Flag, and the American Creed was led by Miss Keziah Stright, State Chairman of Americanization. A welcome from Fort Harrison Chapter was extended by Miss Mary Alice Warren and from the Central District by the Director Mrs. Truman G. Yuncker, the response for the Daughters being given by Mrs. James A. Waugh, State Vice-Regent. Greetings were given by Mrs. James L. Gavin, Vice-President General and Mrs. John A. Carey, Honorary Vice-President General. Mr. Herbert Briggs, S. A. R. spoke on “History in the Public Schools.” Mr. Clem Richards, Chairman of the George Rogers Clarke Memorial, spoke entertainingly upon that subject. The principal address of the evening “Citizenship, Patriotism, and Americanism” by the Rev. Louis A. Rocca, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Fort Wayne, was an inspiration to every one present.

Wednesday morning the Conference was called to order by the State Regent followed
by the invocation by the State Chaplain, the singing of America and the "Indiana Song of Service," the Indiana State D. A. R. Song. Greetings were given by Mrs. Charles W. Ross, Past State Regent and Mrs. James M. Fowler, Past Librarian General, Past Vice-President General and Past State Regent. The morning was occupied with reports by State Officers, Directors of Northern and Southern Districts, and Committees. Preceding the morning session meetings were held by Mrs. Charles L. Mills, State Registrar, for Registrars, and Miss Laura D. Henderson, State Historian, for Historians.

Wednesday afternoon the "Memorial Hour" was led by the State Chaplain, Memorial for Mrs. Frederick Bates, Past State Registrar was given by Mrs. Charles W. Ross, and for the daughters by Mrs. M. A. Doran. Mrs. James L. Gavin sang "Going Home" from Dvorak's "New World Symphony." This was followed by the meeting proper. Greetings were given by Mrs. Henry A. Beck and Mrs. Frank A. Felter, Past State Regents, and the report of the Director of the Central District. At the close of the session the delegates were taken to the site of old Fort Harrison and the Country Club where a reception was tendered them by the Fort Harrison Chapter.

Wednesday evening the annual banquet was given in the Hotel Deming.

On Thursday the morning session was devoted to reports of State Chairmen. The afternoon session was opened with greetings by Mrs. S. E. Perkins and Mrs. H. B. Wilson, Honorary State Regents. Reports of State Chairmen and Committees were concluded. Mrs. A. P. Poorman, State President of the Children of the American Revolution, gave a fine report of the work of the children's organization. An invitation to meet with Pottawotomie Chapter of Gary in 1929 was accepted and the Conference closed with the singing of "God be with you till we meet again." Guests of honor were Mrs. Thomas Kite, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. William J. Sweeney, State Regent of Illinois; Rev. Louis A. Rocca, Rev. George McGinnis, Rev. Walter Scott Elliott, Mr. Herbert Briggs and Mr. Clem Richards.

LAURA D. HENDERSON,
State Historian.

**Pennsylvania**

The Thirty-second State Conference of the Pennsylvania Daughters was held at the Americus Hotel, Allentown, Pa., October 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1928. The Liberty Bell Chapter of that city was the hostess, Miss Irene B. Martin, Regent. The State Regent, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, presided at all sessions of the Conference, and the President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, was the guest of honor.

On Wednesday morning, October 24, the bugler's "assembly" was followed by the procession of pages and State and National officers. They marched to the strains of Sousa's *Liberty Bell March*, which was especially appropriate and thrilling.

The Mayor's address of welcome included an interesting account of the historical trip of the Liberty Bell to Allentown during the Revolution, and the Regent of the Liberty Bell Chapter most graciously invited all of the visitors to be happy participants in the celebration of her Chapter's 36th birthday.

In her clever response to this cordial welcome, the State Regent, Mrs. Brown, called attention to the fact that eleven bells had found refuge in Allentown—the Liberty Bell, the Christ Church bells, the bell of old St. Peter's Church and Allentown's own Liberty Bell.

Mrs. Brown presented a gavel block to be used at all future Conferences. It was made from a tile, removed during the summer from the rotunda of Memorial Continental Hall.

Greetings from other patriotic organizations, from National, Ex-National, and State officers followed.

Among the noted visitors present were the President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, the Honorary President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; Vice-President General from Georgia, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge; Treasurer General, Mrs. Adam M. Wyant; Ex-Vice-President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna; Ex-Vice-President General, Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton and Honorary State Regents and Vice Regents.

Our Vice President General from Pennsylvania, Mrs. John Brown Heron, was greatly missed, and a telegram of sympathy voiced the anxiety of the Conference and its desire for her speedy recovery.

The afternoon session was devoted to reports of State officers to which the members
listened with great interest. They learned that Pennsylvania has 117 Chapters and 12,333 members.

The Regents of two new Chapters were accorded formal presentation: Mrs. J. Gordon Fisher, Col. Richard McCallister Chapter of Hanover, Pa., and Mrs. Joseph H. Baldridge, Massa White Harbison Chapter of Belleview, Pa.

The Treasurer’s report was unusually interesting. Pennsylvania’s contributions to Constitution Hall during the year amounted to $11,952.50; for Patriotic Education to accredited schools $9,243.83; to the Washington Memorial Window at Valley Forge $6,712.88; to the Caroline Scott Memorial $773.80 and to Ellis Island $651.75. We cannot name in detail all of the other interesting contributions but the total expenditures amounted to $27,507.99 in addition to the State Library and Valley Forge funds.

Mrs. Russell William Magna, National Chairman of Constitution Hall Finance Committee, was presented to the Conference, and, captivated her audience by enthusiasm. She carried back to Washington pledges of every kind, and especially names for the corner stone so soon to be laid.

The Conference then adjourned to meet at once in Zion Reformed Church for the beautiful Patriotic Consecration Service which was conducted by Rev. William F. Curtis, President of Cedar Crest College.

As the visitors approached the old church the bugler again sounded his summons, and all paused and breathlessly listened to the silvery tones of Allentown’s Liberty Bell. It now hangs above the entrance to this historic church and was rung in our honor.

An account of this bell appears in the September, 1928, D. A. R. Magazine.

Following the Consecration Service there was a Reception given by Mrs. John A. Frick, President of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women and by the Woman’s Club of Allentown, Miss Edna A. Bachman, President, in honor of the State and National officers.

The formal State Dinner on Wednesday evening in the ballroom of the Americus Hotel with Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, the guest of honor, was the principal social event of the Conference. Mrs. N. Howland Brown, State Regent, presided and introduced the speakers.

Mrs. Brosseau expressed her great pleasure in visiting Allentown for the first time, for it so happened that her husband had long been closely identified with it as president of one of the large manufacturing companies located there; then, in her forceful and effective manner, she urged her hearers to have faith in their organization and to go forward in their endeavors.

Hon. Claude T. Reno, President Judge of Lehigh County, was then introduced and ably presented his subject, “America’s Epic”—the Revolutionary War.

Reports of the Chairmen of the various State Committees occupied most of the session Thursday morning, and reports of the Chapter Regents began. These reports not only show the working strength of the State organization, but open up lines of interest for Chapter members.

Mrs. Anna Gregory, 85 years of age, Pennsylvania’s Real Daughter, was present at most of the sessions and was introduced to the assembly and invited to a place of honor on the platform.

This was the year for the election of State Officers. The ticket was presented by Miss Margaret B. Barnett, Chairman of the Nominating Committee. No opposing candidates were presented for any State office and the following were duly elected: Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, State Regent; Mrs. William H. Alexander, Vice-Regent; Mrs. John Walter Wells, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Herman E. Baumer, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Keysor Fry, Treasurer; Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, Librarian; Mrs. Harold C. White, Historian; Mrs. H. D. Sheppard, Registrar. Directors: Mrs. Frederick Durant, Mrs. J. K. McLanahan, and Mrs. Biddle Arthurs.

On Thursday afternoon the members of the Conference assembled in the old Allentown Cemetery to take part in the unveiling of a tablet by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Liberty Bell Chapter of Allentown in memory of fifty-three soldiers of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 who lie buried there.

The program opened with the unveiling of the tablet by Miss Clara Hess, historian of Liberty Bell Chapter and chairman of Memorial Markers, who was directly responsible for the success of the occasion. There were addresses by Adj. Gen. Frank D.
Beary and Mayor Malcolm W. Gross. An interesting feature was the presence of little Mary Louise Remple, a direct descendant of Serg. Casper Sterner, one of the soldiers memorialized, and who had come with her mother from Colorado especially for this event.

Later in the afternoon Dr. and Mrs. William F. Curtis entertained the members of the Conference at a Reception and Tea in the President’s Home at Cedar Crest College.

The address at the evening session was on Tolerance in American Life by Dr. John A. W. Haas, President of Muhlenberg College.

The closing hours of the last day’s session were busy ones. The Chapter reports were concluded and Resolutions were discussed and adopted. The Conference adjourned early in the afternoon to meet in 1929 at New Castle, Pennsylvania.

CLARA M. H. McGUIGAN, State Chairman of Publicity.

WEST VIRGINIA

The Twenty-third State Conference of the West Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution was held at Bluefield, October 9-10-11, 1928, with John Chapman Chapter as the hostess. The Hotel Virginian was the headquarters for the Conference, and the business meetings and many of the entertainments were held there. Our welcome by Bluefield and the John Chapman Chapter was wholehearted and delightful.

West Virginia State Officers have found it convenient to use the first evening of the Conference for greetings and social amenities, thus leaving free the two days following for the regular business.

On Tuesday evening the Officers Club Banquet was a delightful occasion. After the disposal of the good things to eat, the minutes of the last meeting were read, plans for the future discussed and officers for the ensuing year elected. The “West Virginia Officers Club” was initiated at Elkins in 1926, the By-Laws adopted, and organization completed at Morgantown in 1927.

