64TH CONGRESS } SENATE { DOCUMENT
2d Session } { No. 710

NINETEENTH REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

OCTOBER 11, 1915, TO OCTOBER 11, 1916



8302

FEBRUARY 6, 1917.—Referred to the Committee on Printing

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 360.

REPORTED BY MR. CHILTON.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 13, 1917.

Resolved, That the report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended October eleventh, nineteen hundred and sixteen, transmitted to Congress pursuant to law by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations.

Attest:

JAMES M. BAKER, *Secretary.*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, February 5, 1917.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, approved February 20, 1896, I have the honor to communicate to Congress the annual report of that society for the year ending October 11, 1916.

I have the honer to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, *Secretary.*

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

NATIONAL SOCIETY,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, January 26, 1917.

SIR: In compliance with the act of incorporation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution approved February 20, 1896, and by direction of the national board of management, I have the honor to present the report of work accomplished from October 11, 1915, to October 11, 1916.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY ANDERSON ORTON, *Editor*
(Mrs. Edward Orton, jr.),
Director General in Charge of Reports,
Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Act of incorporation	11
National officers and board of management	13
Part I. General survey; proceedings of Continental Congress; reports of officers.	17–75
Part II. Patriotic work of the society	76
Real Daughters	78
Graves of Revolutionary soldiers	83
Historic spots	101
Attention given to historic buildings	123
Local historical investigation	137
The flag	150
Patriotic education	167
Welfare of women and children	184
Memorial Day	188
Special memorials	188
Old trails	203
Charity and philanthrophy	215
Civics	227
Sanitary work	237
War relief work	239
Gifts	245
Declaration of Independence	246
Books	247
Chapter property	248
Summary	251
Part III. Report of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution	253
Appendix A. Graves of soldiers of the Revolution located by the various chapters	257
Appendix B. Historic research papers submitted by the chapters	289
Index	315

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Plate.		Facing page.
1.	President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson leaving Memorial Continental Hall after delivering the address of welcome to the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress	13
2.	Badges adopted by the Twenty-fifth Congress for charter members, vice president general, and national officers, views 1, 2, and 3	62
3.	Memorial stone to Nathaniel Magruder	84
4.	Monument to the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Putnam County, Ind.	86
5.	Tablet to the 63 Minute Men from Maine	90
6.	Bowlder on the Sikes family lot	91
7.	Markers to the memory of Elijah and Charity Cook	91
8.	Marker on the grave of Edward Williams, Revolutionary soldier	93
9.	Col. John Brown's grave	97
10.	Bowlder to the Revolutionary ancestors of Sachem Sequoyah Chapter, Oklahoma	98
11.	Tablet in memory of officers in command at Fort Pitt from 1758 to 1786	99
12.	Tablet to Aaron Whitaker, and James and Catherine Whitaker	99
13.	Tablet in honor of James Sharp, Matthew Sharp, and James Sharp II, the son of Matthew	99
14.	Tablet in honor of Capt. John Wilkins, John Wilkins, jr., and William Wilkins, son of John	99
15.	Memorial gateway placed by Old Glory Chapter, Franklin, Tenn	100
16.	Bowlder marking the site of Fort Moore	102
17.	Flagpole marking site of Fort Moore	102
18.	Map of the boundary milestones which the district chapters have undertaken to mark and preserve	104
19.	Federal milestone, Chevy Chase Circle, District of Columbia	105
20.	Milestone No. 9 celebration	105
21.	Milestone eastern corner	105
22.	Milestone No. 6, near Brentwood Road	105
23.	Milestone marked by John Hall Chapter	105
24.	Bowlder marking site of Fort Early	107
25.	Reproduction of block house at Fort Early	107
26.	Bowlder on site of Fort Cummings	108
27.	Van Buren elm, views 1 and 2	110
28.	Tablet marking site of shelter during Indian uprising	110
29.	Black Hawk tablet	111
30.	Tablet marking spot where Gen. Washington stood when he resigned his commission	113
31.	Site of first schoolhouse in Howell, Mich	114
32.	Site of Fort Saginaw, Mich., and treaty of Gen. Lewis Cass with the Indians	114
33.	Site of first house in Pontiac, Mich	114
34.	Original burial site of Daniel Boone and his wife, Rebecca Bryan, marked by Missouri Daughters	115

Plate. Facing Page.
35. Looking south from the knoll where Daniel Boone and his wife were buried in Warren County near Marthasville, Mo 115
36. Tablet placed on Chapel of the Intercession Parish House, New York City.. 117
37. Site marked of Battle of White Plains 117
38. Monument to the French royalist refugees, views 1 and 2 118
39. Monument commemorating the Grow homestead bill of 1862 119
40. Monument marking the site of the Battle of Seattle 120
41. Battle of Pahoticute—Two Buttes 122
42. Monument on site of Fort Walbach 123
43. Tablets placed on the State capitol and governor's mansion of Georgia 127
44. Lincoln cabin, first courthouse of Macon County, Ill 127
45. "The Oaks" chapter house of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter of Worcester, Mass 129
46. Upham House, Melrose, Mass 129
47. Historic Buccleuch 130
48. The Washington stove, one of the relics of the Delord House 133
49. Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis 137
50. Passport issued at Versailles in 1784 146
51. Flag Day celebration in Chicago by the Henry Dearborn Chapter, Mrs. Lewis K. Torbet, regent 161
52. Flag Day celebration by Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa, Iowa 162
53. Flay Day celebration of Sycamore Chapter, of Adams County, Ohio, at Treber Inn, built in 1797. John Treber, first owner, buried on the farm. 166
54. Class of immigrants under the care of Hollywood Chapter, Hollywood, Cal 177
55. Mary Little Deere Chapter, of Moline, Ill., takes part in a Fourth of July celebration 183
56. Maine memorial tablet erected by the John Stanton Chapter, of Garner, Iowa 199
57. Memorial to Martin Boots, the first white man to enter land in Marion, Ind.. 194
58. Memorial to Revolutionary soldiers, Greenfield, Mass 195
59. Pawnee Memorial, Nebraska, views 1 and 2 199
60. Map, National Old Trails Road, Ocean to Ocean Highway 203
61. One of eight markers placed along the Rainbow Route from Pueblo across the central and over the western part of Colorado, the road running north and south for a long distance 206
62. Oregon Trail marker 207
63. Fountain presented by Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, of Indianapolis... 208
64. Bowlder and tablet marking old stagecoach road from Baltimore to Annapolis 210
65. Old Territorial road marked by Algonquin Chapter, of Benton Harbor, Mich 210
66. Old Indian trail marked by Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, of Petosky, Mich 211
67. Fountain dedicated in Willow Tree Park, Washington, D. C., by Governor Thomas Welles Chapter, Children of the American Revolution 253

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

[H. R. 3553—Public, No. 19. Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States of America; at the first session, began and held at the city of Washington on the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.]

AN ACT To incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary Parke Foster (Mrs. John W. Foster), of Indiana; Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell (Mrs. William D. Cabell), of Virginia; Helen Mason Boynton (Mrs. Henry V. Boynton), of Ohio; Henrietta Greely (Mrs. A. W. Greely), of Washington, District of Columbia; Lelie Dent Saint Clair (Mrs. F. O. Saint Clair), of Maryland; Regina M. Knott (Mrs. A. Leo Knott), of Maryland; Sara Agnes Rice Pryor (Mrs. Roger A. Pryor), of New York; Sara Ford Judd Goode (Mrs. G. Browne Goode), of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary Desha, of Kentucky; Sue Virginia Field (Mrs. Stephen J. Field), of California; Sallie Kennedy Alexander (Mrs. Thomas Alexander), of Washington, District of Columbia; Rosa Wright Smith, of Washington, District of Columbia; Sara C. J. Hagan (Mrs. Hugh Hagan), of Georgia; Mary Stiner Putnam (Mrs. John Risley Putnam), of New York; Mary Leighton Shields (Mrs. George H. Shields), of Missouri; Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York; Mary E. MacDonald (Mrs. Marshall MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. Clarke (Mrs. A. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, District of Columbia; Frances B. Hamlin (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin), of Washington, District of Columbia; Martha C. B. Clarke (Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke), of New Hampshire; Lucia E. Blount (Mrs. Henry Blount), of Indiana; Jane A. O. Keim (Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim), of Connecticut; Louise Ward McAllister, of New York; Effie Ream Osborne (Mrs. Frank Stuart Osborne), of Illinois; Maria Devereux, of Washington, District of Columbia; Belina O. Wilbour (Mrs. Joshua Wilbour), of Rhode Island; Georgina E. Shippen (Mrs. W. W. Shippen), of New Jersey; Julia K. Hogg (Mrs. N. B. Hogg), of Pennsylvania; Katherine C. Breckenridge (Mrs. Clifton R. Breckenridge), of Arkansas; Sara Isabella Hubbard (Mrs. Adolphus S. Hubbard), of California; Mary L. D. Putnam (Mrs. Charles E. Putnam), of Iowa; Delia Clayborne Buckner (Mrs. Simon B. Buckner), of Kentucky; Emily Marshall Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), of Massachusetts; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland; Mrs. Frances P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows); Mrs. Mary H. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan); Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull); Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington; and their associates and successors are hereby created a body corporate and politic, in the District of Columbia, by the name of the National Society of the Daughters

of the American Revolution, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes; to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country; and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 2. That said society is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the United States, so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to an amount not exceeding $500,000, and may adopt a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with law, and may adopt a seal. Said society shall have its headquarters or principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That said society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said Secretary shall communicate to Congress such portions thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said National Society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

Approved, February 20, 1896.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
President of the United States.
THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. E. STEVENSON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I certify that the above is a true copy of an act of Congress, the original of which is on file in this department.

In testimony whereof I, Richard Olney, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of May, A. D. 1896, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twentieth.

[SEAL] RICHARD OLNEY.



PRESIDENT, AND MRS. WILSON, LEAVING MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL AFTER DELIVERING THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1915–16.

President General.

Mrs. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY,
237 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y., and Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General.

[Term of office expires 1916.]

Mrs. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, Waterford, Conn.
Mrs. JOSEPH S. WOOD, 135 South Second Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. ELIZA FERRY LEARY, 1551 Tenth Avenue, North Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. CHARLES CLEMENCE ABBOTT, Washington Street, Keene, N. H.
Mrs. ALVIN V. LANE, 2505 Maple Avenue, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. GEORGE T. SMALLWOOD, 3520 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. SAMUEL W. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke, Va.
Mrs. CHARLES R. DAVIS, St. Peter, Minn.
Mrs. EDMUND F. NOEL, Lexington, Miss.
Mrs. WILLIAM H. CROSBY, 1042 Main Street, Racine, Wis.

[Term of office expires 1917.]

Mrs. EDMUND P. MOODY, 1004 West Tenth Street, Wilmington, Del.
Mrs. RHETT GOODE, 60 St. Emanuel Street, Mobile, Ala.
Mrs. KENT HAMILTON, 2317 Scottwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. WILLIAM HAIMES SMITH, The Snuggery, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Mrs. CHARLES SPALDING THOMAS, 123 East Sixteenth Avenue, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. JOHN LEE DINWIDDIE, Fowler, Ind.
Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 2715 Benvenue Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.
Mrs. SAMUEL MCKNIGHT GREEN, 3815 Magnolia Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, East Maxwell Street, Lexington, Ky.
Mrs. SHEPPARD W. FOSTER, 711 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Chaplain General.

Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, The Columbia, Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. BOYLE, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

Mrs. JOSEPH E. RANSDELL, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

Miss GRACE M. PIERCE, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. JULIUS C. BURROWS, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

Mrs. WILLARD S. AUGSBURY, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Director General in Charge fo Report to Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. EDWARD ORTON, Jr., 788 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Librarian General,

Mrs. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Curator General,

Miss CATHERINE B. BARLOW, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

State Regents and State Vice Regents—1915–16.

Alabama	Mrs. John Lewis Cobbs, 124 Mobile Street, Montgomery.
	Mrs. William Harvey, 423 Sherman Street, New Decatur.
Arizona	Mrs. Harry L. Chandler, Mesa.
	Mrs. John S. Bayless, Tucson.
Arkansas	Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Batesville.
	Mrs. Samuel Preston Davis, 523 East Capitol Avenue, Little Rock.
California	Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, 651 South Pasadena Avenue, Pasadena.
	Mrs. John C. Lynch, 1848 University Avenue, Berkeley.
Colorado	Mrs. Winfield S. Tarbell, 1748 High Street, Denver.
	Miss Katherine S. McElroy, R. F. D. No. 1, Box No. 1, Greeley.
Connecticut	Mrs. John Laidlow Buel, Litchfield.
	Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Southington.
Delaware	Mrs. George C. Hall, St. John's Rectory, 2300 Boulevard, Wilmington.
	Miss Eleanor Eugenia Todd, Newark.
District of Columbia	Mrs. Frank Foster Greenawalt, 1719 Lanier Place, Washington.
	Miss Janet E. Richards, The Olympia, Washington.
Florida	Mrs. M. W. Carruth, 412 West Lafayette Street, Tampa.
	Mrs. Alexander T. Bigelow, Box 72, Seabreeze.
Georgia	Mrs. Thadeus C. Parker, Ingleside, Vineville, Macon.
	Mrs. Alexander O. Harper, Dewyrose, Elberton.
Idaho	Mrs. Charles W. Pursell, 1515 Ada Street, Boise.
	Mrs. Ward Stone, Caldwell.
Illinois	Mrs. George T. Page, 127 Flora Avenue, Peoria.
	Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen 723 Twentieth Street, Rock Island.
Indiana	Mrs. Henry A. Beck, 3522 Central Avenue, Indianapolis.
	Miss Emma A. Donnell, Greensburg.
Iowa	Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Humboldt.
	Mrs. David A. Collier, 326 Fulton Street, Keokuk.
Kansas	Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Ridgewood, Independence.
	Mrs. L. L. Kiene, 501 Lincoln Street, Topeka.

Kentucky—Mrs. Walter S. Glore, Danville.
Miss Jeanie Daviess Blackburn, 716 Eleventh Street, Bowling Green.

Louisiana—Mrs. William W. Wallis, 1302 Washington Avenue, New Orleans.
Mrs. Tiley H. Scovell, 1002 Olive Street, Shreveport.

Maine—Mrs. Charles W. Steele, Farmington.
Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, 482 Cumberland Avenue, Portland.

Maryland—Mrs. Arthur Lee Bosley, 1406 Mount Royal Avenue, Baltimore.
Mrs. William H. Talbott, Rockville.

Massachusetts—Mrs. George O. Jenkins, 28 Warren Avenue, Whitman.
Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, 10 Westland Avenue, Boston.

Michigan—Mrs. William H. Wait, 1706 Cambridge Road, Ann Arbor.
Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, 1012 West Main Street, Kalamazoo.

Minnesota—Mrs. George C. Squires, 698 Oakland Avenue, St. Paul.
Mrs. William H. Morehart, 104 Pleasant Street, Mankato.

Mississippi—Mrs. Andrew Fuller Fox, West Point.
Mrs. Thomas Franklin, Columbus.

Missouri—Mrs. Mark S. Salisbury, Independence.
Mrs. Herbert A. Owen, 1027 Henry Street, St. Joseph.

Montana—Mrs. Edward A. Morely, 15 South Benton Avenue, Helena.
Mrs. Charles A. Blackburn, 804 West Silver Street, Butte.

Nebraska—Mrs. Charles H. Aull, 1926 East Thirty-third Street, Omaha.
Mrs. Helen Marr B. Drake, 606 North Sixth Street, Beatrice.

Nevada—Miss Bird M. Wilson, Goldfield.

New Hampshire—Miss Annie Wallace, Rochester.
Mrs. Will Bernard Howe, 35 South Street, Concord.

New Jersey—Mrs. George W. Gedney, 50 Montclair Avenue, Montclair.
Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, Highland Avenue, Haddonfield.

New Mexico—Mrs. Singleton M. Ashenfelter, Silver City.
Mrs. William H. Pope, Santa Fe.

New York—Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, Palatine Bridge.
Mrs. David B. Page, 157 West Third Street, Oswego.

North Carolina—Miss Lida Tunstall Rodman, P. O. Box 175, Washington.
Mrs. Theodore S. Morrison, Asheville.

North Dakota—Mrs. George M. Young, Valley City.

Ohio—Mrs. Austin C. Brant, 848 North Market Street, Canton.
Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, 6719 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.

Oklahoma—Mrs. J. D. Hail, 1325 South Cheyenne Avenue, Tulsa.
Mrs. Snowden Hall Moore, McAlester.

Oregon—Mrs. Isaac L. Patterson, Eola Road, Salem.
Miss Maria Ruth Guppy, 1158 High Street, Eugene.

Pennsylvania—Miss Emma L. Crowell, Oak Lane, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Charles E. Longley, 87 Walcott Street, Pawtucket.
Miss Florence G. Bullock, 74 Harris Avenue, Woonsocket.

South Carolina—Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, Clemson College.
Mrs. Hugh L. McColl, Bennettsville.

South Dakota—Mrs. Edward B. Keater, 907 Park Street, Watertown.
Mrs. E. St. Clair Snyder, 617 Second Street NW., Watertown.
Tennessee—Mrs. George W. Baxter, 437 Temple Avenue, Knoxville.
Mrs. Hallum W. Goodloe, Franklin.
Texas—Mrs. Andrew Rose, 821 Olive Street, Texarkana.
Mrs. Charles E. Kelly, 900 Mesa Avenue, El Paso.
Utah—Mrs. Lee Charles Miller, 943 East First South Street, Salt Lake City.
Mrs. Lucius Endicott Hall, 78 East First North Street, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Mrs. Perley Hazen, 5 Highland Avenue, St. Johnsbury.
Mrs. E. R. Pember, Wells.
Virginia—Mrs. J. F. Maupin, 42 North Court Street, Portsmouth.
Mrs. Alethea Serpell, Norfolk.
Washington—Mrs. Edmund Bowden, 1534 Eighteenth Avenue, Seattle.
Mrs. James S. McKee, Hoquiam.
West Virginia—Mrs. Parks Fisher, 186 Willey Street, Morgantown.
Mrs. Lina Brannon, 236 Center Avenue, Weston.
Wisconsin—Mrs. John P. Hume, 539 Terrace Avenue, Milwaukee.
Mrs. John G. Rexford, 210 Sinclair Street, Janesville.
Wyoming—Miss Grace Raymond Hebard, Laramie.
Mrs. E. Richard Shipp, 443 Beach Street, Casper.
Orient—Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, care of Judge Lobingier, Shanghai, China.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE.