Following the Banquet our new State Regent, Mrs. William H. Vaught, called the Conference to order, and then came the Invocation, Salute to the Flag, American’s Creed, the singing of America, an address of welcome by Mr. Boyd A. Bennett, one by Mrs. D. E. French, the Regent of the Hostess Chapter, response by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Paul O. Reymann. Next, greetings from the American Legion, the Woman’s Club, Sons of the Revolution, and the Sons of the American Revolution, U. D. C.’s and greetings from our Vice-President General, Mrs. Waiteman H. Conaway. Her appearance was the cause of an ovation from her West Virginia Daughters. A reception at the Bluefield Country Club closed the evening.

The business sessions of Wednesday and Thursday, were interesting, with fine accounts from all quarters. The State Officers each made their reports, the state chairmen of the various activities following, and the Chapter Regents. High points brought out by the reports were as follows:

One chapter, Wheeling, had reached the goal of 200 members, entitling it to three delegates to the National Congress. Another, Buford, had taken prize for greatest number of new subscribers to our D. A. R. Magazine.

One chapter, Elizabeth Ludington Hagans, had completed its Living Flag, and its Regent, Mrs. W. E. Price, was presented with a medal by the Vice-President General on Wednesday evening. This medal was given by the National Flag Association. The Borderland Chapter makes our thirty-first in the state.

Imposing memorials were placed this year, large handsome stone monuments with bronze tablets imbedded, each reciting the history of the event commemorated, and are credited to: Col. Andrew Donnally Chapter; William Morris Chapter; Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter; Col. Morgan Morgan Chapter; Shenandoah Valley Chapter; Wheeling Chapter (Madonna of the Trial).

The contribution from the West Virginia Chapters to Constitution Hall, ending September, 1928, was nearly $19,000.00, a good showing for our little state. For scholarships and the Student Loan Fund the sum given is about $2,000 per year.

The West Virginia State History was reported by the State Historian, Mrs. George C. Baker, as completed. The book is now in the hands of the publisher, with the expectation of delivery early in February. It comprises 300 pages, 300 volumes are to be printed, and the cost to each member will be $3.00.
A Service of Remembrance was held on Thursday morning for deceased members of the year, with particular stress given to our loss of a former State Historian, Mrs. Ida Haymond Rapp, in July, 1928. Then a song, “Until the Dawn,” was sung by a quartette from the Bluefield Lyons Club.

Mrs. Conaway, Vice-President General, presided at the Wednesday evening meeting and Dr. George H. Diehl, President of the Concord State Normal School, delivered an address, “The Spirit of ’76.”

The last year’s officers were re-elected with the exception of the Chaplain, whose term of office had expired, and the Registrar, whose resignation had been sent to the Conference. These offices were filled.

Besides the reception on Tuesday evening, we were entertained at luncheon on Wednesday, in the Hotel ballroom, with about 135 Daughters present; Thursday, the Bluefield Woman’s Club gave a luncheon at the Y. W. C. A. rooms; Thursday a tea by the Bluefield Chapter of U. D. C. at the Elk’s Club; and Wednesday we were taken to Princeton, twelve miles away, where the Matthew French Chapter D. A. R. gave a Colonial Tea for us. Olde fashioned nose-gays were presented to the guests. Olde tyme songes were sung, and a goodlye tyme was had by ale.

Juliette Boyer Baker,
State Historian.

Georgia Daughter Heads American Legion Auxiliary

Mrs. Boyce Ficklen, Jr., of Washington, Ga., is leading the American Legion Auxiliary this year as its National President. Mrs. Ficklen has been active in the Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Legion Auxiliary for a number of years and is finding through her national presidency of the Auxiliary a large opportunity to forward the patriotic causes for which both organizations are striving.

One of Mrs. Ficklen’s primary interests in her work this year is an adequate national defense for America. As National Legislative Chairman of the Auxiliary last year she worked tirelessly for defense measures before Congress, and this year is devoting much of her energies to help unite the patriotic women of the country in a firm stand for adequate defenses. She served as chairman of the Women’s Patriotic Conference on National Defense, held in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., January 29, 30, and 31, under the co-sponsorship of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Auxiliary.

Mrs. Ficklen’s D. A. R. membership is held in the Kettle Creek Chapter, of Wilkes County, Ga., one of the first chapters to be organized in Georgia and of which her mother was a charter member. The chapter takes its name from the Battle of Kettle Creek, fought February 14, 1779, which broke British domination in Georgia. Last year the chapter secured a federal appropriation for marking the battle ground.

Mrs. Ficklen’s maiden name was Lucy Reese Dillard, and the names of Reese and Dillard are prominent in the Revolutionary history of the South. David Reese, from whom Mrs. Ficklen is descended through her mother, was one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. His son, George Reese, served as an officer in the Colonial army.

Matthew Flournoy, one of Virginia’s Revolutionary leaders, is also included in Mrs. Ficklen’s genealogy. Flournoy founded Flournoy’s Fort in Kentucky and later was killed in battle with the Indians. From her father’s side, Mrs. Ficklen draws descent from George Dillard, a Jamestown settler, and from James Stephen Dillard, who came to Virginia with a royal land grant and founded the Williamsburg Plantations at what is now Williamsburg, Va.

In addition to her D. A. R. and Auxiliary affiliations, Mrs. Ficklen is also a member of the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames of America, the French Huguenot Society, of Charleston, S. C., and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. Ficklen’s election to the highest office in the American Legion Auxiliary came after eight years of outstanding service in the organization.
Is it reasonable to restrict immigration? It is needful that the American people refresh their understanding of the immigration situation as it exists at present. Thirty patriotic organizations meeting in Washington in 1928 restated their views upon the question of immigration. Our Society, being a component part of that patriotic, conference reaffirmed this resolution at its Thirty-seventh Continental Congress. The gist of the features of immigration restriction to be emphasized at this time is set forth in this resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, The immigration act of 1924, passed by an overwhelming vote in both Houses of Congress in response to the nationwide demand of the American people, was a well-considered and statesman-like measure for restricting immigration to the United States, and provided a fair basis for apportioning the immigration still permitted in accordance with the present composition of the American people; and

WHEREAS, The total annual immigration legally admitted to the United States, now about 450,000, without counting the great illegal immigration, remains far too large; and

WHEREAS, It is generally conceded that quota restrictions should be extended to Mexico, the West Indies, and the countries of Central and South America, from which we are receiving a large unassimilable immigration detrimental to American labor; and

WHEREAS, The illegal entries of aliens over our land borders and into our seaports are continuing on a large scale, there is need of a check to the admission of foreigners operated for some time if through no other method than by the discouragement of immigration evidenced in the state of public opinion. Thomas Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia epitomizes the necessity of realizing the difference between a Republic grounded on the principle of representative government and the clamoring voices of unassimilated hosts demanding Democracy. He said,

"The mobs of great cities add just so much to the support of pure government as sows do to the strength of the human body; it is the manners and spirit of a people which preserve a republic in vigour. A degeneracy in these is a canker which soon eats to the heart of its laws and constitution."

"Immigration" as such cannot be separated from an analysis of governments. Our Republic recognizes human values. It protects individual life. It glories in the creative ability of the individual. It begets human values. It protects individual life. It glories in the creative ability of the individual. It begets
idealism? Shall we stand our ground, or yield? Are we to be submerged by an overpowering incoming tide of immigration? A review of our immigration history indicates that the periods of immigration naturally fall into the following classifications: First—Immigration bringing no change in the language or customs. Second—Free immigration. Third—Agitation and state regulation. Fourth—Federal control and individual selection. Fifth—Federal control, group selection, and numerical restriction.

To be specific, as the close of the war our country was confronted with a potentially enormous immigration. Unusual numbers wanted to come to America. To stem this exodus to America, Congress passed a quota law of 1921. This law opened the way for the passage of a stronger one in 1924. For then, in 1924, it was thought desirable to change the quota basis. It was felt that the 1910 foreign born system was unreliable in that the proportions of the foreign born in 1910 did not represent the country as a whole. On the 1910 basis of reckoning Southeastern Europe claimed 40 per cent of our immigration, although testing it by our total immigration, only 16 per cent of our population had been furnished by Southeastern Europe. A calculation on the 1920 foreign born would produce similar results. The 1890 foreign-born system was proposed. This would give more advantage to the older immigration groups, but it had the disadvantage of totally ignoring the native stock and later immigration. The outcome was disproportionate quotas to several countries. For example, by this system Germany would be allotted 31 per cent of our immigration, although it has contributed only 16 per cent of our people. Some other countries had similar proportions. Consequently this 1890 foreign-born system was not accepted as a permanency. It was at this point that the National-Origins System was proposed.

What do we mean by the National-Origins Plan? This is a provision likely to be discussed in connection with the bills before Congress. Cancelling extraneous phraseology the National-Origins Plan provides that each nation shall have a share of the quota of immigration, annually, corresponding to the proportion of the population of the country be made? While it is granted that this is a complex problem it is not a deterrent.

A Quota Board comprising a group of experts from the departments of State, Commerce, and Labor under the chairmanship of the assistant to the Director of the Census has pronounced this method scientifically sound and the results of research and reckoning are substantially accurate.

What are the obstacles, then, preventing the National-Origins Plan going into effect? The opposition to National-Origins includes at least three groups—those opposed to all immigration restriction and are willing to attack National-Origins as the first step in an attack on all restriction. They also ask wholesale exceptions in favor of relatives. The second group who get advantage under the 1890 foreign born system want to make the 1890 system permanent. Consequently they reject the National-Origins Plan and the 1920 foreign born system. They urge counting the older immigration but are unwilling to count the native born population.

A third group, chiefly later immigrants, is in favor of basing quotas on the 1920 foreign born, because they were heavily represented in the immigration of that period and only slightly concerned in the 1890 foreign born.