Honorary Presidents General.

Mrs. JOHN W. FOSTER.
Mrs. DANIEL MANNING.
Mrs. DONALD MCLEAN.
Mrs. MATTHEW T. SCOTT.

Honorary President Presiding.

Mrs. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice Presidents General.

Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
Mrs. AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEER, 1896.
Mrs. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
Mrs. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
Mrs. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
Mrs. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
Mrs. WILLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
Mrs. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 11, 1915, AND ENDING OCTOBER 11, 1916.

By Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., *Director General in Charge of Report to the Smithsonian Institution.*

PART I.

GENERAL SURVEY—PROCEEDINGS OF TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—REPORTS OF NATIONAL OFFICERS.

The work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the year just closed has been in keeping with the high standards set by past achievements.

The treasurer general in her report states that the greatest achievement of the organization has been the building of Memorial Continental Hall at a cost of $518,070.69, with furnishings valued at $93,621.84.

This is undoubtedly true in a concrete sense. But work has been done which can not be measured in dollars and cents, nor recorded on tablets and memorials. The society has grown to such proportions that it has become a great froce in the Nation. It has been a great and powerful factor in elevating the standards of citizenship; by patriotic celebrations on our national holidays, thus calling attention to their significance; by its work in preventing the desecration of the flag and teaching children and adults to reverence it; by patriotic education in the duties of citizenship, through clubs formed of boys and girls; by inspiring respect for the past in the location of historic spots and marking them; in the preservation of historic buildings; and particularly in the reverence shown the heroes and heroines of the Nation. The graves of soldiers of the Revolution have been located and marked, and a unique form of memorial has been devised for the women of the Revolution by naming the chapters after them. The members of the society derive their claim to eligibility in this patriotic organization from a long line of women, as well as men, who with unfaltering courage and devotion served the cause of American independence.

81059°—S. Doc. 710, 64-2——2

The following is an enumeration of the more prominent patriots for whom chapters have been named, but it is by no means covers the list:

Molly Pitcher (Mary Ludwig Hays), of Monmouth, N. J., who took her husband's place (when he was dangerously wounded) at the cannon for 24 hours at the Battle of Monmouth, received the personal thanks of Gen. Washington and from the Continental Congress, a sergeant's commission, and half pay through life; Sarah Bradlee Fulton, "mother of the Boston tea party" and the messenger of Gen. Washington inside the enemy's lines in Boston; Lydia Darrah, whose eavesdropping and daybreak ride to the grist mill saved the army of Washington; Nancy Hart, of South Carolina, who single-handed captured six Tories; Emily Geiger, of South Carolina, who rode 50 miles on horseback through country infested by British, carrying a message from Gen. Greene to Gen. Sumter, was captured, searched (after she had swallowed her dispatches), released, and gave the message verbally; Deborah Sampson, of Massachusetts, who fought as a common soldier for two years; Rebecca Motte, of South Carolina, who set fire to her own house to prevent it from falling into the hands of the British; Prudence Wright and the women of Pepperell, Mass., who guarded the bridge at Pepperell and secured, by capture, a Tory carrying dispatches; Elizabeth Zane, of Virginia, who carried (under fire by the British and Indians), powder in a tablecloth from the powder house to the fort, a distance of 100 yards, and thus saved the day at Fort Henry, Va.; to Hannah Arnett, a frail little woman who uttered living words at a vital moment and brought about the rejection of the British offer of amnesty and turned the tide of the American Revolution.

In concrete form the work of the year has been noteworthy. The treasurer general has reported large sums voted for variuos causes, including the Red Cross and Belgium relief fund; but, in addition, the following is a list of chapter contributions which have not passed through the hands of the treasurer general. It may be fairly said that they do not represent all the sums expended by the chapters, because when they erect monuments and memorials, etc., they do not always specify their costs. Frequently the chapters refer to having contributed to various causes, but do not state the amounts:

Historic places marked and preserved, including historic spots and historic buildings	$7,687.55
Historic research	675.42
Memorials, books, busts, portraits	2,914.95
Expended for books to libraries and schools	2,841.44
Trails, money expended for markers and monuments on trails and surveys	4,805.83
Philanthropy	18,525.19

Civics	$3,931.00
Patriotic education lecture courses, Children and Sons of the Republic, Girl Home Makers	4,513.66
Prizes and medals to school children for grades in history and for essays on historical topics	1,857.25
Expended for flags, presented to schools, boy scouts, libraries, parks, public buildings, etc	2,943.17
Education	8,142.30
Philippine scholarship	309.65
Helen Dunlap School, Winslow, Ark	535.50
Hindman School, Hindman, Ky	984.85
Lee McRae School, Plumtree, N. C	200.00
Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn	1,596.75
Martha Berry School, Rome, Ga	3,212.50
Mountain School, Yancey, Va	250.00
Pine Mountain School, Pine Mountain, Ky	51.00
Other southern mountain schools	7,953.22
	73,931.23

This list, as is seen by mere enumeration, covers important activities, but it does not give the details, which are stated elsewhere, in the accounts of chapter work in the following classification:

Real Daughters.
Graves of Revolutionary soldiers.
Historic spots.
Attention given historic buildings.
Local historical investigations.
The flag.
Patriotic education.
Welfare of women and children.
Memorial Day.
Trails.
Civics.
Memorials.
Books.
Declaration of Independence.
Pictures.

In the present report the work of the chapters is preceded by an account of the proceedings of the annual Continental Congress. For the early history of the society and work see Sixteenth Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, "General survey" (S. Doc. 524, 63d Cong., 2d sess.).

DEATH OF MRS. DONALD M'LEAN, EX-PRESIDENT GENERAL AND HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL.

Before proceeding to the work of the society for the past year, the society reports with deep regret the death on May 19, 1916, of Mrs.

Donald McLean, ex-president general and honorary president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The following account of the life and ancestry of Mrs. McLean has been given:

Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean was born January 28, 1859, in Prospect Hall, Frederick, Md. She was of distinguished parentage as well as of famous revolutionary ancestry. Her father was Judge John Ritchie, of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, who served in the National Congress before his elevation to the bench. He was an orator of renown. Mrs. Ritchie was widely known for her brilliant social accomplishments, and during her life filled many offices in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. McLean's grandfather on the maternal side was Judge William P. Maulsby, and her grandmother, Emily Nelson, was the daughter of Gen. Roger Nelson, who was at college, a boy of 16, when the Declaration of Independence was signed. He ran away from the university and joined the Revolutionary forces. He was commissioned lieutenant and afterwards breveted brigadier general for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle. He was left for dead at the Battle of Cowpens, and a British officer in passing his body wantonly struck his hand with the flat of his saber, breaking the bones of every finger. Although unconscious, Gen. Nelson was not dead and was afterwards resuscitated; he carried the marks of his wounds and a stiffened hand throughout the rest of his life, which was as distinguished in its late as in its early career, as he served in the National Congress and was afterwards placed upon the bench of his native State.

Even farther in Mrs. McLean's ancestry were Judges Lynn and Beattie, two of those twelve judges known as "the twelve immortals," who first signed a protest against the British stamp act in 1765, ten years before the Battle of Lexington, the first battle of the Revolutionary War, thus displaying the independent fearlessness of spirit and the judicial acumen of mind which Mrs. McLean so truly inherited. Lieut. James Lackland was also an ancestor of Mrs. McLean, as was one of the earliest deputy governors of Maryland, Gov. Burgess.

Mrs. McLean was educated at what was then known as the Frederick Female Seminary, now known as the Woman's College.

In 1883 Emily Nelson Ritchie married Donald McLean, a lawyer of New York, prominent through his legal abilities and also of distinguished Revolutionary ancestry.

From the time of her marriage and removal from Maryland to New York Mrs. McLean became prominently identified with the social and professional circles of the latter city.

When the formation of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was discussed, her interest was at once aroused, and she became one of the charter members of the society. She was also a charter member of the New York City Chapter and served as secretary of the chapter, first under the regency of Mrs. Roger A. Pryor and later as regent of the chapter for 10 years until her election to the office of president general April 20, 1905.

In addition to her recognized ability as a presiding officer, Mrs. McLean inherited her father's gift of oratory, and has spoken upon a greater number of public occasions and in more far-reaching localities than perhaps any other woman of the country. Her first public effort in this line was in New York City, immediately after her election to the regency of the New York City chapter, when the Sons of the American Revolution, through Hon. Chauncey Depew and Gen. Horace Porter, presented a silver loving cup, and Mrs. McLean replied to their presentation speeches. The manner of this reply was such as to indicate a high order of talent for extemporaneous speaking and a moving eloquence.

She was deeply interested in patriotic education, and many times addressed the public schools as well as colleges and universities. In Barnard College (which is the female side of the University of Columbia) there has been founded a scholarship in perpetuity named the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean scholarship, and supported by the New York City chapter. Under this scholarship an American girl with brain and ambition is provided, without cost, with 4 years' full tuition, having every advantage of the wealthiest student attending the college. This student specializes in American history.

Mrs. McLean was a member of the National Society Colonial Dames of America and a number of other organizations.

During her presidency, from 1905 to 1909, she brought to a practical conclusion the building of Memorial Continental Hall.

It has been said of Mrs. McLean that she was one who dealt with life in a large and forceful way, yet never lost sight of its personal side.

Her great triumphs and her deep sorrows forever past, she lies peacefully sleeping in the burying ground of the pretty, old town of Frederick, Md., where she first saw the light of day.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

The Twenty-fifth Continental Congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Monday morning, April 17, 1916, at 10.15 o'clock in Memorial Continental Hall.

The morning session was devoted to effecting organization and the afternoon session was the occasion of the formal and ceremonious opening. It formed one of the most brilliant gatherings of American

women ever brought together for a patriotic purpose. Addresses by men and women of national prominence were given and prolonged applause greeted every reference to the spirit of the American people.

Those invited to sit in the boxes and on the platform were: The President and Mrs. Wilson; the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing; Mrs. John W. Foster (honorary president general); the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels; Right Rev. Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington; Hon. J. J. Jusserand, Ambassador from France and Mme. Jusserand; Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D. D.; Hon. Newell B. Woodworth, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mr. W. I. Lincoln Adams, President of the New Jersey Society of the S. A. R.; Mr. William O. McDowell; Dr. James B. McCabe; Rev. John Britton Clark, D. D.; Mrs. John Hays Hammond; Mrs. Charles B. Byran; Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the Children of the American Revolution; Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., Chaplain of the United States Senate; Rev. Henry Noble Couden, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives; national officers, vice-presidents general, and others.

A musical program, five numbers, the last being "America First," dedicated by Sousa to Mrs. William Cumming Story, president general, was rendered by the Marine band.

The invocation by Rev. Roland Cotton Smith was followed by the address of welcome by the President of the United States.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

MADAM PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN:

I esteem it a real privilege to act as your nominal host again and welcome you to this city where you have just as much right to be as I have. I have told you upon more than one occasion of the sentiments which are chiefly stirred in me by looking upon a company like this.

I was thinking to-day that if this organization had been formed in the very early years of our Republic, it would have been looked upon with a good deal of disfavor, because you would then have been suspected of setting up some sort of aristocratic class. It would have been thought that you were acting in a spirit contrary to the democratic spirit professed by the founders of the Republic itself. You will remember that that sort of criticism was stirred by the foundation of the Society of the Cincinnati. It was supposed that they were setting up an organization which, because its membership was handed on by primogeniture, was an organization entirely contrary to the spirit of American institutions. But a very interesting thing has happened. The proportion of those who can derive their lineage from officers who took part in the American Revolution is a constantly decreasing proportion. You can not be suspected of trying to build up an organization which will control the country. On the contrary, the spirit in which you have formed this organization was from the first manifest. It was not a spirit of caste or of privilege but a spirit of reverence for a great tradition, and, for my part, I believe that the chief service of a great organization like this is to keep a certain beautiful sentiment warm and vital in the consciousness of the American people.

Tradition is a handsome thing in proportion as we live up to it. If we fall away from the tradition of the fathers, we have dishonored them. If we forget the tradition of the fathers, we have changed our character, we have lost an old impulse; we have become unconscious of the principles in which the life of the Nation itself is rooted and grounded. Therefore, this organization undertook to keep those who fell under its influence constantly reminded of the circumstances of the birth of this Nation and of the significance of the birth of this Nation. That significance was a very singular significance. No other nation was ever born into the world with the purpose of serving the rest of the world just as much as it served itself. The purpose of this Nation was in one sense to afford an asylum to men of all classes and kinds who desired to be free and to take part in the administration of a self-governed Commonwealth. It was founded in order that men of every sort should have proof given that a Commonwealth of that sort was practicable, not only, but could win its standing of distinction and power among the nations of the world, and America will have forgotten her traditions whenever upon any occasion she fights merely for herself under such circumstances as will show that she has forgotten to fight for all mankind. The only excuse that America can ever have for the assertion of her physical force is that she asserts it in behalf of the interests of humanity.

What a splendid thing it is to have so singular a tradition—a tradition of unselfishness! When America ceases to be unselfish, she will cease to be America. When she forgets the traditions of devotion to human rights in general which gave spirit and impulse to her founders, she will have lost her title deeds to her own nationality.

So it is to my mind a very happy circumstance that here in the Capital of the Nation, in this home of your own building, you should meet every year in order to keep bright the fires that have always burned upon this altar of devotion to human rights. That is the title of this society to distinction and to immortality, and therefore I feel that I am greeting you as if come to a renewal of all the pledges of our national life when I greet and welcome you, as I so warmly do, to this our common Capital.

The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the President and Mrs. Wilson left the hall.

The address of President Wilson was followed by the address of the president general, Mrs. William Cumming Story:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.

My Dear Fellow Members: I am glad to meet the members of our beloved organization, many of whom have traveled many weary miles to attend this Twenty-fifth Continental Congress, and we are deeply appreciative of the presence of our honored guests, the President, who has so graciously consented to be present, and many others whose presence will prove an inspiration to us.

There are hearts that are heavy with the remembrance of dear ones who have gone from us, and we hold the image of our beloved members in tender memory.

The year has brought many responsibilities and some sorrows, but also many blessings, and on these I would particularly dwell, looking always upward and onward, and gathering from retrospection only experience and strength, and never bitterness.

Your loyalty and trust have enabled me to give the best that is in me to our work, and I pray that I have been somewhat worthy of you. The broader

knowledge of you, the closer acquaintance with you has deepened my own character, and I can truly say that the tie that unites me with you is very precious to me. This relation between some of our States and the administrative head has not only been a source of great happiness to me, but it has been a source of mutual strength, for, from intelligent and friendly relations and a loyal cooperation, the best results to our society must inevitably follow.

The national chairmen and the members of our committees have accomplished splendid work in practically every line of service; the careful administration of our finances will be made known to you by our treasurer general's report, but there are special matters of which I wish to report.

The national headquarters of our society, which is so absolutely unique in that it is the only building which has ever been erected by women as a memorial to the patriots of their land, is really increasing daily in value, for we are continually adding to its beauty and usefulness, and we are rapidly decreasing the debt that rests upon it, for when this administration came into service the debt was $125,000, and to-day it is only $45,000, and we have reason to believe that during this congress we will be able to pay off at least $20,000 more.

In addition to the above, we have paid about $5,000 on the land which we acquired back of our building.

You will recall the fact that through the generosity of a certain number of our members I was able to raise a fund of about $1,000 with which to make the first payment on the land directly back and on the northern border of this block, and that I was so very fortunate as to secure this land at the lowest price at which it has been offered for many years.

Your generous response to my appeal to "Buy a foot of land" has resulted in a good sum, as many members have given $1.25 a square foot and thus made it possible for us to pay off quite a good part of the amount due.

In February last I learned through the courtesy of Mr. Irvin Linton that we might be able to purchase the lots directly back of our building on the southern border of the block, thus squaring off the piece we had already bought and giving us a piece directly in the extreme rear of the block.

Of course, this land that is directly back, and, indeed, all of the remainder of the block, is very necessary to us, and we might even have been forced for self-protection to pay a price higher than the usual market value, but we were so very fortunate as to be able to deal with people who asked only a just and fair price, and I did secure an option on this land at $1.23 a square foot, which is a price even better than that which we paid last year.

Many of our members had given very generously to the reduction of the debt on our hall, so it seemed very doubtful as to whether we could take advantage of this really splendid opportunity to secure the land that we so greatly needed, when a member who has for many years proven her devotion to our society, one who is the largest individual donor the society has ever known, the generous woman to whom we are exclusively indebted for our magnificent board room, who in her great love to our society gave as a memorial to her Revolutionary ancestors the sum of $6,000 which made the board room, again came to the aid of the society she loves so well, and Mrs. John T. Manson gave the $1,000 which enabled me to secure the land.

Since that time I have received a generous gift from Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, of the State of Washington. The daughter of our well-beloved member, Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, whose loss we mourn, Mrs. George McNeir has given in loving memory of Senator and Mrs. Burrows a most generous offering, and our corresponding secretary general, Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett, has offered to help com-

plete the sum necessary for the first payment on the land, so I am enabled to report to you to-day that we own the lots directly in the rear across the whole block, as well as a portion of the land in the extreme rear, and the money is in my hands for the first payment.