The peril seems to be centered in the indifference of the descendants of the native population and the insistent efforts of the opposition.

In February, 1928, an organization of one hundred language newspapers was formed in New York City for the purpose of putting the quotas on the basis of 1920 (2% of all the foreign born of 1920) and for the purpose of obtaining admission of relatives. The New York Times, under date of February 27, 1928, relates, "Representatives of about 100 newspapers in the foreign language field met and discussed the immigration restrictions at the call of the United Foreign Language Press and National Citizens Committee. The peril seems to be centered in the indifference of the descendants of the native population and the insistent efforts of the opposition.

The Immigration Act of 1924 is popularly known as the Johnson Act in honor of Albert Johnson, the distinguished Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. This Immigration Act of 1924 clearly provides that the so-called 1890 quotas, based on 2 per cent of the foreign born of each nationality here in that year, were only to be used as a temporary basis for apportioning immigration until a computation could be made, in a manner carefully prescribed by law, of the National-Origins of the whole American people. When the Quota Board had completed its report, quota immigration was to be reduced to 150,000 as against 154,000 on the 1890 basis, and each country given a part thereof corresponding to the number of people now in the United States derived from that country either by birth or descent. It was expected that the National-Origins quotas would be put into effect as required by the terms of the law on July 1, 1927, but at the very close of the last session of Congress the date of putting the law into effect was postponed until July 1, 1928, and again it was postponed to July 1, 1929.

Should we not rouse ourselves and let it be known that there is still a great body of people imbued with fidelity to the spirit of the founders of our nation? The American people seemed well satisfied with the Act of 1924 passed by an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress. Their satisfaction misled them and they were taken by surprise to learn that
there was a great movement organized to prevent the fulfillment of this Act. Testimony taken in January, 1927, before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization gives a hint of how strong the foreign opposition to this Act is. Without describing the political pressure brought to bear upon Congress it is sufficient to characterize the situation as menacing. Immigration experts agree that it is time to round out and perfect our present laws restricting immigration. They believe the fundamental parts of the Act of 1924 should be preserved and that the watchword for the future should be "Forward and finish the job."

Richard Washburn Child, in writing in the American Legion Monthly for October, 1928, speaks of "Our open back doors." He quotes the statement of Secretary Davis of the Department of Labor made at Canton, Ohio, to this effect, "By failing to impose quota restrictions on immigration from British North America, Mexico, Central and South America, the United States had made the mistake of leaving the back door to our country open after closing the front door."

Mr. Child sums up the situation by saying, "When a lobby is organized and a subtle campaign is launched to burrow into the dikes built by us against a flood of undesirable immigration, we have reason to look at the source. If it is hyphenated it is bad enough. If it is not American at all it is worse, and if it is anti-American it is a grotesque fact."—American Legion Monthly, September, 1928.

Is it not time to draw the distinction between real settlers and vagrants, between those who become an integral part of our citizenry and those who herd in foreign colonies? As Americans we are commissioned with a difficult task. It is that of keeping America American.

Seven Wise Words

A CEREMONY is meant to impress the beholder, and the almost universal question asked by one unable to attend, is: How did you enjoy it?

The laying of the corner stone of Constitution Hall, on October 30, 1928, was impressive. We who were present shall always remember it; though, perhaps, with different emotions. For example: No one can forget the part that our gracious Mrs. Coolidge took in spreading the first mortar.

I sat in full view of the mighty cenotaph which so often forms the foreground or the background of events in Washington. At Dr. Sizoo's words: "May these walls rise as a great song of devotion to our country, a doxology of patriotism frozen into stone. May these walls hear no voices subversive to the ideals of our fathers, or to their unconquerable faith in Thee . . . " . . . the spirit of Washington, our corner stone of Liberty seemed to hover over us in benediction upon this patriotic consecration. These words left a profound impression upon me.

In a beautiful way, the Daughters of the American Revolution have builded spiritually as well as materially. And because they have done these things, they have prospered and become great; and "a great song of devotion to our country" has arisen.

But all about us subversive voices are compelling attention to their "song." These voices scream that patriotism is an old fashioned word: that if we listen to the seven wise words of our founder, IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR, we are militarists and are become a menace to the world. The pink part of this choir chants that we must disarm as an example: the red part takes up the refrain in a louder and a harsher key; and they all sing Amen.

These voices are increasing in numbers, lulling many a good patriot to sleep. There is a new creed among them, also: "I pledge allegiance to the red flag, and the cause for which it stands." They drink to the "day" of the red revolution! These red forces of destruction are arming with guns, with gasses, and with every type of evil. They are preparing in a thousand ways to bury us in our own ruin. They are trying to corrupt our children; to poison our schools and our churches; to worm their way into our societies on the plea of free speech.

Like the Wise Virgins, the Daughters must not let their lamps be extinguished. They have one Flag: it is the Stars and Stripes. They must fight for that Flag. They have one Faith: it is Patriotism. They must go on preaching it.

Every American hopes that our country may never again be at war. At the same time every American believes we should be prepared to defend ourselves against aggression. Peace gestures do not bring peace; but contempt. Preparedness does not bring war; it brings respect.

"Let us have peace." Our great Washington showed us how it can be done: IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

MARIE J. AUDUS.
JOHN GLAZIER

John Glazier was born Jan. 27, 1767; died Dec. 22, 1829, married Nov. 10, 1787, Hannah Glazier at Watertown, Conn. She was born Oct. 30, 1768. She was living in Baltimore Co., Md. Sept 1, 1838, when she applied for a pension on account of the Revolutionary War services of John Glazier, her husband, then deceased. In her application for pension she states their children were as follows: (1) Parmenius born Aug. 23, 1788; (2) Polly, born July 1, 1791; (3) Sally, born Aug. 15, 1792; (4) Betsey, born Jan. 10, 1795; (5) Fredwin, born May 18, 1800. Her claim was allowed, as was that of her husband before his death, which was made Apr. 13, 1818, from Baltimore, Md., his place of residence at that time. Pension issued November 11, 1818.

John Glazier enlisted in Woodbury, Conn. in 1780, under Captain David Dorrance of the 5th Regt., Continental Line, commanded by Col. Isaac Sherman. He was marched to Yorktown and present at the surrender of the British army under Cornwallis, when he was wounded.

In 1782, he served under Col. Heman Swift until the end of the war. In 1820, he was living in Baltimore, Maryland, with his wife, age 53 years, and a widowed daughter, Sarah Jerome, aged 26 years, and a grandson, child of said Sarah, age 4 yrs., named John H. Jerome, who was born Feb. 26, 1816.

Reference: Widows’ File 4208, Revolutionary War Section, Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

DENIER RELJA or RELYEA

Denier Relja, born about 1757, married in Schenectady, N. Y., May 15, 1778, Annatje (or Nancy) Van Patten. He died Aug. 29, 1797. She gives her age as 76 yrs. Oct., 1838, when she makes application for a widow’s pension for the service of her husband, then deceased. Their children were as follows: (1) David, baptized July 18, 1779; (2) Nicholas, Dec. 1, 1780, died before 1842; (3) Sarah, Feb. 22, 1785, age 57 yrs. in 1842. She was the wife of Cornelius Worner, age 67 in 1842, who was of Sharon, N. Y.; (4) Petrus, born Oct. 19, 1790. On June 12, 1793, Annatje or Nancy, widow of Denier Relja, states she married after her husband’s death William Kneistearn, who died Nov. 12, 1829. Her claim for a pension for services of her former husband, Denier Relja, was allowed Jan. 28, 1843. She was resident Oct. 9, 1838, of Guilderland, Albany County, N. Y., when her application for pension was made.

She states that her husband, Denier Relja, enlisted at Bethlehem, N. Y., in 1776, and served in all about 21 months and 15 days, under the following officers: Captains Abraham Veeder, Jacob Van Arnum, John Groot, and others in Col. Philip Schuyler’s New York Regiment.


JOHN SPELMAN

John Spelman was born in Durham, Conn., Mar. 5, 1740-1, died Sept. 22, 1826, probably West Granville, Mass.; married June 14, 1764, Damaris Rose, born Mar. 8, 1747, in Granville, Mass., died Sept. 11, 1814, the daughter of John and Ruth Holcomb Rose. He moved from Durham to West Granville when quite a lad, with his parents, John and Prudence Pierce Spelman. He followed the occupation of a farmer and owned consider-
able land in that place. The children of John and Damaris Spelman are as follows; (1) Levi, born June 18, 1765, married Salome Crossman; (2) Eliakim, born Aug. 6, 1767, died May 2, 1774; (3) John, born May 7, 1769, married Lucy Moore; (4) Amy, born March 26, 1771, married Moses Tibbals; (5) Ruth, born Mar. 24, 1773, married Moses Tibbals; (6) Jane, born Apr. 29, 1775, married John Dewey; (7) Phineas, born June 20, 1777, married Phoebe Smith; (8) Luther, born July 27, 1779, married Anna Vail; (9) Calvin, born July 13, 1782, married Catherine Stewart.

John Spelman served as Corporal in Captain William Cooley's Company, Colonel John Moseley's Regiment. He first enlisted September 23, 1776, and served 1 month, 22 days; muster roll dated from North Castle. He also served in the same Company and Regiment, August 17, 1777, 4 days, marched on an alarm from Bennington; and again as Corporal in Captain Aaron Coe's Company, same Regiment, September 21, 1777; marched on an alarm by order of General Gates to reinforce the Northern Army; service 1 month, 3 days, roll dated North Castle.


SAMUEL VAIL

Samuel Vail (son of Nathaniel) was born 1730, married at Warren, R. I. The inventory of his estate was taken June 21, 1777 (he was then of Rehoboth) and valued at £823 1s. 2d. His widow Ruth died Feb. 10, 1820, in her 87th year. Their children were: (1) Allen, born December 23, 1756, married Hannah —; (2) Anna, born Feb. 21, 1759, married Jacob Chandler; (3) Abigail, born December 31, 1796, married John Medbury of Rehoboth; (4) Thomas, born April 5, 1763, died Jan., 1796; (5) Mercy, born July 21, 1765, married —; Kent; (6) Elizabeth, born Feb. 28, 1768, married William Jones of Rehoboth; (7) Stockbridge, born Jan. 26, 1770, died July 4, 1777; (8) Ruth, born Feb. 17, 1773, died Dec. 20, 1776.

He served during the Revolution as First Lieutenant of row-galley Spitfire in March, 1776. He lost his life (according to gravestone inscription) by an explosion of powder, April 2, 1777. Rhode Island furnished during the Revolution two row-galleys, Washington and Spitfire. Each carried fifty men.


JOSHUA NAILOR

Joshua Nailor was born 1751, and died June 24, 1833, according to the inscription on his gravestone, standing in 1861 in church burying-ground at Lanes Chapel, Montgomery County, North Carolina. He married June 11, 1782, in Montgomery County, North Carolina, Mourning Stoggins, whose age is given as 96 years in 1861, when she applied for a widow's pension for the Revolutionary War services of her husband Joshua Nailor, then deceased.

The names and ages of their children who were living in 1822, are as follows: Wade Hampton, age 15 years, Nancy, age 12 or 13 years, Jemimah, age 11 years, Joshua, age 9 years, and George age 5 years.

Joshua Nailor was a Revolutionary War Pensioner. He made application from Montgomery County, North Carolina, July 4, 1820, and his claim was allowed. He entered the service as a private in 1775, under Captain Scott in the First Regiment, Maryland Continental Line, and served about two years when he was discharged in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

He enlisted again in August, 1777, in the Fourth Maryland Regiment as a Corporal, and was discharged, May 20, 1780. He received pension issued February 1, 1822, for his services as a private and Corporal, during the Revolutionary War.

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS


CARR, JAMES.—Duplin County, North Carolina. Will dated 1 August 1796, probated October Court 1796. Mentions wife Susannah. “To wife a riding chair that is making at Thomas Findleys” Sons Osburn & John. Daughter Nancy Carr (she is also called Nancy or Anne) Children probably under age of 12 years. Execs: Robert Sloane & Andrew McIntire. Wits: Joseph Dickson, John Holden & John Carr Recorded Will Book “A” page 64.


Slocumb. Wits: Joseph Slocumb & Archibald Clark.


ANSWERS

12495. JAMESON.—Thomas Jameson 1st was born in St. Anne’s Parish, Essex Co. Va. 1768 he removed to Orange Co. & is mentioned in Thomas Walker’s Journal 1750 as “Capt. Jameson near Panther’s Gap, Rockbridge Co., Va., socially styled gentleman & held office of Justice of the Peace.” Wife’s name unknown but his children were James who mar Lucy Hackley; Margaret who mar John Hawkins; Thomas 2nd born 1743 mar 1775 Judith Ball Hackley in Culpeper Co., Va. & died 14 Aug 1827; Lt. John who mar 1st Rachel Bessim & 2nd Elizabeth Davenport. Thomas 2nd & John Jameson were both Rev. sols. Major Andre was delivered to John Jameson. John held Land Office Military Warrant 192 for 6000 acres of land. Judith Ball Hackley was the dau of Judith Ball, dau of Samuel Ball who was the brother of Joseph, the father of Mary Ball mother of George Washington. Would like to correspond.—

Miss J. Gossett, 411 West Van Horn Road, Independence, Mo.

12871. HOPKINS.—In July 1927 No. of the D. A. R. Magazine, page 512, there is a short sketch of Stephen Hopkins. It states that his 1st wife was Sarah Scott a Quakeress. They were married 1726. She died 1733 leaving 5 chil. He mar 2nd Mrs. Anna Smith, a widow, in 1755.—Mrs. W. W. Palfrey, Franklin, Louisiana.

12898. Loomis.—Joseph Loomis of Messing, Eng. was b bef 1590. He mar Mary White 30 June 1614, emigrated to America & set at Windsor, Conn abt 1638. Their son Joseph born abt 1615, Messing, Essex Co., Eng. mar 1st 17 Sept 1646 Sarah Hill of Windsor; he died 26 June 1687, leaving among his chil a son Stephen Loomis b Windsor, Conn 1668, who mar 1 Jan 1690/1 Esther Colt or Coult, & died 1711. Their son Stephen b Windsor, Conn 21 July 1693 died 1769, mar 7 Dec. 1715 Mabel Haskins & had son Seth Loomis b 12 July 1721 Windsor, Conn Mar 1 Mech 1747/8 Esther Kelsey of Hartford. Their son Wright b Windsor, Conn 13 Feb. 1756 d 1877 at Athens, Pa. mar Louisa Barnes & had dau Louise b 1781 mar Daniel Satterlee & d 1816, Athens Pa. A complete record of this family is given in “Loomis Family in America” This book may be obtained from E. S. Loomis 1321 W. 111th St. Cleveland, Ohio.—Mrs. C. M. Cunningham. 510 Stanley Ave., Clarksburg, W. Va.

13020a. DAVIS.—In some old family records I find the name Sarah Davis who was born 9 June 1752. She was probably the mother of Nehemiah Davis Sr. who was born 20 Aug 1778 & died 16 Dec 1854. His wife Mary Allison was born 21 Jan 1789 & died 29 Oct 1882.—R. L. Davis, 1000 Ave. G, Dodge City, Kansas.

12543. VERMILLION.—My Vermillion forefathers were French Huguenots, lived in Maryland & were Rev. soldiers. Will be glad to correspond & exchange data.

12942. ALLISON-MITCHELL.—Will also be glad to correspond & exchange data with desc. of these families.—Mrs. Minerva Hamblin Letton, Valrico, Florida.

12412. BEALE.—I have some old wills & other family data & will be glad to correspond.—Mrs. A. C. Hamblin, 5407 Seminole Ave., Tampa, Florida.
Daniell.—On page 774, December D. A. R. Magazine is given the abstract of the will of James Daniell of Georgia. From Court records the additional data has been collected. In his will James Daniel mentioned his wife Nancy also his granddaughter Patsey Hendrick & his grandson Jesse Daniel Austin, son of Betty Austin. This grandson Jesse Daniel Austin had his name legally changed to Jesse Daniel Austin. The granddaughter Patsey Hendrick died about 1805 aged 9 years, leaving Robert Hendrick, her father, and Louisa, her half-sister. The father Robert Hendrick died 1814 leaving a wife Mary, & a daughter Louisa. The widow Mary Hendrick married again ——Williamson. The daughter Louisa married ——Gibbs. This information is taken from the printed reports of the Supreme Court, in the case of Williamson v. Daniel (12 Wheaton 566). It came before the Supreme Court of The United States 1827. It is possible that exam, of the papers filed in the case might give additional information.—Miss Jean Stephenson, The Canard, Washington, D. C.

13034a. Connor.—John Conner married Elizabeth Kavenaugh & their son Rev. Lewis of Culpeper Co., Va. was born Nov. 1745 & died June 1815. In 1768 he married the widow of Benjamin Davis, & their son Rev. James Wilson Conner, also a Baptist minister, located in Welsh Neck Settlement, S. Car. He removed to Georgia, where he died & his grave has been marked by the D. A. R. Lewis Conner Jr. & James died in Screven Co., Ga. & both left wills. Rev. C. C. Connor (Conner) grandson of the first John, was also a Baptist minister ordained abt 1817. He went to Tennessee.—Mrs. Julian, C. Lane, 317 North Main St., Statesboro, Georgia.

12891. Chapin.—Zilpha Chapin was the daughter of Benjamin, born 6 April 1713 died 6 May 1782, & his third wife Mrs. Jemima Morris born 30 Mch 1720 died 25 Oct 1798. They were married 3 Jan 1750. The said Benjamin was the son of Capt. Seth Chapin b 4 Aug 1668 died 1st April 1746 & his 2nd wife Bethiah Thurston b 30 Apr 1861/2 died 2 Mch 1744, married 1691. Capt. Seth was the son of Josiah Chapin born 1634 died 10 Sept 1726 & his wife Mary King born 15 June 1639 died 30 May 1676, married 30 Nov. 1658. Said Josiah was the son of Deacon Samuel Chapin born 8 Oct 1598 died 11 Nov 1675 & his wife Cicely Penny born 21 Feb. 1601 died 8 Feb 1682/3. Ref:—Chapin Book. Mrs. Clara M. Parker, 142 Benedict Ave., Norwalk, Ohio.

13007. Thornton.—Francis Thornton was the son of John of Granville Co. N. Car. who married Sarah Eaton, daughter of Col. Wm. Eaton, first Sheriff of Granville, Can furnish wills & authentic data. These families were prominent in colonial & revolutionary life of Granville Co.—Jeannette E. Biggs, Oxford, North Carolina.

12960b. Graff.—The children of Hans Graff were David, Daniel, John (Hans Jr) Marcus, Samuel & Jacob. Also daughters Hannah, Veronica and Mary.—Della Shoup Reed, Covington, Indiana.

QUERIES

13058. Mulcher-Antrim.—Wanted ances of Mary Mulcher who mar 1685 James Antrim, Antram, Antrum 1685 of Mansfield Twp, Burlington Co. N. J. Their son Ebenezer mar Elizabeth in 1725. Wanted her maiden name & gen. She was a desc of Mahlone Stacy who came to Amer. in the ship “Shield” reaching Delaware Falls in 1678 & set. in N. J. Their chil were Samuel, Benajah, Sarah & Stacy.

(a) Hawk.—Wanted ances of Charlotte Hawk who mar Samuel Antrim. Their dau mar in 1800 John Forsyth.