The acquiring of this valuable land has been made possible by two things, the generous response of our members when I had need to raise the money quickly and the fact that you had expressed your confidence in me by the vote of our national board of management in authorizing me to act, and which enabled me to act quickly.

I am happy to report to you still another gift from Mrs. John T. Manson to the National Society, for the board room, which is assuredly one of the most beautiful features in our building, has just been completely restored and decorated by Mrs. Manson, and she has given the society $1,000 in addition to this to be held as a fund, the interest of which will keep in repair in perpetuity the board room.

I have reported through our magazine the official trip which was made to the Pacific coast to attend a conference held during the International Panama-Pacific Exposition, so, while I long to dwell upon the interesting features of this trip, which included a visit to the San Diego Exposition and a stop in a number of the States, I may not take your time. However, I would emphasize the great educational value, the extreme pleasure, and the very stimulating and uniting effect of such an expenditure on the members. I am so convinced of the value of a conference such as the one held last September in California that I would advise that each year a meeting be held in different sections of the country where our members may meet for counsel, and to stimulate the work of the society in the intervals between our Continental Congress.

I have loved our great organization ever since its earliest days of the administration of our first gracious president general, Mrs. Harrison, but never have I realized as I do now the great power, the great responsibility of this body, and I have never been so profoundly thankful for its existence as I have since we have as a people awakened to a full realization of the need of a greater national preparedness for the defense of our country.

I believe that at this time nearly every intelligent person is aware that America is not prepared, nor would she be able to defend her people, her possessions, if invasion should come from a hostile nation.

We all long for peace, and we all believe that it is the only humane and economic policy, but to fancy that we can preserve this most precious peace without the power to protect our vast territory from invasion is not only foolish, but wrong. Before taking any step which would place this society in the position of appearing to indorse any policy, I endeavored to inform myself as to actual fact, and with this desire I have sought the counsel of men of broad experience and knowledge.

I have tried to conduct our work in preparedness that would make for a service that was practical, calm, and effective, and I believe that the ready response that you have given to every suggestion has enabled this great body of American women to render a service to our country that is worthy of the patriots who gave their all for her protection.

If you would have our country hold her proud place among nations, many months of service will be needed to equip her to adequately protect her against invasion, not for aggression, but to guard her from invasion, and I would entreat you, my Daughters, to forget every dividing issue and to unite as we, the representatives, should unite in this greatest patriotic service to our country.

I would close my report, which is more or less superficial, with an expression of deep appreciation of the service of every individual member. There is no woman, never mind how limited her opportunity or how obscure the service that she renders, who is not of intense value to us; and we should think always that that service is given with the purest, the most exalted, the most unselfish impulse. And this knowledge alone should enable us to hold together as a great power, a power for good, worthy of our traditions, worthy of our possibilities and our responsibilities.

I am very proud and happy to tell you that the number you are going to hear is by special request, and after you have heard it you will realize why I am proud and happy that I could request anything so inspiring and so beautiful.

Your Flag and My Flag was sung by Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Heustis.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond was introduced by the president general and made an eloquent and timely address.

ADDRESS OF MRS. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

The Call of To-day for the To-morrow.

Humanity has reached the crossroad of destiny. Civilization is at the parting of the ways. The call of to-day for the morrow is the call of the centuries. As we gather here, Daughters of the American Revolution, centuries are behind us. Their cumulus treasure—law, literature, art, and religion—is trembling in the balance. The to-morrow of history is beckoning to us to-day while history is being made.

To-day the world is reeling in the waste and welter and carnage of war. In development both of heroism and of hysteria.

Mankind has descended to the depths of barbarism. This is not an accident. It is the penalty of our low thinking, whether made manifest in morbid literature, spectacular religious propaganda, grotesque style of dress, or in the dance of the neurotic accompanied by beating of wooden clappers, cowbells, and honking horns to sting jaded senses into exhileration. It is all one and the same thing—the ascendency of the lower over the higher; of the sensuous over the spiritual.

The time is come to call a halt and take reckoning.

Daughters of the American Revolution, you stand out against a background of illustrious achievement. You were fathered by men of blood and iron; heroes who carved order out of chaos; laid the foundations of the State upon the ruins of monarchy; and created the institutions of representative democracy.

Through tradition we know the hardship and the glory of those bygone, deathless days, and we thank God that we are come of such exalted parentage; a parentage which has given us our national ideals.

Inherited power is ours, and power is but another word for responsibility. How are we to use this power which we possess? How array ourselves on the side of true preparedness, now so sorely needed? Shall we advocate a preparedness limited to the physical only—to armies and armaments? Or shall our preparedness sweep the entire circle of national life and establish adequate defense, not only for physical safety, but for our moral, civic, and spiritual safety?

To woman life, love, and death must ever be the great triumvirate. We must hold fast to this inherited instinct within our souls. We must keep

alight the nobleness of our men; teach our children that heroism in the peaceful field of human endeavor is as great as any achievement on the bloody field of battle; turn their young faces toward the quickening light of an era of brotherhood broader than any State, broader than any nation—a brotherhood which shall possess the earth.

No question is more vital to our national existence at the present moment than that of peace—not a stagnant, irresolute peace at the price of self-respect, but a peace typified by the great ocean; for, within its heart power is generated, and upon its bosom floats the commerce of the world.

It is not enough to declaim against the horrors and barbarities of war. Sentiment is beautiful, but it lacks dynamic force. It is easy to paint and prophesy; to write prescriptions and offer panaceas, but such efforts are futile in the face of age-buttressed evil.

So long as civilization needs to be defended with bayonets, we must furnish our quota of bayonets. Recent events make us recognize that no country is safe from foreign aggression unless it has adequate military defense. But we must not forget that this resort to force is the necessity of a deranged world.

The call of to-day for the morrow, in my belief, is the creation of a world court to settle disputes between nations and thus limit the possibility of future war. The principles of such a court have already been subscribed to by all the great powers. America is preeminently the Nation to lead this movement.

Women of America, is it not our privilege, is it not our God-given duty to point the way toward sanity and justice; by turning away our eyes from beholding vanity; by putting folly in the pillory, not on the throne; in short, by living not melancholy but earnest and sober lives in the face of decisions irrevocable, perils innumerable, and destinies eternal?

The address of Mrs. Hammond was followed by a number of beautiful songs sung by Miss Neida Humphrey. She was followed by an address by the president general of the Sons of the American Revolution, Hon. Newell B. Woodworth.

ADDRESS OF HON. NEWELL B. WOODWORTH.

Madam President General, Distinguished Guests, and Daughters of the American Revolution:

In the many official duties which I have been called on to perform during my administration none has carried more pleasure than the one this afternoon in presenting to your great society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the well wishes and felicitations of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Indeed, kindred we are in membership and alike in purpose. Particularly is it of interest personally, as your president general has stated, for my mother is one of the charter members of your organization; and as I left mother yesterday she entrusted me with a message which I gladly deliver, and that is, to this twenty-fifth annual congress her warmest congratulations.

You see, then, I have been familiar with your organization from its very inception, and I can but marvel at your great numbers and at the extent of your activities and achievements in the field of practical patriotic work—all of you earnest women, all descendants of those who aided in creating this Republic and cementing it with their blood. Indeed, you have kept fire upon the altars, American ideals which have been the beacons that guided this nation now for more than a century and a quarter toward governmental and civic efficiency. From city to village, from the East to the West, have you performed your duty

faithfully as daughters of Revolutionary sires. Especially, too, have you been fortunate in having able and progressive leadership in all your various administrations. On the roll of those whom you have so wisely honored and those whom you have loved and esteemed because of their personality and ability, I venture to assert that none stands higher in your estimation or nearer your hearts than the one who now is giving every energy and heart throb so effectively to advancing the purposes of your society, and one to whom I would pay my tribute, your present honored president general, with admiration for her work.

As I look upon this brilliant assemblage, gathered in this beautiful auditorium to-day, I see beyond the bright foreground a deeper-toned background of solemn obligations resting upon us as American men and women, in perpetuating the principles which have led this democracy far beyond the experimental stage. Until recently in this country we were in a beatific state of self-satisfaction with our national life. The pitiless war across the seas rudely awakened us from these pleasing dreams. Awake, we find ourselves one of the family of nations with all the attaching obligations and duties—as well as having many in our midst who are uninspired by the idealism of America. These conditions aroused many to the necessity here of a new baptism of patriotism, as apart from the dangers on land or sea. None have been more ready to realize the necessity of an ethical influence, of a wide and intense patriotism, than the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and none have been more loyal to devote their energies to the task of arousing the national conscience.

I appreciate the necessity of physical preparedness. The society which I have the honor of representing has recorded its approval in congress assembled, and I have personally advocated it. But, beyond this, if this preparedness is to be effective as a condition precedent there must be national cohesion. Patriotism is not a matter of temporary exaltation; it is the result of a slow growth which, when developed, its influence is irristible. Patriotism is to the state what religion is to the church. Cromwell spoke well upon this point when he said: "Give me a thousand men who know what they fight for, and love what they know, and I will master all the so-called 'gentlemen' of England"; and Naseby and Marston and Moore followed. Upon another continent in another century, these words found their echo in those of Capt. Parker, at Lexington: "Don't fire, men, unless fired upon; but if they mean to have war, let it commence here." The men who listened to those words in the cool dawn of that cloudless spring morning had gathered on the village common in front of the church wherein they had convenanted with their God; they knew why they were there, and they loved what they knew, and they were willing to meet the advance of the "divine right of kings" that democracy might expand. To-day the azure sky of every clime on which that flag floats does ever-living tribute to those men who died on the common of Lexington village.

In this field of properly preparing for physical defense who should be more appropriately among the leaders than American women? For this preparation is not for war, which is hateful to all women, but it is to insure the very peace that we are now enjoying and help onward the progressive destinies of the human race. Yea, to-day we can lift up our eyes in profound thankfulness to our God, to the God of our forefathers, for His signal mercy and favor is visiting upon us in this hour the blessings of peace, when half the civilized world is scourged by war. May we not say, may we not hope we can say truthfully of the mission of America, in the words of the Apostle Paul: "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power and of love and of a sound mind."

But amid these rejoicings and our efforts toward a mental balance of our people we should not forget the admonitory words of Washington in his farewell address, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Solemn treaties signed between nations sound a sharp warning when interpreted only at the will of the strongest signatory. Treaties are like constitutional and statutory law—enforceable only when sustained by power; otherwise they are but scraps of paper.

From this is it not a logical deduction that in a democracy where the people are sovereign that the manhood right of suffrage should carry with it the ability to properly shoulder a musket? For who is to defend a sovereign people if they defend not themselves? All must be taught, too, in this country that there is no room here for any flag except that of the United States; no room for dual citizenship or divided allegiance; above all must float, clear and radiant, with its stripes of crimson and white, representing the martyr's blood and the hope of humanity, your flag and my flag, a blessing in the sky.

And so a quarter of a century has come and gone to the Daughters of the American Revolution; one score of years and five of honor, one score of years and five of loyalty to country. May we not hope in another quarter of a century another congress will here be assembled and other speakers be present to commemorate your semicentennial in this beautiful temple of patriotism erected by your efforts? Profoundly, then, may we not pray that in these intervening years to come, whether a quarter of a century, a full century, or for all time, that the sanctity of the flag and the love of the Union will be in as loyal hands as yours have proven to be in the years just passed. Confidently can you look back in the even time of life that you have proven yourselves worthy inheritors of the work of your Revolutionary sires, and that you have aided in rendering permanent a democracy which in the present holds out the greatest hope to all races of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Yes, well may you be proud of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; well may you be proud of your membership in an organization that has so persistently advocated patriotism in its highest degree.

But it is not for me, or my words, or the words of others, to eulogize the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Its history, its record, its achievement, are the proper eulogies of the day.

The president of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. W. I. Lincoln Adams, spoke after a gracious introduction by the president general.

ADDRESS OF MR. W. I. LINCOLN ADAMS.

I am very grateful for this opportunity, Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, to express my appreciation of the honor you have done New Jersey in graciously permitting the representative of its Sons of the American Revolution to bring most cordial greetings and heartiest felicitations to you in national congress assembled.

I bring to you, Madam President General, and your national delegates, the fraternal good wishes of more than 1,000 compatriots in the historic Commonwealth of New Jersey. We Sons of the American Revolution like to think of ourselves as your spiritual brothers, Daughters of the American Revolution, descended as we all are from the same patriotic ancestry and sharing as we all do the same noble traditions of an heroic past.

When I inquired of your honored president general what might be expected of me on this occasion, she very wisely suggested that as I came rather late in

the program I might gather inspiration from the addresses which preceded mine. I have gathered inspiration from what has been said and done on this occasion. The trouble with me is that I find myself totally unable to give adequate expression to that inspiration. But I believe I have been most inspired and impressed by the spectacle of 1,000 patriotic women assembled as you are to-day in this noble temple erected and dedicated to the cause of truth and patriotism.

The patriotic progeny of New Jersey manifests itself more numerously in the Daughters of the American Revolution than it does in its Sons; for, while we have slightly more than 1,000 compatriots in that State, the Daughters of the American Revolution number nearly 2,000 patriotic women. We are proud of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of New Jersey. We are proud of their State regent, Mrs. George W. Gedney, who honors by her residence my own beautiful home town of Monclair. We hope that she will be elected vice president general at the very least. They are all worthy descendants of revolutionary ancestry and exemplify in their own devoted lives the best traditions of their heroic forefathers. Ever since the day—the intrepid days of Capt. Mollie Pitcher, at Monmouth—the State and the Nation have had need for patriotic women as well as for patriotic men. And God knows that the Nation never had greater need for both its patriotic women and men than it has at this present time—for women and men who put their devotion to country above all personal considerations, whether of party, profit, or pleasure; for women and men who have no hyphens in their citienship, or in their patriotism, but whose loyalty to country is undivided and indivisible.

May I not remind you, Madam President General, in this our Capital City, that the State which gave to the Nation its present highly honored Chief Magistrate is the State which, more than any other of the original thirteen Colonies perhaps, was the principal battleground of the Revolutionary struggle. In New Jersey there were fought—large and small—more than 80 separate engagements. It was across the Jerseys that our great Commander in Chief conducted the great masterly retreat after the reverses on Long Island; and in all that long war only his unfailing faith in the righteousness of our cause and his unalterable confidence in the God of battle kept heart in the discouraged Continentals and kept the small army of struggling patriots from total annihilation.

But while the darkest days were passed in New Jersey it is true that in our beloved State also occurred the brilliant victory of Trenton, followed by Princeton and Monmouth, and the tide in the affairs of the devoted Colonies turned at that flood which, later on, led to the complete triumph of our cause. We are proud of the blood-stained soil of New Jersey; to us it is sacred ground. We are proud of its Revolutionary history and of its Revolutionary heroes. We are trying to preserve there, Daughters of the American Revolution, the same ideas and ideals of our revolutionary ancestry which you are preserving so nobly all over this great country of ours, not only for our own lives at this present time, but to transmit them undiminished and unimpaired to our children and our children's children.

The president general introduced Dr. James J. McCabe, who is the author of a new version of the music for the patriotic hymn America, and the singing of this was prefaced by an explanation given by Dr. McCabe.

ADDRESS BY DR. JAMES J. M'CABE.

No doubt every member of this audience is well aware of the fact that our important patriotic songs were, when the words were written, not set to orig-

inal music for them, but set to the tune of other songs that had existed years before our American words were written. That is the case with the Star-Spangled Banner, Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, and with America—our beautiful song, America. Now, that was due to the fact that in those days, nearly a hundred years ago, there was no such thing as an American musical composer. There were but few such in the world, and, of course, there were then none in America; and so it was the custom to take new words of a song writer and adapt those words to tunes that were already known to the people. Now, in time, as to-day with the Star-Spangled Banner, the tunes to which these songs were sung—these words were set—became in a measure only their own and different from others, because the original tune to which the anthem of the Star-Spangled Banner was set is forgotten many years ago.

But not so with our beautiful loyal hymn America, for America was set to the tune to which other national anthems are sung and to which they belong, and used by a great many countries in Europe. And so it was that there came over our country an extensive demand; for it is, of course, true that when we hear the tune we can not tell whether our hymn is being played, and nobody knows without the words, because it is of the same tune as applies to somebody else as well as to us. Now, those things are the usual consideration in making a change, and so it is that there has been a demand that we of America devise music for American words. And it is this modest attempt you are to hear this afternoon. It was sung first in a public school in Brooklyn, N. Y., only a few months ago, and attracted so much favorable attention that it has greatly encouraged the effort. It has received consideration from different organizations in the country—patriotic societies in eight or ten different States.

Now, then, this afternoon Mrs. Heustis has been requested to sing it, the first and the second stanzas, to this tune, and afterwards you will please rise and sing together the third and fourth stanzas. When the time comes we will just rise, at the third stanza, and sing this America, this American hymn or song, with American spirit, American fervor, American enthusiasm, and American strength.

Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Heustis sang America to the new music, the congress joining in the last stanza.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. John Britton Clark, D. D., thus closing the formal exercises of the opening of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress.

WORK OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

After the formal opening the congress settled down to work. The reports of the national officers here presented give a comprehensive survey of the work of the society as a whole. They show the rapid growth of the society; the care with which all applications are verified and the enormous labor these verifications entail; they give the results of the deliberations of the national board; they show the great quantity of literature required by the chapters; they show the number of new chapters organized and where located; they show the financial standing of the society and the great sums handled by the treasurer general; they show the historic research conducted by the society and the rapid growth of a library unique in character and

scope; they also give an account of the museum and its valuable contents.

Report of Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. William C. Boyle.

Madam President General, National Officers and Members of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress:

During the year just completed six regular and two special board meetings have been reported, and the minutes prepared for insertion in the magazine. The meetings of the executive committee and Memorial Continental Hall committee have been reported and transcribed.

The notification cards of election to membership in the National Society have been sent within 10 days following the meetings to more than 7,000 applicants admitted in the eight months that meetings were held, from April, 1915, to April, 1916, by the national board of management, thus averaging about 900 each month. I am not mathematician enough to file actual figures.

Copies of the board rulings have gone to every active office; individuals and chapters have been notified of all votes affecting them or pertaining to their duties.

Notification cards have also been sent to the members appointed by the president general to serve on national committees and committees for the congress; their acceptances and regrets have been noted and filed, also lists of their committees have been sent to each national chairman and congressional chairman.

Cards of condolence have been sent to the regent and family in every case where we have been notified of the death of a Daughter. The sad duty of writing letters of sympathy to members who have suffered by reason of illness or bereavement, and to the families of deceased Daughters has been lightened by the appreciation expressed.

Notification of board meetings have been sent each month two weeks in advance of the meetings, and this year this office has also sent out the notices for the meetings of Memorial Continental Hall committee.

As soon as possible after the close of the last congress a list of the national officers was prepared for the printer and turned over to the corresponding secretary general. The copy was prepared for the booklet of national committees and proof read, as likewise the list of members of the congress committees for the program.

The proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws were gotten ready for the printer and placed in the office of the corresponding secretary general for distribution.

The last congress having passed the amendment eliminating three and a half lines from article 8 of the by-laws, thousands of copies of the constitution, which were already printed, have been one by one carefully corrected in the office of the recording secretary general.

The 6,377 certificates bearing the signature of the president general have been issued and mailed from the certificate division which is in charge of the recording secretary general.

The recording secretary general has affixed her signature to the many different documents that the large business of the society has required.

The office of the recording secretary general has willingly undertaken to the fullest extent of the time at its disposal all quests for information regarding action taken in matters relating to almost every question that has come up for consideration. The announcement, however, is hailed with much joy that the

statute books, comprising all the rulings of congress and of the board from the organization of the society to the year 1915, are ready for distribution, and it is hoped that many Daughters will wish to possess this volume.

In October sadness came to us by the passing on of Mrs. Alice B. Fishburne. Mrs. Fishburne, as official clerk, had been associated with the recording secretary's office for many years.

During this period of faithful and cheerful service, life had exacted of Mrs. Fisburne more than it gave in return; now all is made right, for she was one of God's "little ones."

In the office of the record secretary, the efficiency of its working force makes a perfect triangle with each component doing her very best for her particular angle.

While our work during the year has brought forth nothing imposing or spectacular, still we modestly feel that when wanted or needed we met the occasion and were, to use a saying almost historical, "Johnny on the spot."

Respectfully submitted.

ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE,
Recording Secretary General.

Report of the Organizing Secretary General.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT.

Madam President General, National Officers and Members of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress:

For the year just completed I am able to report that the work in the office of the organizing secretary general has kept pace with the general progress of the society, and that the number of chapters organized indicates a healthy growth in all quarters. Besides the scrupulous care and attention given the card catalogue and other routine work of the office, there have been completed during the year lists of members at large for the chairman of the Philippines scholarship committee, lists of ex-vice presidents general for Bailey, Banks, and Biddle, and lists of charter members with addresses numbering 308. This list of charter members will be completed and kept for future reference in the office. We are also completing a list for reference which will include a catalogue of all ex-national officers.

Permits for the insignia of charter members, vice presidents general, and ex-vice presidents general are now issued from this office.

With the approval of the national board a circular entitled "Guide to chapter regents" has been carefully formulated and is being sent out as occasion presents. We hope it will prove a help in chapter work, and will in consequence simplify the work of the office. It would be a great help and saving to us if lists of newly elected chapter officers were forwarded promptly with correct addresses of the same. It is seemingly an easy task, but one which is often overlooked. In order to secure these lists it has been necessary to write for them in the case of at least nine-tenths of the chapters, and to these sometimes more than once. If our good chapter regents upon their return home would see to the sending of these lists, with the full names and addresses, it would be a great help, and save perhaps in the aggregate not less than $25 a year in postage.

Chapter regents' lists sent out during the year have been paid for by the various recipients in accordance with the ruling; this with the amount paid in for charters, regents and ex-regents' bars is in a small way a source of revenue

to the society. The new duplicating machine which has been installed in the Hall greatly facilitates the making of chapter regents' lists, for while the list still has to be compared and brought up to date, and the stencil made here, the lists when completed are much clearer and more satisfactory, than they could be made, with the typewriter.

It has been my privilege to nominate two State regents, one for Hawaii and the other for Alaska. Both were duly elected by the national board.

As this is my first year as organizing secretary general and the work new to me, I must give all due praise to my able asssitants in the office, who have spared no pains in smoothing the way for me and in giving me the benefit of their experience wherever needed. I have found them willing, cheerful, and even enthusiastic in their work, and it has been no small inspiration to me. I believe that this same spirit largely prevails among those constituting the clerical force in Memorial Continental Hall, and it can not fail to be a valuable asset to the society. To me the correspondence of this office is its most interesting feature and must cover much otherwise unrecorded history of our chapter life. True, it deals in some cases with the trials and tribulations attendant upon the birth and infancy of many of the chapters, but it oftener goes to show a broad and patriotic spirit exercised in spreading the work of our beloved society.

Many letters have come to the office which were most encouraging to me in my work; these I feel grateful for, and am sure they will inspire us all to greater efforts in the coming year.

I have the honor to report for the year just ended the following work:

Organizing regents appointed	97
Organizing regents reappointed	12
Organizing regents resigned	3
Organizing regencies expired	32
Chapters authorized	32
Chapters disbanded	9
Chapters organized	73
Increase of chapters for the year	64
Chapters in process of organization	2
Total number of chapters	1,507
Commissions issued to—	
Vice presidents general	10
State and State vice regents	47
Organizing regents	97
Reelection cards to State and State vice regents	48
Charters issued	56
Permits issued for—	
Regents and ex-regents bars	125
Vice presidents general and ex-vice presidents general insignia	13
Charter members' insignia	14
With charge	40
Without charge to national officers and chairman of committees	19
Lists of members at large to chairman of Philippine scholarship committee (by special order of the national board)	1,441
Lists of charter members and ex-vice presidents general for Bailey, Banks, and Biddle	417
Letters received	1,478
Letters written	1,754

Election of chapter officers written for	1,155
Election of chapter officers received	1,300
Guides to chapter regents sent out	384
Circular letters	516

CATALOGUE REPORTS.

New members' cards made	7,539
Records made on members' cards of—	
Changes in address or chapter	11,703
Marriages	956
Deaths	1,071
Resignations	1,033
Dropped for nonpayment	880
Reinstatements	142
Expelled	1
Resignation reported (mistake of chapter)	1
Vacant numbers	4
Total number of cards filed	24,282
Actual membership	91,996
Admitted membership	123,321
Numerical increase	7,539
Actual increase	4,693

Respectfully submitted.

BETTY CARTER SMOOT,
Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Treasurer General.

MRS. JOSEPH E. RANSDEL.

The treasurer general made the following general statement before presenting her report in detail:

Madam President General, National Officers and Delegates to the Silver Continental Congress:

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the 25 years of its existence has helped to make history. The field covered by the work of the Daughters is extensive relief for the suffering, patriotic education, and preservation of historic spots. All have received liberal contributions from this wonderful society of patriotic women.

The greatest achievement of this society is the building of Memorial Continental Hall, a monument to our patriotic ancestors, at a cost of $518,070.69, with furnishings valued at $93,621.84. There is much enthusiasm and feeling that before the end of another Congress we can claim our hall as our own dear home, free from the present $45,000 debt. When this is accomplished the usual $15,000 or $20,000 transfer from the current fund can be applied to the purchase of that portion of the square not owned by the National Society. It must be ours!

Every Daughter can rejoice that so beautiful a site was selected and such a magnificent memorial was builded. We are glad to have such neighbors as the Pan American and the Red Cross, and we want them to be proud of the Daughters' possessions.

The items of paramount interest in my report are the $30,000 paid on the debt and the $5,000 paid on the land.

There is $10,000 due on the six lots purchased in 1914. Let me say just here that even with this addition of over 13,000 square feet our holdings are less than half the square. You can readily see there is an opportunity for every Daughter to interest herself in the further purchase of land.

The year ending March 31, 1916, shows the receipts as $137,038.69, the disbursements as $129,521.50.

By referring to the annual report the table of receipts for the four years indicates the loss to the permanent fund by the increase of life membership fees. In the past one bond was paid from this source. The proceeds from the Christmas offering letter were nearly $1,000.

The commission from the sale of the pins, etc., is $438.20. Through the efforts of Mrs. Key, one of our Daughters, $198.40 was raised from the sale of recognition pins, a total of $1,992.50 since the adoption by the society of her design of the recognition pin.

These articles of personal adornment seem to be very necessary to societies of women or men. We all love pretty things and like to sally forth with our "regalia and little ritual book."

It gives me genuine pleasure to present the report covering the year ending March 31, 1916. So satisfactory a report should be gratifying to every member of the National Society.

With the aid of a capable and conscientious office force, the duties of my office have been satisfactorily administered.

I recommend the transfer of $20,000 from the current to the permanent fund. I ask that this amount be made available at once. I move the adoption of my report.

Current fund—Comparison of four years.

INCOME, NET.

[Offsetting debits have been deducted.]

	Year ended Mar. 31—			
	1913	1914	1915	1916
Annual dues	$77,018.00	$81,719.00	$85,661.00	$89,720.00
Initiation fees	7,614.00	7,881.00	7,185.00	7,278.00
Issuing duplicate papers and lists	256.30	304.05	258.52	358.60
Interest on bank balances	361.86	416.63	485.13	430.25
Exchange	2.11	3.83	3.41	3.49
Sales of:				
Directories	139.83	76.23	38.03	22.29
Early histories	3.19	2.04	[1].65	.....
Ribbons, rosettes, etc	34.37	72.88	[1] 44.76	[1] 39.26
Lineage	532.49	[1] 656.88	[1] 591.48	[1] 600.53
Handbook, etc	1.00	57.65	39.90	2.65
Total income (offsetting debits deducted)	85,963.15	91,190.19	94,307.88	98,455.07
Total outgo (offsetting credits deducted) [2]	57,456.86	59,546.82	75,530.64	74,309.64

Gains for 1913-14, $60,149.66; 1915-16, $42,922.67.

OUTGO, NET.

[Offsetting credits have been deducted.]

	Year ended Mar. 31—			
	1913	1914	1915	1916
General administration outgo:				
Treasurer general's office	$8,714.30	$7,922.88	$7,998.78	$8,226.38
Registrar general's office	7,685.41	7,760.42	7,569.14	7,604.07
Organizing secretary general	1,923.30	2,470.41	2,566.08	2,747.82
Recording secretary general	1,883.07	2,099.91	2,180.50	2,437.16
Corresponding secretary general	2,186.61	1,891.45	1,984.93	1,656.04
Historian general	3,205.39	2,778.16	2,466.57	2,677.69
Director general C. R. S. I	643.48	118.62	284.65	383.90
Librarian general	1,068.25	1,496.94	2,111.44	2,428.17
President general	----------	1,173.68	1,819.50	2,041.23
Curator general	----------	----------	----------	650.16
General office and committees	3,556.93	4,996.17	7,418.79	8,482.67
Certificates	2,625.22	1,956.53	3,305.76	2,653.51
Stationery	621.24	680.83	636.74	876.21
Telephone	313.69	363.71	361.45	443.50
Expenses, printing machines	----------	221.87	151.46	243.24
Total general administration outgo	34,426.89	35,931.58	40,885.79	43,551.75
Special accounts outgo:				
Upkeep (Continental Hall)	8,853.53	9,048.07	10,218.17	6,629.89
Support of real daughters	4,424.00	3,968.00	4,296.00	4,232.00
Continental congresses	3,851.46	4,020.94	3,353.43	3,647.58
Printing proceedings of congress	2,629.42	2,367.52	3,382.80	3,014.70
Magazine, net cost	2,146.09	5,340.86	[3] 9,009.83	[3] 9,638.47
Auditing	831.50	883.25	775.00	700.00
Auditor's special report on business methods	----------	----------	1,756.10	----------
Hand book, etc	----------	----------	----------	1,103.61
State regent's postage	448.25	364.35	359.88	518.21
Chalkley manuscripts	269.15	----------	----------	----------
Early history	----------	----------	[4] 227.84	----------
Lineage	----------	622.25	[4] 1,238.80	[4] 1,228.43
Ribbon	----------	----------	[4] 57.00	[4] 45.00
Miscellaneous	76.52	----------	----------	----------
Total outgo [5]	57,456.86	62,546.82	75,530.64	74,309.64

[1] See offsetting debits under "Outgo, net," not deducted.
[2] See details under "Outgo, net."
[3] Sale of magazines still to be paid for amounts to $4,202; this will reduce the cost of magazine if collected.
[4] See offsetting credits under "Income, net," not deducted.
[5] See same amounts under "Income, net."

Balance sheets—Comparative statements of financial condition at the end of each year.

ASSETS.

	Mar. 31—			
	1913	1914	1915	1916
CASH, PROPERTY, AND EQUIPMENT.				
Current fund:				
Cash	$42,205.70	$55,445.10	$53,989.40	$57,581.78
Office equipment [1]	1,984.02	2,566.02	3,181.96	4,281.41
Printing machine	596.10	596.10	596.10	596.10
Accounts receivable, magazine	----------	----------	3,981.00	4,202.00
Permanent fund (Continental Hall):				
Cash	7,694.27	2,828.38	1,049.89	3,001.87
Investments	2,314.84	2,314.84	2,314.84	2,314.84
Special funds:				
Cash	1,707.05	2,062.42	3,410.58	4,411.12
Investments	----------	----------	----------	1,000.00
Fixed assets (Continental Hall):				
Land	50,548.42	50,548.42	67,109.13	67,109.13
Buildings [2]	518,070.69	518,070.69	518,070.69	518,070.69
Furnishings [2]	90,414.91	92,465.87	93,184.76	93,621.84
Grand total assets	715,536.00	726,897.84	746,888.35	756,250.78

[1] Office equipment is simply the book value for the past five years.
[2] No depreciation has been figured.

Balance sheets—Comparative statements of financial condition at the end of each year—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

DEBTS, RESERVES, AND SURPLUS.				
Current fund:				
Accounts payable	$1,299.41	$827.75	$1,150.00	$4,388.80
Old account	17.07	17.07	17.07	17.07
Permanent fund:				
Accounts payable	79.25	109.90		
Interest accrued	2,500.00	1,916.67	1,250.00	1,025.00
Special funds:				
Franco-American fund	206.55	210.68	214.89	219.19
McLean fund	1,500.50	1,454.01	1,483.09	1,512.75
Philippine scholarship fund		397.73	1,065.30	1,936.63
Patriots Memorial Daughters of the American Revolution school fund			647.30	701.05
American International College, Daughters of the American Revolution building fund				1,041.50
Fixed liabilities:				
Notes payable (mortgage on building)	150,000.00	115,000.00	75,000.00	45,000.00
Notes payable (mortgage on land)			15,000.00	10,000.00
Total debts and reserves	155,602.78	119,933.81	95,827.65	65,841.99
Surplus:				
Surplus in current fund	43,469.34	57,762.40	60,581.39	62,255.42
Surplus in permanent fund	7,429.86	3,116.65	2,114.73	4,351.71
Surplus in fixed assets	509,034.02	546,084.98	588,364.58	623,801.66
Grand total	715,536.00	726,897.84	746,888.35	756,250.78

Permanent fund (Continental Hall building fund)—Comparison of four years.

	Year ended Mar. 31—			
	1913	1914	1915	1916
Income:[1]				
Continental Hall contributions	$12,468.69	$14,743.88	$20,367.64	$19,179.92
Life memberships	5,875.00	5,737.50	1,575.00	1,075.00
Use of hall	955.61	609.38	395.00	556.00
Charters	386.00	307.00	306.00	232.00
Recognition pins	161.00	180.60	179.80	198.40
Insignia	157.55	42.70	181.10	83.00
Spoons	46.84	37.32	36.05	46.85
Record shields	3.50	1.00	2.00	4.00
Photographs				113.27
Regents' and ex-regents' pins				93.50
Liquidation and endowment fund	2,340.40	2,572.69	3,099.60	89.30
Luncheon				63.30
Total income	22,394.59	24,232.07	26,142.29	21,734.54
Outgo:[1]				
Interest on notes, taxes, etc	8,057.51	6,440.02	5,258.18	3,739.08
Net income	14,337.08	17,792.05	20,884.11	17,995.46
Expended to reduce debt	20,000.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00
Expended for furnishings	3,780.72	2,479.91	718.89	437.08
Expended for land at rear of Continental Hall			1,560.71	5,000.00

[1] Net amounts have been set forth in order to make clearer and fairer comparisons.

RECAPITULATION, YEAR ENDED MAR. 31, 1916—CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

Current fund:		
Income receipts (net)	$98,455.07	
Outgo payments (net)	74,309.64	
Gain for year		$24,145.43
Permanent fund:		
Income receipts	21,734.54	
Outgo payments	3,739.08	
Gain for year		17,995.46
Special funds: Income receipts of "special funds" (net)		2,000.54
Total net income for the year		44,141.43

Reduction of debt, purchase of furnishings, etc.:	
Notes paid (total reduced) during the year	$30,000.00
Furnishings bought for Continental Hall	437.08
Office equipment bought	1,099.45
Land at rear of Continental Hall, paid on account	5,000.00
	36,536.53
Increase of cash in banks and investment	7,604.90
Total gain for year, as above	44,141.43

COMPARISON OF FOUR YEARS.