(b) White-Wells.—Wanted ances of Amos White & also of his wife Mary Wells prob of N. J. Their dau Nancy mar Abraham Clark whose father Daniel was cousin of Abraham Clark, Signer. Nancy was b 1779.

(c) Hunter.—Wanted parentage of John H. Hunter who mar Orpha Clark 1830 in Eaton, Ohio. Orpha was dau of Abraham & Nancy Clark. They moved to Tippecanoe So. Ind. where John died 1840.—F. O. H. C.

13059. Littleton.—Wanted ances of John Littleton b 30 May 1781 d 27 Feb 1859 mar Gene—who d 30 Mch 1829 in her 47th year. Wanted her maiden name & parentage. Wanted also Rev rec of fathers of each.—A. Y. C.
### D. A. R. State Membership

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*At Large Membership, 4,896*
Old Fort Hall Chapter (Blackfoot, Idaho) has closed its second full year. The Chapter was organized November 10, 1925, with Mrs. J. C. Ingham as organizing regent. Mrs. Ingham has successfully guided the Chapter through its first two years, as regent. Mrs. P. W. Powers will continue the work the coming year.

Our first year's programs were devoted mainly to the study of D. A. R. work and ideals, with a special guest day and birthday program. We joined with the neighboring chapter, Wyeth, at Pocatello, in the celebration of Washington's birthday the first year, but for our program the second year we entertained our husbands at a banquet, followed by a program.

Although the baby chapter, we were the first in Idaho to pay in full our quota to Constitution Hall, and have kept all national and state dues paid in full.

In Patriotic Education work we have offered a prize or medal each year in Junior High for the best essay on a subject of local historical interest. We also have the D. A. R. Magazine in the public library and will have it in Junior High this year. Have also contributed several books to the public library.

We planted a memorial spruce tree for our only deceased member, Mrs. T. B. Dolman, and in the interests of conservation and thrift our members have planted a number of trees and we have been instrumental in having others planted throughout the city. To stimulate interest in preservation of the wild flowers one of our local professors also gave an illustrated lecture on the wild flowers of this vicinity.

Programs of special interest, in addition to the birthday celebrations, include a round table presentation of a Colonial play, in costume, and an evening with our Idaho Falls members, when Mr. Harrington gave an illustrated lecture on the historic spots of Idaho.

Louise E. Spalding, Corresponding Secretary.

Volunteer Chapter (Bristol, Tenn.) was organized in October, 1922, by Miss Margaret McFarland, Organizing Regent. The organizing members of the chapter were formerly members of Sycamore Shoal Chapter of Virginia. These women being native Tennesseans, and feeling that their work in D. A. R. should go to the credit of their native state, withdrew from the Virginia division and organized this new chapter.

Since its organization the chapter has been most energetic in all work sponsored by the D. A. R. It has been fortunate in the selection of its officers, putting in capable, patriotic women who have carried on the work.
WOOSTER WAYNE CHAPTER GIVES A COLONIAL TEA

THIS FLOAT OF YORKTOWN CHAPTER DEPICTS A COLONIAL KITCHEN
BENNINGTON CHAPTER AND GUESTS ON BENNINGTON BATTLEFIELD

CUYAHOGA FALLS CHAPTER STAGES AN ELLIS ISLAND PARTY
most successfully. So far the chapter has had three administrations, the first being in charge of Miss Margaret McFarland, the second by Mrs. John I. Cox, and the present regent is Mrs. John L. Rosser.

The marking of historic spots and graves of Revolutionary heroes has always been an inspiring work for the Volunteers. On Nov. 11, 1927, this chapter planted two Elm trees on the campus of the Tennessee High School to commemorate the memory of Bristol's heroes who gave their lives in the World War. Between the trees was placed a granite marker with bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

THES E ELMS WERE PLANTED
NOV. 11TH. 1927
VOLUNTEER CHAPTER D. A. R.
IN MEMORY OF
BRISTOL'S HEROES OF THE WORLD WAR.

On October 7, 1927, we marked, with a magnificent granite and bronze monument, the site of the old Evan Shelby Fort, the most historic spot in this immediate section. It was the principal fort of pioneer days in the Southern Appalachians. Here were made the plans for the march of the "Over Mountain Men" to the battle of King's Mountain. Here were held the council meetings of John Sevier, Evan and Isaac Shelby, Samuel Drok, and other leaders of pioneer days.

In October, 1927, we established a Student Loan Fund of $1,000 in King College, a school for young men, located in Bristol. This fund is to be loaned, without interest, to young men, without means, to complete their education. The Volunteer Chapter supports a mountain girl in a school in North Carolina. We give two D. A. R. medals each year to students in our Junior High and High School for highest average in Tennessee history.

MRS. EWELL WARREN,
Historian.

Bennington Chapter (Bennington, Vt.) organized a pilgrimage to the Bennington Battlefield, on August 16, 1928, which day commemorates the birthday of the Chapter, as well as the Battle of Bennington in 1777.

We were joined by members of two other Chapters—the Ondawa of Cambridge, and the Hoosac-Walloomsac of Hoosick Falls, N. Y. and we had as a guest, our Honorary Vice-President General Mrs. J. J. Estey, of Brattleboro, Vt.

The program was short and of a patriotic nature, as we wished to devote most of the time to mingling socially at a picnic supper. At the end of the meeting a photograph was taken of the group. The tall flagpole displays the Bennington Battle flag, the small flag belongs to the Chapter, and the monument seen is a handsome memorial marker of granite and bronze, commemorating the Battle, and in honor of the gallant men who fought for our independence.

The inspiration of the hallowed and historic spot with the magnificent scenery, the beautiful weather and the congenial company made the occasion one of unusual interest.

(MRS. H. P.) CAROLINE SEYMOUR JONES,
Regent.

Yorktown Chapter (York, Pa.)—The 150th Anniversary of York as the Capital of the United States was very fittingly commemorated with three days of celebration and Yorktown Chapter D. A. R. took active part in several events.

Impressive exercises were held by the Chapter at the grave of James Smith, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. After the invocation and a eulogy by Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania, white roses were placed by representative school children in a keystone of greens. Gov. Fisher was escorted by our state treasurer, Mrs Frederick Gerber, in placing the first rose.

Services were also held by the Chapter at Philip Livingstone's grave.

A D. A. R. float in the second day parade depicting a Colonial kitchen with the family at work received sincere tribute from the reviewing stand where sat men prominent in National affairs. One Colonial mother was spinning, while another mended beside a typical fireside of Revolutionary times, with her child at her knee. It is interesting to know that the tot was wearing the same dress worn by a child in 1825 when taken by her father to see the table prepared for a banquet to Lafayette in York in that year.

(MRS. H. P.) CAROLINE SEYMOUR JONES,
Regent.
The Chapter presented a large flag to the new William Penn Senior High School at the dedication exercises.

Three contests are sponsored each year in the High, County and eighth grade schools, at which time prizes are given for essays on patriotic subjects.

We placed two Real Daughter markers and two Revolutionary soldier markers during the year.

Mrs. N. Howland Brown, our State Regent was entertained at a Chapter luncheon Nov. 9, 1927, at the Yorktown Hotel. She was the house guest of our State Treasurer while in York.

We are proud to report fourteen members in the Colonel Thomas Hartley Chapter C. A. R., which has lately been organized by one of the energetic members of our Chapter.

A handsome D. A. R. flag was presented to Yorktown Chapter in memory of Mrs. Smyser Williams, a State Vice-Regent in 1907, by her daughter, Mrs. Wm. B. Billmeyer.

In Americanization work, we contribute and cooperate with various local organizations.

Mrs. M. B. Smyser, Corresponding Secretary.

Wooster Wayne Chapter (Wooster, Ohio) had the honor of entertaining the State Regent, Mrs. Bachus and a neighboring Chapter—Leroy, at our annual Flag Day Celebration. Mrs. Bachus gave a splendid address and made many helpful suggestions.

Our meetings are held on the first Friday of each month in the homes of the members. Papers or talks are given on patriotic subjects. Occasionally we have speakers of note, who discuss topics, for example: Hon. J. A. McDowell—"The Constitution," Hon. John McSweeney, our Representative in Congress—"Immigration." Musical numbers and readings also are contributions to the program. The meetings are concluded with a social hour when refreshments are served.

As a Chapter of seventy-two members, we feel proud of our year's record: n co-operation with other patriotic organizations, we took part in Memorial Day exercises, a donation was sent to Ellis Island; graves of seventeen Revolutionary soldiers, buried in Wayne County, were marked; final payment was made for a chair in Continental Hall; ten members planted shrubbery and four have wild flower gardens; the Chapter voted to purchase D. A. R. History for Public Library; the picture "Old Ironsides" was presented to Wooster Public Library and Wooster High School; Christmas greetings were sent to Real Daughters; the Chapter voted a Conservation & Thrift Expense Fund for best essay written; sent $75 to Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, we voted to co-operate with our city in planting shrubbery in a new park allotment, eight members of our Chapter were present at the State Conference held in Cleveland, Ohio; of five papers sent in from the State and accepted by the Lending Bureau at National Headquarters, one was from Wooster Wayne Chapter on the "Origin and Early History of the D. A. R.,” written by Miss Dorothy Morgan.

Pursuing the annual custom of the chapter observing February 22nd, a delightful Tea Party was enjoyed by the members and guests. A number appeared in colonial gowns, giving a true impersonation of the days when full skirts and powdered wigs were worn. Some one has remarked "The observance would not be complete without the Minuet," this was beautifully given, being preceded with a song "An Old Fashioned Garden" and a reading "When Grandma danced the Minuet."

The eyes of the whole world are upon us these days. Daughters of the American Revolution; may we be true to the noble traditions and high ideals laid down by the pioneer members and the founders of this great Republic.