Net income (all funds) year ended Mar. 31—	
1913	42,848.37
1914	46,790.79
1915	41,009.51
1916	44,141.43

Report of the Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. DELOS A. BLODGETT.

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress:

The report which I am to present to you to-day has for the most part been the work carried on under the supervision of our beloved Mrs. Burrows, who, as the most of those gathered here know, laid it down on January 13, when she was called to her reward in the world beyond, where her illustrious husband, Senator Julius C. Burrows, had preceded her only a few weeks.

Mrs. Burrows was in close touch with her office up to the time of her death, although unable to be in the office in person.

Your national board of management has conferred upon me the high honor of electing me to succeed Mrs. Burrows in the office of corresponding secretary general. It has been my pleasure to serve you in this capacity since January 20.

Upon taking over the office I found the work in a satisfactory condition, and so far have not found it necessary to make any change in the conduct of the office.

My report will be brief. Very little is conveyed to one by the figures to follow of the vast amount of routine work and the time consumed in filling orders rceeived for supplies or the research necessary to answer the many questions propounded in the correspondence. We have received, recorded, and answered, or referred to the proper department as the case required, 4,778 letters, and 3,870 letters have been written.

Three thousand orders for supplies have been received and filled, which necessitated counting, wrapping, and addressing the following printed matter:

Application blanks	53,604
Leaflets "How to become a member"	4,520
Miniature blanks	3,850
Constitutions	5,182
Transfer cards	3,296

Upon receipt of the national committee lists a copy was mailed to each national officer, the chairman, vice chairman, and the secretary of the various committees.

Copies of the proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws, to be acted upon at the twenty-fifth congress, were sent to the national officers and the State and chapter regents wihtin the time limit prescribed by the constitution, and I trust reached those to whom they were addressed so that we may all intelligently vote upon the proposed changes.

The mail has been assorted and delivered three times each day to the offices in the building and forwarding addresses supplied for a great deal of mail which is sent here to the hall for members. Frequently it is necessary to supply postage.

In the early part of last summer a number of complaints of delay in the filling of orders for application blanks came to the office, and I feel I should state in justice to the office, that the delay could not be helped. It was ordered by the Twenty-fourth Continental Congress that the form of the blanks be changed somewhat. Legal advice was necessary before this could be done, and some time was consumed in the printing of the blanks, over all of which the office had no control. As soon as the blanks were received the orders which had accumulated were immediately filled. At times it has also been impossible to send immediate replies to letters, the requests for blanks were so numerous (some days as high as 80 orders have been mailed). I speak of this merely to show that the delay in replying to our correspondence is not due to indifference or neglect, but principally to the fact that there is but one clerk in this office whose service is shared with the finance committee, and the clerical work of this committee requires a great deal of time and careful consideration.

Let me say in closing my report that I deeply appreciate the great honor conferred upon me by the national board of management, and that I have enjoyed the work in the office of corresponding secretary general, receiving from it renewed patriotic zeal.

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Registrar General.

Miss Grace M. Pierce.

Madam President General, Members of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress:

At the congress in April, 1915, my predecessor reported the largest year's work in the office of the registrar general in the history of the society, and to-day I have the honor and pleasure to again report the best year the organization has yet known, as shown by the following:

Applications presented to the board since April, 1915	7,539
Making a total enrollment of	123,321
Supplemental applications verified	2,790
Applications returned unverified	848
Permits for the insignia issued	2,550
Permits for the ancestral bars issued	1,589
Permits for the recognition pins issued	1,886
Number of letters, including duplicate papers, issued	16,278
Number of cards issued	10,374
New records verified	1,943
Total number of papers verified	10,329
Applications of real daughters presented	5
Number of application papers copied	765
At 25 cents each	$191.25
Number of volumes bound	30

Over 700 pension records have been transferred to the library.

Original papers received prior to Jan. 1, 1915, for which additional information has been requested but not yet received_____ 199
Supplemental papers received prior to Jan. 1, 1915, for which additional information has been requested but not yet received_____ 314

proving that the delay in verification of papers should not always be credited to this office.

Those of you who read my report to the national board of management, June, 1915, printed in the August number of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine last year, may not be interested in the recapitulation of the increased work and the needs of this office. * * *

The papers, when first received, are turned over to the office of the treasurer general to be marked for payment. There they are handled by one or two clerks to complete the records which have to be filed in that office. They are then returned to the registrar's office to be dated and for the notices of receipt to be sent to the chapter registrars. The records of these papers are kept by card catalogues and under two headings, paid and unpaid, and as fast as the dues are received in the treasurer general's office the unpaid are transferred to the paid, for the rule holds that no paper can be examined until the dues are paid in the office of the treasurer general. The papers are then sent to the office of the organizing secretary general for a membership card. These contain the names of the members, address, chapter, and State, with a space left for the national number to be added after admission. The papers with the cards are then returned to the registrar's office, where they are compared and filed until the applicant is admitted. After admission these membership cards are completed by the addition of the national number of the applicant and returned to the office of the organizing secretary general, where they are filed in the members' catalogue.

In the office of the registrar general the verification of papers and their acceptance has changed materially since the early days of the society, when the charter members were all admitted on affidavits of family tradition. To-day, what we call our ancestors' card catalogue contains the records of nearly 80,000 soldiers of the American Revolution. As soon as the service is verified the papers are turned over to the card indexer who places upon each card the name of the Revolutionary soldier, his service, the officers under whom he served, and the State in which he served. Below that are the dates and places of birth and death, followed by the name of the wife or wives of the soldier, and as each member is admitted the national number of the applicant is placed upon the card followed by the name of the child of the Revolutionary ancestor through whom the applicant claims descent, together with the name of his wife. As each new member is added to the society, if she comes in through an old record, as we call the record of a soldier already verified, her name is added to the card with the name of the child through whom she descends. Every paper received in the office, as soon as it reaches the department for verification, is carefully compared with this card catalogue. If the ancestral record has already been accepted, the work of verification is very easy. If it has not been accepted and the name of the soldier claimed is not upon our list, then the paper is known as a new record and passes from the verification clerk to the official genealogist who then, after careful comparison with the returns, takes it to our own library and if necessary to the Congressional Library or to the Pension Office for further research. After a paper has reached the stage of being ready for verification, the chapter and individual are absolutely lost sight of. The paper becomes a record for service only, until it emerges as a verified or unverified record. As soon as the papers are verified they are

checked and prepared alphabetically by chapters under the States for presentation to the national board of management at its monthly meeting. Upon acceptance by the national board of management the papers are taken in charge by the certificate clerk to prepare the data for the certificate of membership and the office of the recording secretary general issues the card of admission. * * *

Very respectfully,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

Report of Historian General.

MRS. WILLARD S. AUGSBURY.

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress:

At the anniversary celebration last October, many interesting facts of our history were brought out in the addresses, reminiscences of the past interwoven with a bright outlook toward the future. Because the audience on that occasion consisted for the most part of officers, neighboring Daughters, and distinguished guests, I have thought it allowable for me to include in my report to this Twenty-fifth Congress just a brief reference to the history we have been making in these 25 years. The record is written large and clear upon the annals of the Nation. It is a story of patriotism, latent in every woman's heart, expanding and blossoming into the splendid organization represented here to-day. During the past year our State regents have been compiling a vast array of statistics which we shall hear later in tabulated form, the grand total of the memorial, philanthropic, educational, historical and general patriotic achievements of the Daughters of the American Revolution during 25 years. If you should seek the real meaning of our present numerical strength, our varied accomplishments, these marble walls, and all this beautiful environment do not look for the answer in the books of the treasurer general, great as the total may be recorded in dollars and cents. Neither will you find it among the volumes in the library or the records in the registrar general's office, nor even among the rows of lineage books, which are the chief treasures of your historian general. You must reckon up the golden hours, the precious time and thought, the outlay of physical strength, the sacrifice ofttimes of personal pleasure, freely given to the cause of your founders. Your State and National officers and the rank and file of those devoted women who have given of their best to build the splendid structure which rests to-day upon their work. Ours is no house upon the sand. The little group of noble women who laid the foundations of this society knew how to build them strong, and let us keep the superstructure worthy of its beginnings.

The most important task of the historian's department has always been the preparation and publication of the lineage books. From the earliest volumes to the one just off the press, the highest conception of the compiler has been accuracy. * * *

The forty-first volume adds to the list of verified services 475 new records. This will be good news to that large proportion of our membership who are striving to commemorate the brave deeds of our ancestors in every possible manner. Instead of following the easy path to membership through ancestry already upon the honor roll, every woman should endeavor to come into the society through some hitherto unrecorded hero. Volume 42 has presented many knotty problems. The number of supplemental services is unusually large.

The proportion of deficient data is equally so. The book can not tell you the story I am able to read between the lines of days of patient research and evenings of toil without extra remuneration, which has made it possible to present you the finished volumes to-day. * * *

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. Willard S.) MARY ELLIS AUGSBURY,
Historian General.

Report of the Librarian General.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG.

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress:

The library of our National Society is one of the important factors in the growth of the society, as the more records we have at hand to aid in verifying application papers and to help those searching for proof of their ancestor's Revolutionary services the more readily can members be added; it is therefore most gratifying to report that the library is keeping pace with the society and is growing in interest and usefulness, 550 volumes having been added during the past year. Of this number 432 were presented and the appropriation of $100 granted to the library by the congress of 1915 has been devoted as before to the purchase of out-of-print and other unobtainable books.

The publications of many historical and patriotic societies, together with local histories, and genealogies, have been exchanged for our lineage book. Reviews in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine have proved to be most effective agencies in securing books for the library, many valuable volumes having been obtained in this manner. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the work done for the library in the pages of our magazine.

The Daughters of the American Revolution book committees of Rhode Island and Virginia have in the past most generously remembered the library, which again this year is the richer for their efforts. Each committee sending books long wanted and greatly needed. Virginia presenting, with other volumes, a complete set of that rare old work, Hening's Statutes at Large. Through the Alexandria Washington Lodge No. 22 A. F. and A. M. the library has received a copy of Washington the Man and the Mason, containing a reproduction of the celebrated picture of Washington in his Masonic regalia.

Two years ago but two books relating to Michigan were in the library. To-day, thanks to its untiring book committee, of which the State regent is chairman, Michigan's representation has nearly reached the century mark.

During the winter the book committee of Indiana, inspired by its State regent, has worked diligently; and as the result of its labors nearly four score volumes have been added to our collection.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Tennessee, individually and by chapters, have been striving ever since the last Congress to make the Tennessee case more fittingly and adequately represent their State.

Many and valuable have been the gifts of Daughters and chapters throughout the Union, to each and all I return most grateful thanks, regretting that time and space forbid individual mention.

We have in our possession the nucleus for a valuable collection of bookplates, and I earnestly trust the coming year will increase our collection very greatly. Two new book stacks have been ordered by the Mary Washington Chapter, the "patron saint" of the library, and it is our ambition that in time we shall

have a double row of book stacks in our library, all filled with useful, rare, historical, and genealogical books.

The list of the historical and genealogical works in the library of Memorial Continental Hall, authorized to be printed and sold by the continental congress of 1915, was on sale in August, 1915, and judging by the number of copies sold, without special advertising and the reports of those who use it, it seems to have accomplished the purposes for which it was published, "to be a guide to the books in the library and helpful tool for use in genealogical and historical work." To the members of the congress, who have not already secured a copy of this desirable list of our collection of books, I recommend the taking a copy of this publication to their respective chapters at home.

From 76 to 100 visitors, men and women, come each week to consult our records. Although many are fully competent to follow the winding path that leads through genealogical by-ways to the desired goal, many more require especial assistance. And our organization is most fortunate in having Miss Griggs, a competent and trained librarian and chief clerk, in charge of the library. She knows her books and takes pleasure in giving to those searching for information just the books they want. Her intelligent interest has been a great factor in the growth and value of our library.

I desire to express my appreciation of the diligent and intelligent manner in which Miss Emily Wilson, the clerk detailed to do certain work now under the supervision of the library, has accomplished this task. In accordance with the revision of the by-laws made at the Twenty-fourth Continental Congress the historical and genealogical data, printed or in manuscript, collected by the historical research committee, were turned over to the library. All this has been carefully examined and arranged ready for reference and is kept up to date as the chairman of the committee, the historian general, turns over new records.

The correspondence of the genealogical research department, at present under the librarian general, has been kept up by the clerk detailed for that work in connection with the library, who has also acted under the vice chairman of the liquidation and endowment fund committee, filling all orders for certificates received since September 1. In addition since October, 700 abstracts of original pension applications have been typewritten and cards made for the 3,000 or more Revolutionary soldiers mentioned therein.

Thanks are due to the registrar general for indexing two valuable books, Philip H. Smith's History of Duchess County, New York, and Foote's Historical Sketches of Virginia, second series; these, too, have been typewritten in this office.

We are realizing many of the wishes and the great ambition all have possessed for the growth and improvement of the library and are fast approaching a place only dreamed of by some of the pioneers in this work.

The hope is strong within us that the time is near at hand when our library will be rated as among the best libraries for research workers along the lines of history and genealogy, the subjects that are the main springs of our society.

In closing I recommend that the $100 given by congress last year be continued this year for the purchase of books that can not be secured as gifts or in exchange.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. George M.) M. L. STERNBERG,
Librarian General.

Report of the Curator General.

Miss CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW.

Madam President General and members of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress:

I have the honor and pleasure to submit to you a report on the work accomplished in the first year of the museum, as we now know it—heretofore this report was given to you by the chairman of the Revolutionary relics committee. This meant the report of articles received from time to time. To-day we have a museum in reality, a new department, commensurate with and equal to the library. On the recommendation contained in the report of the chairman of Revolutionary relics, that the museum be raised to the status of a national office, the constitution was so amended at the twenty-third congress, and the museum became a reality and entered on a new career. The twenty-fourth congress honored me with the office (in charge of the museum), and as your curator general it has been my pleasure to give my best efforts to develop this new department along the lines pursued by the best museums in the country.

I have the pleasure to report the following accessions received during the past year, covering a variety of fabrics and material:

Pewter	3	Pieces of rare old lace, embroideries	2
Brass and copper	2	Old books	7
Iron	3	Old newspapers	1
Silver	10	Miscellaneous	8
China	8	Manuscripts	14
Glass	4		
Fans	5	Total	78
Lace	11		

The manuscripts, together with a number already in the possession of the society, were submitted to the criticism of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. All were declared valuable and 16 were left there to be repaired. These 16 are now on exhibit in the case presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Wyoming for this purpose. This plan of repairing the manuscripts will be pursued, a few at a time, until all the letters and papers are safely protected against further destruction.

The roll of honor book, presented by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, and the book of remembrance, presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Vermont, have been placed in the museum. The roll of honor book was closed in 1910 and the book of remembrance is now also closed. This book holds but 54 names, and 20 names that have been enrolled are waiting to be entered in a new book. It has been suggested that this book of remembrance be duplicated from time to time, and as they multiply to be numbered, and so form a library that may prove very interesting to members in future years.

The stimulated interest in the museum, made evident by these recent accessions, brings before you the necessity of additional wall cases. The Manor House Chapter of the District of Columbia had signified its desire to present a case to the museum in memory of Mrs. Minnie Frazio Ballinger, its organizing regent, and your curator general, wishing to bring about the best results, called into counsel your art committee, of which Mr. Glenn Brown is chairman. Mr. Brown visited the museum several times and gave the opinion that wall cases of white wood and French plate glass should be used. Designs, carrying into effect the colonial lines of the room, were prepared by Knipp & Co. and submitted to Mr. Brown for his approval. These cases are strongly built, cabinet made, and firmly fastened as though part of the building. They are air and dust proof, and so far as possible, burglar proof. This report of Mr. Brown's

was submitted to the national board of management at the meeting held in June, 1915, and was fully indorsed, and Mrs. Wait, of Michigan, Mrs. Guernsey, of Kansas, and Mrs. Lobengier, of the Orient, subscribed for cases from their respective States.

The wall case presented by the Manor House Chapter, of the District of Columbia, dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Ballinger, was presented to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, January, 1916, by its regent, Miss Mary Lee Goddard, and was accepted in behalf of the society by the president general, Mrs. William Cumming Story. This case contains articles of silver—many of historic value.

The second case installed is presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Kansas. This case contains a very unique collection of articles from the personal possession of the pioneer women of the society. Gifts have come from several of the immortal 18 who signed their names as organizers. From Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, first president general, is a beautiful water color, the work of her own hands, presented by her daughter, Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee. From Mrs. Margaret Riviere Hetzel, eleventh signer, a collection of fine lace, presented by her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Pendleton; and from Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, tenth signer. Two fans, presented by Mrs. Pendleton, from Mrs. Ada Pratt Kimberly, ninth signer; a fan, a piece of lace, and two silver spoons from Mrs. Emily Ragan, eighth signer, and a small lace cap, and, from the estate of Miss Caroline S. Ransom, deceased, seventh signer, a bogwood brooch.

It is our desire to place in this collection an article from every president general, and from as many of the pioneer women as we are able to reach through themselves or their families. Additional cases will be installed as the States fulfill their pledges. Wisconsin has subscribed a case. Five more cases are needed. This is the golden opportunity of the States to place memorials in this Memorial Hall.

In order to keep a true and faithful record of all the accessions in the museum a sysytem of cataloging has been carried on, the same that is used in the National Museum. A thorough research of all past reports of chairmen of committees, and of the presentation of gifts at the continental congress, was pushed on to obtain every possible item of interest bearing upon the subject—lost links were caught up and many details were obtained that were thought to be lost. The cards of the catalogue include a classification of history, of fabric, and of States.

A constant and never ceasing correspondence has been continued during the year with the most gratifying results of a profound interest in the future of the museum.

I wish it were possible to arrest the attention of every delegate to this Twenty-fifth Continental Congress that she might see the vision of the museum, our museum of the future, with the white cabinets, whose structure follows the architectural lines of the walls, gleaming with plate glass and rose color. The rose of the window hangings gave the color note to be carried into further effect in furniture and carpet.

We visit the library and we tread upon the mossy carpet, where the soft northern light filters through green curtains as through the trees of the woods. We turn again to the museum, to find the sunshine and the fragrance of the rose—the charm and restful beauty that lingers in the memory. Here we bring our lovely tributes, treasures of those long since departed.

Respectfully submitted.

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

Inasmuch as the report of the finance committee explains and supplements that of the treasurer general it seems best to have it follow the reports of the national officers.

Report of the Finance Committee.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG.

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress:

As chairman of the finance committee I have the honor to report the following interesting figures relating to our financial transactions for the year ending March 31, 1916:

The total income from annual dues was $91,777, from initiation fees $7,539, and from life memberships $1,075.

In addition to this, the following contributions have been received by the treasurer general for relief, for educational work, and for reduction on the debt on Memorial Continental Hall:

Red Cross contributions	$448.77
Belgium relief	106.00
Patriotic education	4,381.77
Philippine scholarship	713.33
Liquidation and endowment	89.30
Patriots' Memorial, Daughters of the American Revolution School	53.75
Memorial Continental Hall contributions	19,355.42
Total	25,148.34

The amount paid on the debt on Memorial Continental Hall from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916, was $30,000 and on the land $5,000. The balance now due on the hall is $45,000 and on the land $10,000.

It has been my duty, as chairman of the finance committee, to approve the vouchers sent to the treasurer general for payment, after satisfying myself that the expenditures were duly authorized by the congress or the national board of management, the only authorities in the organization for the expenditure of money.

The total amount disbursed the past year, according to itemized vouchers, was $87,798.01.

In order to transact the business of our rapidly growing organization with accuracy and dispatch it is necessary to have a force of well-trained clerks to do the work. For this purpose we have expended during the year the sum of $31,249.93. Those of you who are familiar with the work of the offices know that the largest disbursements for clerical service are in the offices of the treasurer general and the registrar general. The pay roll for the first-named office for the year amounts to $7,725.42 and for the registrar general's office $7,292.84. The duties of these two offices are of the greatest importance to the organization, for the treasurer general receives and guards our income and is responsible for our disbursements, and the registrar general verifies and tries to complete all application papers, using every effort to increase our membership. Therefore, I feel sure you give gladly to these two offices every facility for doing the work that is of such vital importance to the existence of our beloved society.

The expenses of the office of president general amount to $2,041.23. Of this amount $1,079.75 was for clerical service, $517.80 for postage, telegrams,

long-distance phones, and rent of typewriter. For mileage, $433.68, which was authorized by the national board of management at the meeting held February 18, 1914. The States visited as shown by the vouchers were California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, and Utah.

There has been expended for the magazine $14,234.28, covering the publication, committee expenses, and salaries of editor and genealogical editor.

For the support of real daughters we have paid $4,232.

The total amount expended during the year for the upkeep of the hall was $6,667.25. For electric current, water rent, fuel, and hauling ashes, $1,363.49.

We anticipate with pleasure each year the annual congress, but we do not realize the expense to the society of these meetings. The expense of the Twenty-fourth Continental Congress was $3,295.05. Printing the proceedings of the last congress cost $3,130.68.

For a detailed statement of the various items included in the amount disbursed I must refer you to the report of the treasurer general.

It is my personal opinion from experience and observation that the cost of administration might be somewhat reduced by careful management on the part of all of the national officers and by all of the chairmen of the various committees.

I wish to express my appreciation before this congress of the careful and conscientious work done for the finance committee by Miss Flora Fernald. I mention this because the service rendered this committee is in addition to her work in the office of the corresponding secretary general.

It is a pleasure for me to state in closing my report that the financial affairs of the organization are carefully managed by responsible officers and faithful and interested clerks. The treasurer general's accounts are duly audited by expert accountants, and the entire management of the finances are under the general direction of the national board of management and the rulings of your congress.

Respectfully submitted.

M. L. STERNBERG,
Chairman Finance Committee.

Report on Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

The official organ of the society is the magazine published monthly by the society. Early in the growth of the organization it was found necessary to have direct means of communication with chapters on the work accomplished by all, the establishment of the American Monthly Magazine, therefore, took place on May 7, 1892. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, founder, was the first editor. She was succeeded by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, charter member and owner of the medal of service conferred upon her by the continental congress of 1897. Two volumes of the magazine are published every year. In the beginning the proceedings of the continental congress were published in the magazine, but the society's growth and the great volume of work accomplished made it necessary to publish the proceedings separately. This was first done in 1912.

Mrs. Lockwood was succeeded as editor by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, charter member, who held the office for 12 years, until her death December 22, 1911.

Up to date the following editors have had charge:

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey (temporary).
Miss Eliza Olver Denniston.
Miss Natalie S. Lincoln.
Miss Mary R. Wilcox (temporary).
Mrs. Amos G. Draper, the present editor.

In April, 1913, during the sessions of the Twenty-second Continental Congress, the name of the magazine was changed to Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. This change was made necessary by the fact that another magazine bore a name so similar that it was frequently mistaken for the the official organ of the society.

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine is a valuable publication. It successfully carries out the object for which it was created.

Each issue contains the minutes of the meetings of the national board of management; national and State officers; reports of State conferences and chapter accomplishments. It has a fine genealogical department, also a space devoted to book reviews likely to be of interest to the members. It contains discussions on parliamentary procedure. Articles of general interest are those on hitherto unpublished history collected from all parts of the country. It is fully illustrated. The cover has changed from time to time, but has always been appropriate and interesting and has had considerable artistic value.

The reports of the editor and chairman of the magazine committee during the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress were most encouraging. They showed good business management and promptness in publication. The series of articles on the "St. Memin collection of American patriots, "inaugurated by Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, is being continued and has proved very popular. Under the auspices of the editor a separate pamphlet devoted to necrology has been issued and will be issued every six months.

Miss Florence G. Finch is the present capable chairman of the magazine committee.

The report of the secretary of the committee on Memorial Continental Hall is a history of the hall from the beginning and is therefore presented entire:

Report of the committee on Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. Robert Lansing, *Secretary.*

Madam President General and Members of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress:

As secretary of the Continental Hall committee I have the honor to report that we have held four meetings, all of them well attended and enthusiastic. The two great objects of the committee—liquidation of the debt on our beautiful memorial and purchase of the ground behind the hall—have been steadfastly before us, and I am delighted to be able to report progress in all directions.

As the figures have been given by the treasurer general, and as the chairman of the various subcommittees will report to you of the faithful, painstaking care with which every detail left to them has been performed, I have felt it might be fitting at this, the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress, to recount very briefly the principal items of interest in connection with this, one of the earliest committees of the society.

On October 18, 1890, a motion was made by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood:

Resolved, That after this association has assisted in the completion of the monument of Mary Washington, the next effort shall be to provide a place for the collection of historical relics which will accumulate at the World's Fair, and for all other relics which may come to this society, and for historical portraits, pictures, etc. This may first be in rooms and later in the erection of a fireproof building.

It is said that when Mrs. Lockwood took her seat, after having amplified the motion in her indorsement, one of the ladies present turned to her next neighbor

and whispered: "Who is that? Does she really believe there are enough women in this country who are descendants of Revolutionary patriots to be able to raise money for a three-story brick building?"

In order to have something with which to fill the proposed building, a committee on Revolutionary relics was appointed December 11, 1890, and this is one of the four standing committees which has been mentioned by the by-laws from the beginning of the society.

December 14, 1891, at a meeting of the national board of management, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth presented the following motion, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the establishment of this National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on a permanent basis will be advanced and secured by the founding of a home for the society which shall also answer the purposes of a memorial hall, and which might be called the memorial manor of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and whereas all other patriotic projects which have been officially approved by the board must necessarily be subservient to this plan, which is vital to the progress of the society itself: Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the ways and means of erecting such a building, and that the said committee be instructed to bring an early report to this board.

At the same time the motion of the treasurer general, Mrs. Marsall McDonald, which had been approved in October, 1890, was reiterated, amplified and passed as follows:

Resolved, That the treasurer general be, and is hereby, instructed to open an account with the permanent fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution and place to the credit of this account all fees heretofore, or which may be hereafter, received on account of life membership in the society or in payment for chapter charters or certificates.

Resolved, That the permanent fund thus created shall be held intact and not applied to the ordinary or current expenses of the society, but shall be held by the treasurer general, subject to such special instructions as the board of management may hereafter indicate, it being the intent and purpose of the board to create a permanent fund to be applied hereafter, when the amount warrants, to the erection of a fireproof building for the preservation of the records of the society.

At the First Continental Congress, held February 22, 1892, it was announced in the report of the treasurer general that $650 had already been received from the above sources, and laid aside for the permanent fund.

At that congress, the president general, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, suggested that a stock company be incorporated, and that at least one wing of the building be begun at an early date. The vice president general in charge of organizing chapters, Mrs. Boynton, and the vice president, presiding, Mrs. Cabell, in their reports, also advocated the idea of a memorial hall which should be a permanent home.

The next month, March 19, 1892, Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge was appointed chairman of a committee to formulate a plan to be submitted to the board of management concerning the memorial building to be erected by the National Society; the other members being Mrs. Teunis Hamlin, Mrs. Marshall McDonald, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Knott, and General and Mrs. Shields.

The president general, Mrs. Harrison, attended this meeting for the special purpose of urging the members to carry on this work, although the illness that so soon terminated fatally had already made great inroads upon her strength.

On March 28, 1892, the committee reported, and in the light of the present day their recommendations and the board's action upon them are not without interest.

The first recommendation, "that the house be built by a business corporation and not by voluntary subscriptions from the Daughters of the American Revolution," was adopted.

The second recommendation "that the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the Revolution be the stockholders exclusively" was adopted; as also were the third and fourth recommendations; "that the above-mentioned societies be requested to subscribe to the stock" and "that the enterprise be carried out on the general plan of the Indianapolis Propyleum."

December 1, 1892, the Albemarle Chapter of Charlottesville, Va., gave to the hall $75, it being half the proceeds from a tea which had been held in the historic old home of Thomas Jefferson, Monticello. This is the first recorded gift of any chapter to the permanent fund.

Mrs. Harrison's illness and death and the discussions arising from the eligibility clause in the constitution delayed further action for a time, although the project was again urged upon the members at the second congress by the president presiding, Mrs. Cabell, and a committee of the Sons of the American Revolution were allowed to present a project for cooperation in erecting a building for the mutual use of the two societies.

Immediately after the Third Continental Congress the board of management, on March 22, 1894, adopted the motion of Mrs. A. Howard Clark, that definite plans for the erection of a building as headquarters for the society, as well as the methods of furnishing means for the same, should be submitted to the next congress, and requested the president general to write a circular letter to all State regents requesting their cooperation in devising ways and means for erecting in the city of Washington "a house that shall be a fitting memorial to our ancestors who established American independence, at the same time meeting the practical needs of this great and rapidly growing organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

At the next meeting of the board the president general, Mrs. Stevenson, begged to be released from writing the circular letter herself, but appointed a committee on "colonial home" of which Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, of Chicago, Ill., was the chairman.

June 10, 1894, the Dolly Madison Chapter of the District of Columbia notified the national board that the day before it had voted to appropriate half its annual chapter dues for the coming year to the Continental Hall.

At the Fourth Continental Congress the chairman of the Continental Hall committee asked for instructions on certain points about which there was difference of opinion, but no action was taken. At the Fifth Continental Congress the requests were repeated and the congress voted definitely to raise the money by voluntary subscriptions, to have an auditorium in the building, not to have bedrooms, but "to build a sacred repository for our relics and records, with abundant offices for the president general and various other matters pertaining to the national board." It is interesting to note that in the early plans for the building only one officer, the treasurer general, was supposed to require the service of more than one clerk and many officers had no clerk assigned to them.

In April, 1896, the first subcommittee of the Continental Hall committee was appointed, of members residing in the city of Washington whose duty it should be "to look with regard to a site for our building." The chairman reported to the Sixth Continental Congress, that, through their efforts, a bill had been introduced in Congress asking for a site upon the monument lot and had passed the Senate. At that time she also reported the result of her first general appeal for funds—which had been responded to by members in 15 States, ranging from $600 from New York to $4 from Iowa. The States which responded were New York, Illinois, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Rhode

Island, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Ohio, Minnesota, Tennessee, Florida, and Iowa.

The chairman also reported a contribution from the Asa Pollard Society of the Children of the American Revolution of Billerica, Mass., the first contribution from any society of the Children of the American Revolution.

After the report was accepted, a motion was passed that the fund amounting to $10,338.95, invested to the credit of the current fund, be voted by this congress to the Continental Hall fund. This was the first transference of money from the current fund to the permanent fund.

In 1899 in the last report of Mrs. Shepard as chairman, she stated that the fund amounted to $50,000. The old Corcoran Art Gallery was suggested as a site; also Chase's Theater, now Poli's. No action was taken and Mrs. Daniel Manning, then president general, was elected by the congress chairman of the Continental Hall committee, the first president general to be elected chairman.

In her report the following year Mrs. Manning stated that a bill had been presented to Congress asking for Rawlings Square, and that this bill was recommended by the Commissioners of the District. A number of gifts were recorded at this time, one of them being $10 from the veterans of the soldiers' home in Hot Springs, S. Dak., for which a separate receipt was requested that it might be framed and hung on the wall of their home.

In 1901 the Continental Congress decided to wait no longer for the United States Congress to give them land, and empowered the Continental Hall committee to act in case they found it practicable to begin work on a hall.

The following year subcommittees were appointed on architecture, site, ways and means, and during the congress of 1902 a motion was passed empowering the committee on Continental Hall to purchase a site and that the treasurer general be authorized to draw upon the permanent fund for that purpose, provided that at least 25 members of the committee shall agree upon the site to be purchased.

Acting under that resolution, the present site containing 35,068 square feet was bought, being 210 feet on Seventeenth Street, 161 feet on C Street, and 170 feet on D Street. October 11, 1902, the ground was broken with appropriate ceremonies and the site was marked with a piece of granite which came from one of the original window sills of the White House. A flag pole was erected and a flag presented by the Sons of the American Revolution floated over the site.

The subcommittee on architecture had been busy in preparing and sending out to different architects a program. Seventy-two architects submitted plans. From these the committee, with the assistance of Prof. William R. Ware, head of the department of architecture at Columbian University; Gen. John M. Wilson, formerly chief of engineers of the United States Army; and Mr. Bernard R. Green, associated as an expert with Prof. Ware in erecting the New York Public Library, as well as in the Congressional Library, selected three designs, and the congress went into executive session to view these as thrown upon the screen. These three plans were referred back to the Continental Hall committee with power to act.

The subcommittee on legislation had not been idle, and the president general announced at the same congress that a measure to exempt from taxation the property of the Daughters of the American Revolution had been passed by both Houses by unanimous consent.

Another motion, offered by Mrs. Wentworth, regent of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Massachusetts, seconded by Mrs. Lothrop, of Massachusetts, was also passed:

That the Daughters of the American Revolution from the thirteen original colonies petition their respective State legislatures to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to pay for the 13 memorial columns, each original State to place one column as a memorial to the men and women of the Revolution from that State.

And very soon thereafter the announcement was made, first, that Connecticut would raise the money for its memorial column in memory of its former regent and honorary State regent, Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney; later, that Pennsylvania had induced the State legislature to appropriate money for the Pennsylvania column, this being the first time that the legislature had appropriated money for any building outside of its own State; and one after another the 13 States, either by individual contributions or by appropriations from the legislatures, completed the memorials called for by the motion.

The Continental Hall committee selected Edward Pierce Casey as the architect; and April 19, 1904, at half past 2, the Daughters of the American Revolution, led by the president general and national officers, marched to the site, where amid appropriate Masonic ceremonies the corner stone was laid. The day being so unpleasant, the exercises were completed at Chase's Theater in the evening.

Work on the building was immediately begun, and in the magazine for December, 1904, appeared the first picture of Memorial Continental Hall, taken November 1, 1904. At that time the foundation had been laid and one or two layers of brick showed above the surface of the ground.

The congress of 1905 was the first one to have the honor of holding its session in Memorial Continental Hall. To commemorate the occasion, jubilee exercises were held Monday evening, April 17, in the partially completed building. At that time the Continental Hall committee and its subcommittees reported that the site was ideal, the plan satisfactory, and that every detail had received careful consideration by the building committee, the advisory board, and the Memorial Continental Hall committee.

The future work of this committee, while arduous, is so well known and graphically described with such accuracy of detail in the handbook issued last year that it would be superfluous to speak of it at this time. I will therefore close this brief account with an extract from the report of Mrs. Sternberg, chairman of the ways and means committee in 1905:

Finally, I desire to say that in my opinion the happy thought of building a memorial to our Revolutionary ancestors in the Capital City of the Nation has had a most favorable influence in promoting the growth and standing of our organization. It will always be a bond of union, a source of strength, and a rallying place for the patriotic women of this country who are so fortunate as to trace their lineage to Revolutionary ancestors. And as future generations come and go this enduring memorial will stand as an evidence of the patriotic zeal, energy, and business capacity of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the present day.

Respectfully submitted.

ELEANOR LANSING.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

The society has a committee on legislation. It is the duty of this committee to endeavor to secure legislation needed by the organization and to advance projects in which it is interested. Mrs. Charles R. Davis, vice president general from Minnesota, is chairman.

During the past year, as reported at the congress, this committee has secured the following legislation:

In 1891 a patent was secured upon the insignia of the society. This patent had expired. Through the efforts of the committee this patent was renewed.

Legislation was secured exempting from taxation any real property of the society up to the value of $1,000,000. Up to the present time the hall has been exempt by previous legislation, but the new legislation covers the recent purchase of land by the society in the rear of the hall.