Mrs. O. G. Leapley, Publicity Secretary.

Matthew French Chapter (Princeton, W. Va.).—For the first time in Mercer County's 90 years, a monument was erected to the pioneer settlers, and unveiled by our Chapter on Memorial Day, May 30, 1927 in the presence of several hundred people, to commemorate the massacre of two members of the family of Mitchell Clay by the Indians in 1783 near Lake Shawnee.

The monument consists of a bronze tablet on a stone boulder, which rests on a rough stone base, and was obtained through the Mercer County Court by the efforts of
H. W. Straley, II, a member of the State Historical Commission of West Virginia.

Mitchell Clay and his wife, Phoebe Belcher, settled in what is now Mercer County, in 1775, and they resided there with their fourteen children, un molested until the autumn of 1783, when a party of Indians massacred one son and one daughter and carried a second son to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was tortured and burned.

The program for the unveiling was opened by the D. A. R. Ritual, led by Mrs. Stuart Garrett, Regent of Matthew French Chapter, and Mrs. D. E. French, Regent of John Chapman Chapter of Bluefield, the response being given by a large number of members of both Chapters. Mrs. John Robert Rich, Organizing Regent of Matthew French Chapter, then told of the work of the D. A. R., after which Judge Isaiah C. Herndon, of Welch, made an address on the early history of the County, and of the Clay family, of which he is a lineal descendant. This was followed by the Star Spangled Banner, sung by Mrs. Luther Calhoun Porter, Ex-Regent and a descendant of Mitchell Clay.

The monument was then unveiled by Ann, Watson Herndon, daughter of Judge Isaiah G. Herndon, and Bobby Brown, son of Herbert Brown, both descendants of Mitchell Clay. Three hemlock trees were planted around the monument by the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club and our Chapter. The exercises closed with prayer by Mrs. Ira Mason Smith, our Chaplain.

Bessie Browning Rice, Historian.

Iroquois Chapter, (Worcester, N. Y.) organized Dec. 18, 1911, with a membership of 18 and now has a membership of 68. Meetings are held on or as near the 18th of each month as possible. We chose the name Iroquois, because our town is situated on the Iroquois trail which is from Mohawk to Unadilla.

We have the distinction of having our own Chapter Hall, (unusual in a small town) through the generosity of one of our members. It is known as the "Helen Wilder Wieting Memorial Hall." Built in Colonial style and of brick in construction; the front of the house is adorned with a large plate glass window which is embellished with the insignia and colors of the society.

The Hall is furnished in mahogany, many of the pieces being antiques donated by the members. Among our most cherished relics are a pewter plate which was thrown into a well for safe keeping at the time of the Cherry Valley massacre, and a brass cannon used by the British in the Revolutionary War. There is a well equipped kitchen connected with the hall.

The Chapter has contributed to most of the patriotic organizations endorsed by the National Society and has sent a delegate to every Continental Congress since it was organized. It also gives a high school prize for the best essay on some patriotic subject.

One of the most important events in our chapter's history was held the 30th of May, 1926, when a beautiful memorial service was held. Twenty-two members marched from the Hall, preceded by the color bearer to the Maple Grove Cemetery stopping at the grave of each departed member, where a prayer, sketch of the deceased member, a song or poem was read and a marker placed upon the grave.

Another notable event was the most enthusiastic and patriotic meeting ever held in our town which took place at the
Wieting Opera House on the evening of July 4, 1926, the 150th anniversary of our Independence. The large hall was filled with those eager to take part in the program arranged by Iroquois Chapter.

The meeting opened with America, followed by the Lord’s prayer, and salute to the flag. Then the American’s creed was read, followed by America the Beautiful, sung by the audience.

Our Regent, Mrs. W. D. Jones, in well-chosen words then introduced the speaker of the evening, the Rev. J. W. Flynn, of Oneonta, who gave an appropriate address appealing strongly to the patriotic feelings of the audience. The meeting closed with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner and the Benediction.

KATHERINE H. MCLAUGHLLEN,
Historian.

St. Paul Chapter (St. Paul, Minn.) members and their friends, on Armistice Day, November 11, 1928, gathered around the monument, which towers far above the trees overlooking the banks of the Mississippi at the termination of Summit Avenue. Notwithstanding unfavorable weather, the men and women assembled to pay honor to war heroes, and the sounding of the bugle announced the opening of the service which was without formality. Robert Lacy played “To the Colors,” using for the first time the silver bugle which was awarded him on Wednesday evening, having won the honor as Champion St. Paul Bugler.

It was on November 11, 1923, that the St. Paul Chapter dedicated the Monument to the men and women who gave their lives in the service of their country in the recent World War. At that time airplanes soared in the air showering the Monument with flowers.

As a concluding feature of the morning program, just before sounding taps by Bugler Lacy, Mrs. Howard M. Curry, Regent of the Chapter, placed a laurel wreath at the base of the Monument.

HARRIET W. SCHOOMAKER,
Historian.

Quaker City Chapter (Philadelphia, Pa.). Late in October, our Chapter marked the graves of four Real Daughters. Prominent among those present were our State Regent, Mrs. N. Howland Brown; our Regent, Mrs. Henry R. Dowdy; our past Regents, Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, Miss Emma Crowell (former Recording Secretary General); Mrs. John N. Bradford and Mrs. Thomas F. Durham, together with about thirty officers and members of the Chapter; also the daughter and granddaughter of the late Mrs. Hare, a daughter of Ensign Jacob Krieder of the Revolutionary War.

The following graves of Real Daughters were marked: Mrs. Margaret Krieder Hare, daughter of Ensign Jacob Krieder; Mrs. David Terry (Sarah Doran Terry), who lived to the splendid age of 108 years and four months; Mrs. Harriet Schroeter, a sister of Margaret Krieder Hare. The fourth grave marked was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Denny Gaston, daughter of David Denny, a Revolutionary soldier.

Our flag was carried by a Boy Scout and small flags were distributed to those present. As we saluted the flag, and members placed flowers on each grave, a brief history of the Real Daughter’s father’s service in the Revolutionary War was given by Mrs. Anthony Nardini, Chapter Registrar.

The different graves were marked as follows: The grave of Mrs. Hare by Mrs. P.
SHATEMUC CHAPTER FLOAT

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF QUAKER CITY CHAPTER MARK GRAVES OF FOUR REAL DAUGHTERS
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Joseph M. Caley, the grave of Mrs. Terry by Miss Emma Crowell; the grave of Mrs. Harriet Schroeter by Mrs. Thomas F. Durham; Mrs. Gaston's grave marked by Mrs. John N. Bradford.

With the reading of a short poem we closed with the Lord's Prayer. The Chapter feels proud to have accomplished this work before the thirty-second annual conference at Allentown.

MAYME B. LINDSAY,
Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots Committee.

Glencoe Chapter (Glencoe, Ill.) marked an Indian Trail Tree on April 16. An Indian chief, Evergreen Tree, came and formally blessed and named the tree.

In the past, trees were used to designate the Indian trail through the forest from Green Bay to Chicago. The variety of tree — oak, pine, etc. — gave its name to the trail and the way it was bent indicated direction.

KATHERINE PEABODY GIRLING,
Past Regent.

Shatemuc Chapter (Spring Valley, N. Y.) The Fourth of July is a day of celebration, each year, in Spring Valley; athletic games, speeches, a parade, and ending with fireworks in the evening. The parade this year, was large and contained many very beautiful floats, so that we were very proud when ours received the fourth prize.

ALICE E. MERRITT,
Regent.

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Md.) is the mother chapter in the state of Maryland, being the eighteenth chapter chartered by the National Society, and this year celebrates its thirty-fifth anniversary. It has proven to be a banner year in the amount of splendid work accomplished under the inspiration and fine leadership of the Regent, Mrs. Frederick Irving Mosher, who is completing the fourth year of her administration. The chapter has 280 members, has subscribed to and paid for 16 chairs in Constitution Hall, has taken 45 cubic feet of ground in the foundation, has subscribed its portion to the Maryland box, and has paid $913.84 towards the Maryland bell at Valley Forge. All national and state obligations have been met.

Governor Albert C. Ritchie has honored our Regent, Mrs. Mosher, by appointing her to important commissions.

Each state and national anniversary is celebrated in some appropriate manner, George Washington's Birthday as well as his wedding day being gala occasions. Armistice Day was solemnly observed. The "Pageant of Baltimore Chapter" presented on Maryland Day by chapter members was an interesting occasion as the spirit of the theme, written by a member, Anna Hamilton Wood, depicted the real reason for the existence of the Society. When the Baltimore Chapter delegation reports at the Continental Congress in Washington the place reserved for the delegation is always filled with those elected to serve, and a loyal body of members await their return to hear what instructions they may receive to aid in carrying on the work of our great Society.

Ten members have died during the year, among them, Mrs. George W. Hodges of Annapolis, Md., who served for awhile as Genealogical Editor for the Magazine and whose work as an historian and authority on genealogy is well known.

MARY WEATHERBY COLE PATTON,
Historian.

Ann Rogers Clarke Chapter (Jeffersonville, Ind.) was organized on January 15, 1901, with twenty Charter members—present membership twenty-eight. Meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month, from September to June. Many of our members have written valuable papers on local history and these papers are carefully preserved. Last year our Chapter celebrated its silver anniversary, in the home of our first Regent, Mrs. Fannie B. Pyle Sparks, who served as Regent six years during three different periods, of two years each. Three other Ex-Regents were present and a large number of officers and members. A history of the Chapter for the twenty-five years was given by Mrs. Sparks, followed by a literary and musical program.