Legislation has been secured ordering the publication of the records of the soldiers of the American Revolution, these records to be obtained, when printed (which will be soon), from the Public Printer, Cornelius Ford, upon the payment of the price per volume. They may be published in one volume or perhaps in two.

Legislation pending and likely to pass, a bill making the Star Spangled Banner the national anthem. Also pending, bills to prevent desecration of the flag. The committee is working to secure the passage of these bills.

The chairman of the committee on a memorial highway to Mount Vernon reported briefly as follows:

Report of Committee on Memorial Highway to Mount Vernon.

MRS. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Congress:

I suppose you have seen that little committee on a memorial highway to Mount Vernon; you have wondered what it is really for and whether it is a very active committee. Now, it is there to perpetuate a beautiful idea until it can be worked out. But don't think because we are not doing anything very active—we have not really any money that we can appropriate for that purpose now. But we have been working, and have kept in touch with the people who are doing that work, and, although we have never contributed a cent, I am able to report to you that the road to Mount Vernon is complete. When our committee was first formed there was no comfortable way of getting to Mount Vernon, but since that time the county of Fairfax has issued bonds amounting to $90,000 to cover the expense of a good road to within 2 miles of Mount Vernon and the Government has made an appropriation for an experimental road, which has completed the work. Now they have made another appropriation for the 2 miles from Kings Highway to complete the road to Mount Vernon. And so the road is complete. We have been in touch with these people, and I am glad to say of that survey that they have paid for it and effected the bond issue. And they have mentioned the fact that the Daughters of the American Revolution are interested in that road and wanted that highway. So you see we have wielded a moral influence.

And I expect there will be a time when you can do something more for that road. The memorial bridge that they are going to build is necessary to the road; and if you will go home, or stay here, and speak to your Congressmen and Senators about that road, it will be the finest thing you can do in the world for that memorial highway.

After a while we hope to be able to take it by States and do something, and take a part in that elegant and beautiful highway to Mount Vernon and its

embellishment in cooperation with the commissioner of roads, who says it will be a fine thing if the Daughters of the American Revolution could enter into the project and endeavor to perfect that road all the way from Washington to Mount Vernon.

Now, please talk to your Congressmen and Senators, anyway, to have an appropriation for the bridge.

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. William A. Smoot, *Chairman.*

On account of its historic value the following report is given unabridged:

Report of Chairman of Committee on the Histories of Governmental and Corporate Seals and Arms.

Mrs. James H. Campbell, *Chairman.*

It is required that the national committee collect data respecting the seals and their histories, with impressions of such, and file in Memorial Continental Hall. To effect this work the committee asks and must have the cooperation of every member. The chairman recommends that a committee of at least five be appointed by the State regent. The counties can be divided into districts and each district assigned to a chapter and the work of collecting the material in the counties placed in the hands of a committee named by the chapter. Such material when collected to be placed in the hands of a State committee properly classified and by that committee transferred to the national committee.

As the material collected will be of vital interest, your chairman recommends that when possible it be prepared in duplicate form, and that one of the copies, with any other additions that will make it of greater State value, be placed by the committee with the proper State department for publication and distribution to libraries and for use in schools. Your chairman has been assured by librarians, educators, and historians of the important relation of this work to the study of history, Latin, civil government, and drawing. The study of State and civic seals in the public schools has been favorably considered by the State superintendent of public instruction in Michigan. Necessarily the inauguration of this work will be slow, for we lack accessible material. It is the desire of the national chairman that the States collect and edit this material for the use of the State after its publication by the State. The history of the seal of every county, the date of the organization of the county, the origin of its name should be collected, as well as the data concerning the seal of the United States, the State municipal, university, library, ecclesiastical. The State of New York has published her civil list and constitutional history, but there is no history of the seals which illustrate the work. The difficulty of obtaining original territorial documentary seals will be great, but there are many valuable documents in the hands of indifferent owners. The newspapers will aid us gladly in our work of investigation, as it lies along the lines of dramatic news. In some of the brochures issued by the States concerning their territorial and State seals, arms, and flag laws, cuts are shown of the arms, but many of these are not correct. Michigan has a brochure which was hastily and is incorrectly compiled. Oregon is to-day noting the incorrectness of her State seal. Pennsylvania, New York, and Michigan are among those who strayed. Some villages have seals. Others the legal L. S. All of these seals have historical significance, sometimes referring to local, others to State and national matters. Fort Wayne, Ind., has an

Indian word on its seal which stands for "Village of the Miami Indians," which occupied the present site of Fort Wayne. The first seal of Los Angeles was a bunch of grapes. Sometimes the investigator may be refused an impression from the seal; only a cut of it will be given her. If the matter is taken up to the common council, or the secretary of state, she probably will receive the impression. Some States will give the interrogator, through ignorance, incorrect information. The value of National, State, and other seals in instructing foreigners in night schools is very great. So far as known, Georgia was the first State which inaugurated a seal day in the public schools accompanied by a list of questions covering the history of the Georgia seal. This was done through the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. Edgar A. Ross. Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard Thompson, of San Jose, Cal., has compiled for this committee the history of the great seal of California.

The work of the curator, Miss Barlow, is splendidly evidenced in the array of State flags in our hall and the fine article on the flags in our magazine. This work was inaugurated before the appointment of this committee.

Miss Lucretia W. Smith, of New London, Conn., has sent a fine water-color sketch of the State flag of Connecticut, accompanied by its interesting history.

One of the most important and expressive methods of saving the seals of States and cities is to place the device on a State and city flag. A seal is always in monotone. It is a sign of authority and authenticity. It may be of wax, metal, or impression on a wafer attached to a document or impressed on the document itself. The device of the seal may be used as a coat of arms and may then be in monotone or be emblazoned according to the laws of heraldry, but a seal is never in color when used as such. There are over 30 cities having civic flags. The State of Pennsylvania has over a dozen cities which possess municipal flags. As a rule, these flags are connected with the earliest period of the city's history. Philadelphia has a civic flag, a city pennant, and a city streamer. It is a matter of regret for a city to adopt a design disassociated from her history. A few cities have merely the date of incorporation on the city's seal and no device. In this case one thing connected with the history of the founding of the city may be properly taken. Such a situation of one city wherein are buried two men who founded her public-school system. Surely the open book surmounted with the lamp of learning would be a proper design for this city flag. The utmost care should be taken in establishing a city flag. Grand Rapids had adopted many years ago a city flag not based upon its history. At the request of the local chapter the flag was rescinded and the arms of the city placed on a city flag. Many cities are now considering the adoption of these flags, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, claiming to be custodians of the history of our country, should be alert along every line of historic salvation.

This is a broad subject, and I could talk hours upon the different items. I now call attention to these little flags. This is known as a President's flag; on it is a device of the seal of the United States emblazoned according to heraldic laws. You will find the same design on the quarters and 50-cent silver pieces. These are valuable in teaching children about the thirteen Colonies. This flag is the official flag of Harrisburg, Pa. The blue field has a white keystone, superimposed upon it the dome of the State capitol. The three gold crescents are from the Harris family arms, the gold roundel from the arms of William Penn, and the gold fleur de lis of the Dauphin of France. This flag of the city of Albany I do not find marked official. Will the Daughters of the American Revolution regent look up the history of this flag with its interesting design and motto "Assiduity" and report what she finds to the national chairman? This large beautiful flag is the result of the work of the Sophie De

Marsac Campau, of Grand Rapids. It is owned by the Old National Bank. The city had a futile design adopted many years ago. In the interest of local history our chapter asked the common council to rescind that official flag and place the device of the city seal upon a civic flag made of two blue horizontal bars, which stand for the loyalty of the east and west sides of the river, the central white bar representing the river. Upon this is placed the design of the seal, thus uniting the two divisions. The motto, "Motu viget," broadly translated, means "Strength through activity." The date of incorporation is 1850. What Grand Rapids has done all cities may be influenced through historic civic pride to do. The city of New York for years used this white flag and this incorrect design thereon. When using the arms on the new city hall it was learned that this flag had not been officially adopted and that the design was not correct. June 24, 1915, by request of the art commission and associated historical and patriotic bodies of the city, the common council adopted a new flag. The accepted design restored the ancient corporate seal of 1640, and the colors chosen were those of the original Dutch flag—orange, white, and blue. The common council also authorized June 24 as a civic flag day. The great city of New York has just emphasized the need of a city flag. Forever over all floats the Stars and Stripes, under it your State flag and your civic flag, identified with your State and civic life.

Mrs. Campbell concluded her report by removing a flag which had decorated the table of the president general, and presented it to the president general on behalf of herself and her associates. This flag was the flag of the city of New York.

It was stated by Mrs. Schuyler of New York that this is the first flag that was ever made after the flag was adopted. It was taken by Mayor Mitchel to California to the Panama-Pacific Exposition and was used officially by him. It was loaned to the Daughters of the American Revolution for this occasion by the president of the Sons of the American Revolution with the privilege of having it as our own to present to our president general.

The presentation was a very pretty little ceremony.

The following report deals with the reverse of the great seal of the United States, and presents data which is not generally known. It is given entire.

Report of Chairman of Committee on the Great Seal of the United States.

MRS. EDGAR A. ROSS, *Chairman.*

Every law of country has been fulfilled by us in our dealings with this problem.

We approached the State Department and were met by Mr. Bryan with most kind attention. We left papers with him for his consideration, which were no doubt interned for the duration of his peaceful hostilities. Destination thereafter uncertain. We have seen various Congressmen and received the utmost courtesy. We find that the successive Secretaries of State themselves have not always known of the existence of a reverse of the great seal. We know of at least one who had never heard of it. The prevention of its use lies in entrenched civil service officialdom, which holds permanent sway. In one instance we encountered aggressive "kultur," but the Government official oozed so much in-

formation for which we had been years searching that we abandoned our first impulse to make for safe cover and let him babble on. "The inside of the cup" affords a spicy draft which all interested to know why the obverse and reverse of our seal remain divorced without statutory grounds would like to quaff, but this is censored for strategic purposes.

We also discovered the de facto lord keeper of the seal who, for reasons of his own, is opposed to using the reverse, even as a painting to be hung in the Capitol. He is evidently an unmarried man, for he dared us to have a bill introduced in Congress, saying, "Have a bill presented and see if the State Department will pay any attention to it. They will not. I will oppose it every time it is brought up." He also suggested that Daughters of the American Revolution might "find more to do than try to force the Government to something it doesn't wish to do." The reply was, "The Daughters of the American Revolution have plenty to do and are doing it well and faithfully, but they are anxious to see a reign of knowledge among the people as to what belongs to the national regalia."

We consider that the seal and the flag belong to the people, who constitute the Government with power inherent in themselves, and not to any official whom they have placed in power. Our plan is not force. We offer, first, the olive branch. We attempt the education of public opinion. We believe that when they know the value of the relic hidden in the State Department the people can be trusted to demand its production and its use for the purposes designed. "Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set." Proverbs xxii, 27; Deuteronomy xix, 16.

We consider that until Congress repeals the fundamental law of June 20, 1782, the reverse of the great seal is still legally one-half of this most important instrument and its amazing appropriateness to present world history and our Nation's part in it calls loudly for its display at this particular time. Since this Government is "of the people" we ask that they be allowed to become acquainted with the devices by which our country's greatness was foreshadowed.

It is quite an interesting historical fact that the centennial medal of which our picture is a copy has already been received by one of the crowned heads of Europe as a copy of the great seal of the United States. England struck off her Egyptian war medal in 1882 and "because of the prominent part played by the sailors and marines of our own Navy in that same Egyptian war," a lieutenant of our Army presented to Queen Victoria, through his friend, Col. Gawler, keeper of the Crown jewels in London Tower, one of our seal medals of 1882 with its significant reverse representing the great Pyramid of Egypt. Since England's medal showed the Sphinx on its reverse, a monument directly related to the pyramid, the Queen recognized the gift and the coincidence with thanks.

This centennial medal of 1882, from which our picture was sketched with only a change in the proportion and ground settings of the pyramid, was struck under the personal supervision of Col. A. Lowden Snowden, Director of the Mint, by order of Hon. Charles J. Folger, then Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Snowden seems to have made an exhaustive study of the subject before having his dies prepared, as his articles published in the Philadelphia Ledger and Transcript of June, 1882, go to show. In writing to the Treasury Department, which had requested his views and suggestions, he heartily approved of officially cutting the reverse and striking the medal. He said, however, that the seal now in use is not in conformity with the designs adopted by Congress in 1782. His words are:

On the present seal you will notice that above the eagle's head there are 13 stars embraced in a circle, which would seem to indicate that the 13 original States were to be forever circumscribed and that no other stars or States could enter within the charmed circle.

How different, how much more suggestive was the original design which had the 13 stars emerging from beneath the dark clouds. The beautiful and appropriate suggestion conveyed was that as time advanced other stars would emerge from behind the clouds and take their places in the national firmament. This was not only beautiful in conception, but prophetic in its application to our Nation.

This change in design was doubtless the result of an unappreciative engraver, who imagined the stars would look more artistically arranged if embraced in a circle. The reverse of the seal has also been changed to some extent from the original design. In the original the pyramid was composed of 13 solid blocks, gradually narrowing to an incompleted apex. In many of the designs, which have been handed down to us, it will be noticed that each layer representing a State is subdivided or broken and as if composed of several pieces joined together. This was certainly not the original design, which was intended to convey the compact union of the States as bound or cemented together in the unfinished national pyramid.

His centennial die shows solid blocks and a halo or glory extending from the triangle crest out to the rim of the circle and down toward the pyramid, while the motto, "Novus ordo seclorum," is at the base of the monument instead of circling up into the blue field.

Some engraver also inclosed the glory within the clouds surrounding the stars instead of carrying out the fundamental law, which calls for "a glory breaking through the clouds." In the same way the eye and the triangle over the pyramid is made to resemble an O'Cedar mop by conforming the rays of the halo to the triangle shape when the law reads, "In the zenith an eye in a triangle, surrounded by a glory proper." It is just as "proper" for the glory to be unconfined as to be golden. The Columbian Magazine (a copy in Boston Athenæum), in 1786, gave a full-page engraving of the original conception of both faces of the seal, and this Mr. Snowden's medal and our pictures closely resemble. It is claimed that the reason the present obverse and the model of the reverse in the State Department do not show "a glory breaking through" in the cresis is that a die can not be successfully made to impress upon paper, in the small compass of a seal, the rays of a halo, such as is shown on our ideal model and the centennial medal.

I have seen a very interesting document, the clearance papers of the U. S. Schooner *Eliza*, of Massachusetts, out from the port of Lisbon, Portugal, bound for Bordeaux, France, in 1797. The consular seal attached by "T. Bulkeley, consul of United States," impressed into paper, is only 1½ inches in diameter, but the rays of the glory extend from the circle of clouds out of the rim of the seal and down to the eagle's wings. They are beautifully distinct, even after the lapse of 118 years. What can be done in 1797 will not intimidate modern engravers.

Immediately after the inauguration of George Washington (in New York) Congress adjourned and in a body proceeded to St. Paul's Chapel, where it engaged in divine service. Upon reorganizing it ordered that a duly blazoned and framed painting of the arms and crest of the United States should be prepared and suspended over the President's pew in St. Paul's. This painting hangs to-day in its appropriate place. It is the first and only blazon of the kind ever ordered by Congress.

It gives the early and true and beautiful conception of the stars and glory—scattered and unconfined.

Again it is claimed that the reverse is not used because pendant seals are impracticable. But its use does not necessitate a pendant. It could be cut into the paper, just as the obverse is, and placed alongside of it. The seal of

South Carolina shows both faces inclosed in one die. The two faces could be used successively on a paper, the reverse as a counterseal.

At any rate, the claim of impracticability is not to be credited, for the State Department history of the seal tells us Theodore F. Frelinghuysen, himself, asked for the appropriation of $1,000 in 1884. He advised that the reverse be cut "as a compliance with the law and a proper respect to pay to the founders of this Government, at this time to carry out the purpose so clearly expressed by them in Congress, June 20, 1782." If the Secretary of State had considered its use impossible would he have taken this step? The account given in the State Department history elaborately sets forth the reasons why this good resolution died aborning and never produced the twin seal, but nowhere in it is mentioned the idea of impracticability.

No; reduced to its last analysis in the concise condemnation of one who was present at the Frelinghuysen seal caucus and gave it to us personally, the Secretary was advised that the reverse was "simply a dull, ugly Masonic emblem," and, as such, not fitted to Government use. A further commentary in the history declares it to be "both unintelligent and commonplace," and "if it can be kept in the dark, as it seems to have been kept, why not keep it so?"

Mr. Frelinghuysen's advisors were commenting upon the present State Department model of the reverse, which was repudiated in 1882 as not the original by Mr. Snowden, Director of the Mint. He had all the knowledge of his predecessors to enlighten him, transmitted directly from Elias Boudinot, the early Director of the Mint, who was also a member of the last great seal committee and kept his connection with the work while Charles Thomson and Mr. Barton were completing it. This model is undeniably crude and ugly. No conception of the pyramid can be proper which does not present the limestone bluff upon which it rests and the correct proportions for the monument, nor artistic if the blocks are not solid and the glory unconfined. Is the Government heraldry so artistic that it can sacrifice everything for looks and yet so inartistic that it can not improve upon a misconceived design?

Errors were most naturally adopted in some early conceptions of the emblems on the seal, and it has taken fully a hundred years to bring out all the beauties hidden in these grand devices. But such, however, is the essential nature of a symbol that it develops the full harmony of its structure and its import only after long and careful study. In this sense, an emblem is a prophecy, the potence of which wins credence only with the flight of time.

As to its being "unintelligent and commonplace," we have not found it so. There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in some philosophy.