The silver offering was used to purchase a Constitution Hall Bond. In December, the Chapter gave Ye Olde Time Feasts. The hall was decorated in the National colors and the members were gowned in Colonial costumes. A part of this fund will be applied on purchase price of a Constitution Hall
chair, as the Chapter voted unanimously to purchase one. We have endeavored to meet all state and national obligations. Sent a box to Ellis Island, participated in Armistice celebration with the American Legion and other patriotic organizations. The float of the Chapter represented Betsy Ross presenting the completed flag to Washington. Observed Flag Day, sent one paper on Clark County, written by a Chapter member, to the Reciprocity Bureau.

A committee has in charge the work of erecting a slab in memory of our revolutionary soldiers buried within our city limits. This slab is to have engraved upon it the names of the deceased. A committee for the Chapter has just completed the earliest records of Clark County, with the first deeds, first marriages, first wills copied verbatim, also a story of the earliest mills in Clark County. One copy is to be retained for our Chapter file and the other sent to the State Chairman of Historical and Genealogical Research. Our meetings are well attended and programs very interesting.

HARRIET P. BIGGERT, Historian.

Daniel Chapman Chapter (Vienna, Ill.)—the city of Metropolis, decided to celebrate the landing, June 28, 1778, of General George Rogers Clark, on his famous march to conquer the Northwest territory for the colonies. The site of this old fort joins the city limits of Metropolis. A fort and mission was erected at this place in 1702 by Father Mermet and M. Juchereau, with thirty Canadians from Kaskasia. It was soon abandoned as a settlement, but later it was repaired and improved by the French as one of their chain of forts to hold the territory against the English. By the treaty of Paris, this old fort, with the surrounding country, fell into the hands of the English. It was never garrisoned by them, which made it easy for Clark to descend the Ohio River, land here and lead his motley army across southern Illinois.

Metropolis organized a George Rogers Clark's Celebration Committee, which arranged a program for four days, beginning on the 28 of June 1928, the Sesquicentennial of Clark's landing. The afternoon of June 29, was assigned to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The citizens recognize that through the efforts of our society, the site of this old fort was taken over by the state in 1903 and from a field of wild growth, made into a beautiful park.

The Tenth Division was invited by the Vice Chairman in charge of the D. A. R. program, to take part in the exercises of the afternoon. Owing to the distance between Metropolis and some of the chapters, only five consented to participate in the exercises. Egyptian, of Cairo, Logan of Carbondale, Captain Jacob Rich of Cobden, Michael Hille eagus of Harrisburg and Daniel Chapman of Vienna, Paducah, and Fort Jefferson Chapters of Paducah, Ky., assisted us.

The first speaker was Judge Middleton of Paducah, Ky. Senator Charles S. Deneen, the principal speaker of the afternoon, followed with an interesting address on the foundation of the laws of this government and why the country had developed so rapidly and so successfully. Ross F. Lockridge gave, briefly, the history of Clark's conquest.

The D. A. R. members of the state responded wonderfully to our invitations and came from beyond Chicago, which is three hundred and fifty miles away.

Some of those present were: Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, Vice-President General, Mrs. Eli Dixon, National Chairman of Student Loan Fund, Mrs. S. D. McKinnery, State Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. T. Scott, State Historian, Mrs. C. T. Page, Ex-State Regent, Mrs. David Peffers, Regent of Aurora Chapter and former State Consulting Registrar, Mrs. T. H. Callahan and Mrs. J. W. Lawrence, Regents of Paducah Chapters Miss Bees Parish, Regent of Michael Hille eagus Chapter, Mrs. Esther McCroy and party of Charleston, Mrs. Jennings of McComb, Miss Evans of Moline, Mrs. McGruder of Cairo and many others.

MRS. P. T. CHAPMAN, Regent.

Edmund Burke Chapter (Waynesboro, Ga.) unveiled a marker on Feb. 2, 1927, its second birthday, to commemorate the battle of Burke Jail.

It has gone down in history as one of the greatest days Waynesboro has ever known. The Regent, Mrs. R. M. McMaster, left nothing undone, but planned every detail to make it the success that it was.
The principal address was made by Mr. Julian Bush of Barnwell, S. C. after which Mrs. H. M. Franklin, State Regent, of Tennille, Ga., brought a message of love and patriotism to the large audience.

The marker was unveiled by Georgia Cates Blount and Hugh A. Macaulay, Jr. and decorated by Gaines Story, Jr. and Arthur Evans, Jr., who were all dressed in colonial costumes.

MRS. R. M. McMASTER.

Jacksonville Chapter (Jacksonville, Fla.)
On Wednesday afternoon, May 9th, in Hemming Park, Jacksonville, an interesting ceremony took place where the Old Trails Marker erected by the Jacksonville Chapter, was unveiled.

Had the park been planned for the purpose, it could not have been better located, for it is at the exact point where the Apalache Indian Trail from the west joined the Timuqua Trail from the south, out of which grew the Kings Road and the Spanish Trail, linking the English Colonies with St. Augustine and the Spanish Settlements.

The Chairman of the Old Trails Committee, Mrs. H. H. Buckman, presented the marker and it was accepted for the Chapter by the Regent, Mrs. George Cameron Harman in a few graceful words. The Rev. E. L. Pennington, Chaplain of the Florida S. A. R., offered a beautiful prayer of dedication. The Regent then introduced Mr. T. Frederick Davis, Jacksonville's able historian, who gave an interesting address on Old Florida Trails. Mrs. Brooke G. White, Vice-President General from Florida, spoke eloquently on the desire of the D. A. R. to preserve and perpetuate historic spots and to stimulate interest in our national history.

Mrs. White was attended by Elmore Floyd and Arthur Merrill as pages, dressed in white satin. Other children of the Chapter, representing the Founders of the Trails, and appropriately costumed were: Mary Brooke Johnson and James C. Merrill, Jr., Indian youth and maiden; Marion Russell McCrory and David Hedrick as French Huguenots; Elizabeth Harman and Raymond Sanderson, Jr., as son and daughter of Old Spain; Katherine Carroll Hedrick and Elwell Cook, English Colonials.

At the conclusion of Mrs. White's address, these children unveiled the marker, which was then presented by Mrs. Harman, our Regent, to the City of Jacksonville, and accepted by the Mayor, Mr. John T. Alsop, Jr. A Guard of Honor was formed by Boy Scouts, sons of members of the Chapter; Emmett Robinson, Jr., Jack Hedrick, Schuyler Floyd, Jr., Charles Long, Lindsay Ball, Arthur Floyd, Denham Fouts, and Willard McClellan. Scout William Irons acted as Bugler.

Several of the State Officers of the D. A. R. were present, also the British Consul, the Spanish and Belgian Vice-consuls with their wives, besides a large gathering of residents of the city and members of the Chapter.

The bronze tablet is one of unusual artistic design, and is mounted on a fine boulder of the native stone, coquina, from one of the historic old Spanish Grants, near Flagler Beach, which was presented by the present owner of the Grant, Mr. Edward Johnson, to the Chapter, through a member of the Old Trails Committee, Mrs. Mellen C. Greeley.

KATHARINE P. BUCKMAN,
Second Vice-Regent.

General Lew Wallace Chapter (Albuquerque, N. Mex.). On February 22 we gave a Colonial card party at the Woman's Club. Our Daughters were gowned in Colonial fashion, while the decorations were carried out in flags. The bridge players kept their scores on bright red tallies with red, white, and blue shields thereon. We take this means to raise funds to pay our part on our box in Constitution Hall.

Arbor Day was observed April 8 by planting five Italian Cypress trees on the lawn of the County Court House. Senator Sam Bratton spoke; Mrs. George Angle, our State Regent, read "Trees" by Joyce Kilmer; our Regent Mrs. Spitzmesser gave a short talk and the Indian School Band played several selections.

Each year our Chapter has sponsored an essay contest in the Senior High School, on some patriotic subject. These subjects are selected each year. This year, "How the American Legion is Carrying on the Ideals of our Forefathers," was the subject. On May 11, visitors and pupils assembled in the Auditorium where the winning essays were
GOVINA CHAPTER MARKS GRAVE OF REAL DAUGHTER

FLOAT OF GENERAL LEW WALLACE CHAPTER, ALBUQUERQUE
read, prizes awarded and a short program
given. Mr. J. C. MacGregor was awarded
first place and Miss Lily Quinn second place.
Mr. MacGregor was given a small kodak and
Miss Quinn received a volume of poems.
We feel very proud indeed to be the
winner of the first prize for the best float in
the Armistice Day parade. Our prize was
twenty-five dollars which we voted to keep
in a separate fund to buy something we can
use and keep in our Chapter. This float was
decorated by some of our Daughters and the
spinet and spinning wheel are heirlooms
from the Revolution.
General Lew Wallace Chapter is one of
the five Chapters in New Mexico. We feel
very proud to think that these five Chapters,
the entire membership of which would only
equal a large Eastern Chapter, has kept up
every obligation. We are paying for a box
in Constitution Hall, have given to the
various D. A. R. Schools, Ellis and Angel
Islands and in all other ways have kept our
candles trimmed and burning.
BARBARA LEE JONES,
Historian.

Covina Chapter (Covina, California),
closed the year 1927-1928 with a basket
lunch in the city park. With three excep-
tions, all meetings for the last year were
held in Covina at the Stone Lantern and
were preceded by a luncheon.
The most important meeting of the year
as pertaining to the work of the D. A. R.
was held on October 4th, when a bronze
marker was placed on the headstone of
Paulina Clapp Griswold, a Real Daughter
of the American Revolution. This service,
the first of its kind to be held in the San
Gabriel Valley, took place in Fairmont
Cemetery, located on the mountain side
between Azusa and Glendora. This was the
first burial ground of the Protestant families
of the San Gabriel Valley and the first
interment was in 1872. Mrs. Griswold's
death occurred in 1882.
The ceremony was participated in by three
veterans of the Civil War and two repre-
sentatives of the Spanish-American War.
The ritual of the D. A. R., used when
placing a marker over the grave of a Real
Daughter, was read by the chapter, led by
the Regent, Mrs. C. T. Booth. The marker
was unveiled by Nancy Milliken, a
great, great grand-daughter of Mrs. Gris-
wold.
The Conservation chairman, Mrs. E. G.
Prather, provided a program on December
8th, when James Alcorn of Los Angeles
spoke for the Green Cross.
We have responded to all national and
state requirements and have paid $1.25 per
month water dues for the Neighborhood
House in the Mexican settlement at Merwin.
Our greatest expenditure for the year was
the gift of $150 to purchase a chair in Con-
stitution Hall.
Under the guidance of our efficient regent
the year has been one of pleasure and profit.
CLARA S. RATEKIN,
Historian.

Cuyahoga Falls Chapter (Cuyahoga Falls,
Ohio) was organized October 8, 1921, with
twelve members, and now has a membership
of fifty, with the papers of several pending.
Of many enjoyable meetings held during
the past year, the one which created the
greatest interest was the celebration of
"Immigration Day," December 14, 1925, at
the home of Mrs. F. W. Taylor, chairman
of the Ellis Island Committee, at which time
gifts were taken for the Ellis Island box.
Following the example of Oneonta Chap-
ter, members dressed as immigrants, were
received with true Ellis Island red tape by
uniformed customs officials and others.
Every country seemed to be represented—
even a Chinaman in a Mandarin coat in
some miraculous manner evaded deportation
and mingled with gaily dressed Spanish duen-
nas, Dutch maids and more sombre sisters
One immigrant had her little tin trunk
which had served a former owner many
years ago at the real Ellis Island, when she
came to this country from Germany.
National airs were played by the "Castle
Garden Band," and an appropriate program
was given. One of the most entertaining
numbers of the afternoon was a song rendered
by a quartet composed of an Englishman,
an Irishman, a Dutchman, and Uncle Sam.
Our Regent, Mrs. Francis McIlwain,
took the part of the D. A. R. social worker
at Ellis Island, and she told of the work that
is being done by this society in the Deten-
tion Room there.
Refreshments were served by the hostess
and her assistants in regular Ellis Island
style, lunches being packed in boxes and coffee served in tin cups from a pail. The afternoon was not only very enjoyable, but we all felt that we would in the future take a more personal interest in this work.

HELEN S. BILLMAN, Historian.

Milwaukee Chapter (Milwaukee, Wis.)

It has long been a cherished plan of this Chapter to mark each grave of its Real Daughters with a Marker. Eleven Real Daughters' names are on its books, seven have been marked, four remain and these are the hardest. If the Milwaukee Chapter succeeds in finishing this work it will be a real achievement, as stones will have to be bought before the markers can be put on them, and the relatives of these Real Daughters are either unwilling or unable to assist.

The grave of Mrs. Asenath Dunlap McKaig was marked May 26, 1928. Mrs. McKaig is buried in the North Geneva Cemetery, four miles from Elkhorn. Daughters from six counties, including two state officers, and Regents of two Milwaukee Chapters, came, also Mrs. F. A. Seeber of Waterloo, State Chairman of Real Daughters. Three of Mrs. McKaig's children, two grandchildren and three great grandchildren were present, too.

Mrs. Hutchinson arranged the services, opening with the bugle call, and followed by a prayer by Dr. Clevinger. The assemblage sang America.

Mrs. Lindsay, Regent of Milwaukee Chapter, speaking in her usual beautiful manner, paid tribute to the brave and faithful women of that time. Mrs. Trottman, State Regent, expressed her pleasure at taking part in the occasion.

Miss Hester McKaig of Elkhorn, a daughter, read the history of her mother. Clarence Trust, four-year-old grandson, turned back the flag, and six great grandchildren covered the grave with flowers. Taps was sounded.

Saturday, October 13, 1928, the grave of Mrs. Esther Jordan Blood was marked at Oak Knoll Cemetery, Mukwonago. Mrs. F. A. Seeber, State Chairman of Real Daughters was present and spoke briefly, and Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Trottman in the usual inspiring manner. Miss Frances Blood, a great granddaughter, read a sketch of Mrs. Blood. Her father, Josiah Jordan, served six years in the Revolutionary War. Born in Chester, Vt., Mrs. Blood, at the age of twenty-five, married and moved to a farm near Mukwonago, where she lived for thirty-five years, finally moving to the village of Mukwonago.
Mrs. Blood's great, great grandson, Eri Lewis of Beloit, unveiled the marker. The bugle call and taps were given by Vivian Hale and Jerry Sanders.

Florence Echols, Historian.

Pickaway Plains Chapter (Circleville, Ohio). Through the untiring efforts of our Regent, Mrs. Clark Hunsicker, this chapter was organized November 15, 1926, by Mrs. Herbert Backus, State Regent, with 18 organizing members. The roll now numbers fifty with a number pending.

This chapter has been very active during its short existence, among its many activities are the following: Held a contest for 7th and 8th grade pupils for best historical essays, and the Regent presented gold medals to the successful contestants; given several parties for fund benefits; held a reception in honor of delegates attending the S. E. District convention of Federated Clubs; had the privilege of having State officers address the chapter a number of times; marked graves of 6 Revolutionary soldiers and the records completed for marking several more in the near future; July 11, 1927, was a memorable day in the short history of our Chapter, when we dedicated a marker.

The marker is of rough granite with a bronze tablet, bearing the following inscription: "Near this spot, the famous treaty between Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, and Chief Cornstalk of the Shawnees and allied tribes, was signed in October, 1774. This camp was named 'Charlotte' after the Queen of England. Erected by Pickaway Plains Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. 1774—1928."

Members of various patriotic organizations and citizens of the community to the number of about two hundred, assembled around the marker and an inspiring and delightful program was given.

Mrs. Charles Gerhardt
Chairman of Publicity.
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 Tuesday, December 18, 1928, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

As the Chaplain General, Mrs. Brewster, was not present, the Board arose and sang one verse of "America" and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Lord acted as Secretary pro tem. The following members were noted by the Secretary as being present: National Officers: Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Wyant, Mrs. Helmick. State Regent: Mrs. Welsh. State Vice Regent: Miss Harman.

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

Report of the Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,450 applications for membership.

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 1,450 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Hobart. Carried.

The Secretary announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 1,450 applicants duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Wyant, reported the following: Members lost by death 575; members resigned 721; members for reinstatement 34, and moved That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 34 former members. Seconded by Mrs. Walker. Carried.

The Secretary announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 34 former members duly reinstated in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Winifred Allmon Hayter at Anthony, Kansas; Mrs. Rosina Curtis Allen at Versailles, Missouri; Mrs. Charlotte Elliott Short Baldwin at Pleasant Hill, Missouri; Mrs. Lily Moorhead Kents at Pennington, New Jersey; Mrs. Rachel P. Shepherd McIlveen at Passaic, New Jersey; Mrs. Mary Johnston Oliver Kerr at Yanceyville, North Carolina; Mrs. Nina Webb Wallace at Morehead City, North Carolina; Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Thomson McDowell at Elizabethtown, North Carolina; Mrs. Mamie Highamith Wells at Fayetteville, North Carolina, Mrs. Nelle I. Gostlin at Hammond, Indiana.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Florence Zander Dunbar at Stockton, California; Miss Katherine Perry at Pleasanton, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Gleason at Stowe, Massachusetts; Mrs. S. Genevieve Cleland Knight at Clovis, New Mexico.

The authorization of the following Chapters has expired by time limitation: Minonk, Illinois; Battle Ground and Yanceyville, North Carolina.

The following Chapter names are presented for approval: Sylvanus Thayer at Brantree, Massachusetts; Council Cotton Wood at Franklin, Nebraska; Acquackanonk Landing at Passaic, New Jersey; Claverack at Clifton, New Jersey.

The State Regent of Nebraska requests the Organizing Regency of Mrs. Mary Randolph Patterson at Bloomington be transferred to Franklin, Nebraska.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapters are presented for official disbandment: Dorothy Camber at Banborn, Iowa; Roger Nelson at Marshall, Missouri; Princess Nita-Nee at State College, Pennsylvania; Martha Guthrie at College to, Washington.

Jane Bain Chapter at Alliance, Ohio, wishes to change its name to Freedom as that is the original name of the location of the Chapter.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation: Yuma at Yuma, Arizona; Obadiah Taylor at Lowell, Indiana; Peleg Gorton at Winfield, Kansas; Samuel Dale at Meridian, Mississippi; Old White House at Whitehouse, New Jersey; Benjamin Lyon at Denton, Texas.

Respectfully submitted,
EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
Organizing Secretary General.

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 at 4:35 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,
ANN WALDO LORD,
Secretary pro tem.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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

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1928-1929

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<td>Mrs. Watt Thomas Brown</td>
<td>1903 S. 14th Ave., Birmingham</td>
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<td>Mrs. Val Taylor</td>
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<td>710 2nd St., Anchorage</td>
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<td>Mrs. Byron L. Moffitt</td>
<td>R. R. No. 1, Box 275, Tucson</td>
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<td>Mrs. William S. Thomson</td>
<td>119 E. Coronado Road, Phoenix</td>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon</td>
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<td>Mrs. Walter Cole Hudson</td>
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<td>California</td>
<td>Mrs. Theodore Jesse Hoover</td>
<td>627 Salvatierra St., Stanford University</td>
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<td>743 S. Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles</td>
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<td>1729 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs</td>
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<td>825 E. 10th St., Denver</td>
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<td>61 Seymour Ave., Derby</td>
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<td>Miss Emeline A. Street</td>
<td>424 Whitney Ave., New Haven</td>
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MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE BATES, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.

MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923.
MRS. JULIUS I. ESTEY, 1923.
MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1926.
MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD, 1927.
MRS. THOMAS KITE, 1927.