As to fraternity emblem not being used by the Government, the irony of fate pursues any objector to the eye and triangle on the reverse, for King Solomon himself gave evidence to the deeply Masonic significance of the five-pointed star, with which we have sealed our papers and waved our flag for more than a century.

The idea was advanced, during John Hay's Secretaryship, that a use of the reverse might invalidate all papers hitherto sealed without it. So we must go on with a technical illegality in order to escape an illegal hiatus? A diplomatic situation.

The excuse was also made that other nations use only an obverse seal.

England uses a counterseal, and there is a lord privy seal, as well as a lord keeper of the great seal.

Anyway, if other nations do or do not use a reverse, what is that to us? Did we go to them for the Declaration of Independence or our Constitution or the Monroe doctrine? Our present administration, at least, gives no slavish tribute to precedent.

Owing to the divergence from the original design, the present obverse of the seal shows its stars confined in a six-pointed star. (This is the British star.) Six is again brought out in the six devices upon the coat of arms, but this number does not appear at all as an independent idea upon the reverse, where the devices are seven. Dr. Mahan tells us that the number "6" relates to the affairs of men and "7" to "the things of God," so the accepted meaning of 6, in mystic numbers, is "evil," as shown in the Biblical "number of a man," 666. Doubtless the obverse of our seal, then, sufficed to authorize "the affairs of men" for this Nation during its warring days of strife, but David was not permitted to build the temple, because his hands were stained with blood. Solomon erected the House of God, so the temple of permanent peace will be reared under the symbol of the wise man's house on the reverse of our national signet, for all the sevenfold significance of this face points to "the things of God."

To women this truth has come in its full beauty, and over a hundred thousand of them are asking the Government to officially legitimatize the better half of the seal. Whence only can it, in truth, become a great seal. Under its sure day of recognition women undoubtedly will come into their inheritance as a part of the people.

The golden dawn of a golden age, so long ago foretold by a woman in the reverse matter, "Nonus ordo seclarum" (a new order of the ages) (the Sibyl), is beginning to light up the edges of the war cloud in this darkest hour of humanity.

Perhaps the Government heraldist was an unconscious Caiaphas when he said, with lenient sarcasm, "Maybe you women will use the reverse when you get into Congress." Maybe we will. It's a good idea. Assuredly, we could not help to place the Government upon a firmer foundation or build it with better material than is indicated upon the reverse.

Where, upon the seal now in use, is the date of the Nation's birth, 1776? It is not there. It is on the reverse. The foundation date of the House of the Republic.

E pluribus unum is a word type of union, but where is Jefferson's suggestion of strength in union emblemized? On the obverse. This grand idea finds its sublime archetype in the great Pyramid. As a backward glance at its marvelous construction has shown to last century archaeologists its cosmic and mathematical accuracy, so, to the present generation of men, it rears to heaven the inevitable promise of a United States of the world. Geographically situated upon the center of the land surface of the earth, and being an epitome of just weights and perfect measures, it is the object lesson for a world government, which will realize "Peace on earth, good will to men."

In years' of work upon this line of study, our committees have never met a single Congressman in House or Senate who knew that there was a reverse to the seal until we told them of it. "Kept in the dark." Why?

Shall our Government continue to "keep in the dark" the wonderful knowledge of this prophetic presence of the true solution of political rule on earth, placed in emblematic form upon our seal so long ago?

Novus ordo seclorum and the Pyramid, on reverse of our seal, foretell a destiny for the United States of America as near and lofty as the origin of the world's greatest wonder is remote and glorious.

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. Edgar A. Ross, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee on Reciprocity.

Mrs. JOSEPH DEARBORN, *Chairman.*

Reported that the committee organized over a year ago to collect valuable papers and historical matter, with the object of making them available for study to the society as a whole, had made a beginning. State regents were told to request their chapters for such material. That papers furnished would be passed upon as to availability, and that a slight charge would be made for handling them. Hearty cooperation was urged.

Report of the Committee on Insignia.

Mrs. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK, *Chairman.*

Reported that in accordance with instructions from the Twenty-fourth Continental Congress four pins were ordered for the four honorary presidents general—Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Donald McLean, and Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. Four letters of appreciation and thanks have been received from these ladies in reply. The following designs were also accepted:

VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL'S BADGE.

This design provides for a 14-karat gold and enameled badge, of weight not less than 6½ pennyweight, costing $10, the badges to be purchased individually. The badge shows a shield with the letters N. S. D. A. R. in relief. An eagle, behind which appear the rays of the rising sun, surmounts the shield, and touches with his outstretched wings the top of a laurel wreath. On the dexter side of the shield appears an upright cornucopia holding a quill pen. A ribbon, interwoven through the design, appears on either side and at the bottom of the shield, on which is enameled in dark blue "Vice President General," a space being provided in which to enamel the word "Ex." The badge is so designed that a scroll can be introduced above the rays upon which the word "Honorary" can be placed in relief without destroying the badge's symmetry.

CHARTER MEMBERS' BADGE.

An emblem finished in rose-colored gold, showing an eagle with outspread wings mounting a scroll on which in raised letters appears "D. A. R." and the words "Charter members." A wreath in green gold forms the base of the pin, and a quill pen lies at the bottom of the scroll. The gold is 14-karat fine, weight not less than 3¾ pennyweight, the badge to cost $5, each charter member, of course, paying for her own badge.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

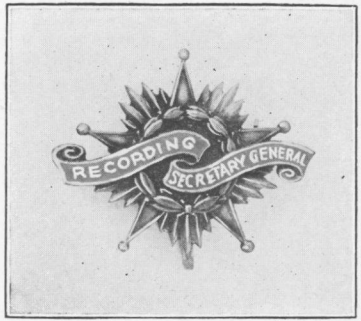


FIG. 3.

BADGES ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR CHARTER MEMBERS, VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL, AND NATIONAL OFFICERS.

The following recommendations concluded the report:

First. We recommend that on the vice presidents general's badge both the words "honorary" and "ex" may be added, when so desired.

Second. That a special badge of uniform design be authorized for each of the following active national officers: Recording secretary general, organizing secretary general, treasurer general, corresponding secretary general, registrar general, historian general, director general in charge of report to Smithsonian Institution, librarian general, curator general.

Third. That a special badge for State regents is hereby authorized, and that the word "ex" be placed thereon after the regent's term of office has expired, and that the word "honorary" may be substituted in place of the word "ex" when so desired.

NATIONAL CHARITY OFFICER.

Mrs. Joseph A. Enslow.

The work of the national charity officer has proved so satisfactory that last year the committee was enlarged to include a representative from each State. A detailed report from the States was presented at the congress, of which the following is a summary:

Actual cash raised and disbursed, over $4,215; more than 500 hospital visits have been made; over 1,500 destitute have been assisted in various ways; 408 toothbrush brigades have been established; and many other acts of humanitarian work have been accomplished, including 443 gifts of flowers to ill children. The National June Board appropriated $100 for the development of this work, or an average of about 27 cents a day. As an evidence of the interest taken, New York has already appointed 48 local charity officers; Lexington, Ky., just recently raised $346.38; Georgia in one day supplied 1,000 bundles of clothing for the needy; the State charity officer of North Carolina has become known on account of her loving deeds in hospitals as "the flower woman"; and Florida reports that for this work they have adopted for their motto, "A rose to the living is worth more than a wreath to the dead."

In order to obtain knowledge of the accomplishments of the society during the 25 years of its existence, a committee was appointed last year to obtain statistics.

Report of Committee on Statistics.

Mrs. George T. Smallwood, *Chairman.*

The chairman of the committee reported that it had been found impossible to secure complete accounts because many chapters failed to report or gave indefinite replies. A summary was made from 32 State records, but it does not include thousands of dollars spent in clothing, hospital and school furnishings, nor does it include the personal work.

Memorials placed	1,143
Historical places restored	171
Cemeteries restored	143

Revolutionary graves marked	6,211
Revolutionary graves located	5,825
Books and pamphlets published	906
Libraries established	75
Libraries assisted	434
Lists of revolutionary soldiers originally compiled	151
Number of names in lists	23,987
Other historical or genealogical papers found, restored, or compiled	1,416
Scholarships established	175
Amount contributed for southern mountaineer work	$91,415.75
Amount contributed for other educational work	$70,945.88
Amount contributed to Red Cross work, war relief, hospital relief, or other philanthropic aid	$113,830.47
Amount contributed to boys' or girls' clubs	$10,802.45
Number of flags donated	40,875
Occasions when National Society Daughters of the American Revolution slides have been used	185
Medals or prizes awarded	3,280
Amount contributed to other civic or patriotic work	$97,642.70
Miscellaneous	$56,521.73
State totals	$1,001,170.39
Contributions to Continental Hall	$331,181.61
Complete totals	$1,332,352.00

For many years there has been agitation for the establishment of a national university at Washington, this university to be in the nature of a graduate university, to be the crowning institution of our system of public education. For this project our society has long had a standing committee. The following report was submitted at the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Miss MARY R. WILCOX, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, National Officers, and Members of the Continental Congress:

One of the greatest needs of the United States would be supplied by the enactment of Senator Dillingham's bill, creating a university of the United States to be established in the District of Columbia. The purpose of such a university would be to provide facilities for the highest possible instruction in the sciences, arts, and letters; to promote the advancement of knowledge by means of original research and investigation; to provide the instruction needed to qualify students for important posts in the service of the State and Nation, and to supplement State universities and other institutions of collegiate rank as they in turn rest upon the high schools and academies.

It is noteworthy that provision for the establishment of such an institution narrowly missed being included in the Constitution of the United States itself, and was favored by such men as George Washington, Charles Pinckney, Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, and other framers of that document. The only argument made against the inclusion of such a provision in the Constitution was that Congress would have ample authority to create a national university and would in all likelihood take immediate action to carry out the

desires of the founders of the Republic; but Congress has failed so far to heed the pleas of our statesmen and patriots.

Just why the Nation is not as far advanced scientifically and in its business organization as some of the European countries is a question often propounded, and the partial answer is found in the lack of a national university. Such an institution would help to crystallize the best thought of the Nation. It would enable this country to train diplomats as they are trained abroad. It would permit the training of men who could represent the interests of the United States in the study of foreign markets, with a view to obtaining a larger share of the foreign trade. It would be helpful in so many ways that the amount of money for its establishment—$500,000 for buildings and $5,000,000 as an endowment with which to carry on the work—must be regarded as insignificant.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution first became interested in this movement for a national university in 1893, when Mrs. Ogden R. Doremus, regent of the New York City Chapter, and Mrs. Mary Duncan Putnam, regent for the State of Iowa, presented its cause before the congress of representative women at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. In 1894 Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, president general, appointed a standing committee on national university, with Mrs. William Wirt Henry of Virginia, chairman, and at our congress of 1896 Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, then the committee chairman and now remembered as one of our founders, presented her report with the recommendation that the Daughters of the American Revolution found in the national university when established a chair of American history, the report with the recommendation being accepted. And the Daughters stand ready to redeem their pledge made in 1896, whenever the Congress of the United States make it possible for them to do so by the passage of appropriate legislation looking to the establishment in the city of Washington of a national university.

There could be no better time for establishing such an institution than at the present session, for it would be in line with real economy. However, informally it is learned from the clerk to the Committee on National University, of which Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, is chairman, that other bills which are being considered at the wish of the President of the United States will prevent the consideration and enactment at this session of the bill creating a national university.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY R. WILCOX, *Chairman.*

The State regents' reports and other committee reports are not given here because they include the chapter reports which are given in detail in Part II of this report.

ELECTIONS.

The following officers were elected at the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress:

Vice Presidents General.

Mrs. GEORGE M. MINOR, Connecticut.
Mrs. W. G. SPENCER, Tennessee.
Mrs. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, Illinois.
Mrs. HAROLD R. HOWELL, Iowa.
Mrs. C. H. TEBAULT, Louisiana.

Mrs. Alvin V. Lane, Texas.
Mrs. George W. Gedney, New Jersey.
Mrs. J. F. Maupin, Virginia.
Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, New York.
Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, Washington State.

Honorary Vice President General.
Mrs. John N. Carey, Indiana.

Corresponding Secretary General.
Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett, Michigan.

Editor of the Magazine.
Mrs. Amos G. Draper, District of Columbia.

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.

Wednesday evening, April 19, 1916, was devoted to a discussion of national preparedness. The following patriotic program of readings, music, and addresses was carried out:

The Spirit of Patriotism Asks a Vital Question. Impersonator, Miss Katharine Eggleston.
Address: The Hon. John Barrett, Director General, Pan American Union.
Song: Your Flag and My Flag (by request) (Bergen), by Mrs. Heustis.
Address by Hudson Maxim, member Naval Advisory Board.
Song (selected), by Mrs. Harriet Harding-Guthrie.
Song: Star-Spangled Banner, by Miss Neida Humphrey.

Note.—Owing to the courtesy of Mr. Maxim, one copy of Defenseless America was presented to each national officer, vice president general, State regent, and delegate to the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. Maxim made a powerful address and made a most favorable impression. By vote the society went on record as favoring national defense.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

At 8 o'clock on Friday evening, April 21, 1916, memorial services were held in honor of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, founder, and Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, late corresponding secretary general, and other members who have passed away.

The invocation was given by the bishop of Washington, Bishop Harding.

This was followed by a musical number, supplication prayer, by the quartette of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

Tributes to the memory of Mrs. Walworth were paid by Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey and Mrs. Cora Welles Trow, the parliamentarian. That of Miss Dorsey is given here entire because, aside from its

characterization it is a record of the life of one of the founders and has a place here as history:

Madame President General, Members of the Congress, and Friends:

One of the greatest honors that has been conferred upon me is to be allowed to speak for the distinguished woman whom we honor to-night first upon our program. She represented a type so brilliant and so unusual and so interesting and remarkable that you might almost describe her as one of the several typical women of America who have graced its history at various times. She belongs to four of your States by inheritance, heritage, and residence. Her grandfather, Martin D. Hardin, of Monongahela County, Pa., went westward with one of the early emigrations of pioneers into the interior. He went to Kentucky, where his son, John J. Hardin, her father, was born; and they made a home there until their efforts for their country grew too widespreading for one State to hold their splendid services. They are people who have been characterized by strong individuality, acute mentality, and peculiar gifts for dealing with the intricacies of the law.

They are people of absolutely independent thought, divided in their opinions even in their own family circles, each choosing according to his or her conviction and upholding that cause through triumph or defeat.

As an instance of this, it was Martin Hardin who represented the Democratic Party in the State legislature and later as Senator of the United States, while his son, John Hardin, his close companion, his intellectual comrade, was a Whig, serving that party as a member of the legislature and later as Member of the United States House of Representatives.

But when it came to serving their country, division of opinion ceased; they were always a unit, and it was Maj. Hardin that carried the name so gallantly in the War of 1812, and Col. John Hardin who died so splendidly leading his men at Buena Vista.

Mrs. Walworth herself was born in Illinois, so that great western State also has a share in her splendid record and personality. Her marriage led her into New York State, where at once she became a prominent part of the life at Saratoga and remained so to the day of her death. Her husband was a son of Chancellor Reuben Hyde Walworth, one of the great men of our country and one of the most brilliant holders of that high office; he was also the last to fill it as it expired with him. He was much attached to his gifted daughter-in-law, whose wit and charm made the family home at Saratoga one of the brightest centers of society for gayety, for art, for pleasure, as it always had been for the life of politics as he gathered about him the great men of his day and generation. Her patriotism was of the practical sort, and one of the earliest things she became interested in was what I might call the adaptation of American standards secured by the Revolution to modern needs. She felt that while we must honor the heroes and erect monuments to them and see that their deeds were appropriately recorded, the next thing we must do was to put to practical use and to the best of our ability the gifts these patriots had purchased for us with their lives and to emulate the example they had set. So one of her first public undertakings was memorial work, and she was a very energetic factor in the raising of the Saratoga monument and was the only woman on the committee.

Then, as you know, she was one of our first officers, one of that list who rendered such inspiring services. It was in her home here at the Langham Hotel that the famous meetings of August 9, 1890, took place; it was at her instance that we so carefully revised our constitution adopted at that meeting and put into shape for us by Gen. Shields in the early days. She was our earliest recording secretary general; she was the first editor of our Daughters

of the American Revolution Magazine, its guiding genius for the first two years of its life. In Saratoga she was the president of Art and Science Field Club, and in that club she won such golden opinions that she was one of the first women, perhaps the only one in the State of New York, appointed to a school board; and it was her personal qualifications and the sense of justice of the men of that State that put her in that important position.

She took her degree in law at New York University and was entitled to practice before the court of New York and the District of Columbia. Wherever she went she carried with her the same zeal, the same personality, the same enthusiasm, and the same almost phenomenal faculty of attaching people to her and to her enthusiastic points of view. She gave herself mentally, she gave of her physical strength, and finally it came to the point of sacrificing what was the best and dearest thing in the world, and she did not falter. You have heard Mrs. Augsbury speak of the dreadful war summer and the field hospitals. I do not know whether any one of you in the congress was old enough either in years or in the society's work to remember what the Daughters did in the Spanish-American War. You know, of course, of the many individual members who gave their services in the time of that emergency and who most earnestly contributed of their money, their patriotism, and their love to their country; but as Daughters of the American Revolution we were permitted to do two or three remarkable pieces of work.

You have seen here on the stage our librarian general, Mrs. Sternburg. She is the widow of the great surgeon general who introduced the wonderful antiseptic treatment into our Army practice. He permitted us, through a committee selected by the board, to certify the women who went into the Spanish-American War. We certified and sent to the front over 1,700 skilled nurses. We know there were even many more who would have gone, but many like myself knew nothing whatever of that trained scientific work, and so could not go to the front with these women; we had to stay at home and labor in simpler ways while they had the glory of helping actually to save the lives of those fighting for our land. They came from all over the country and, while we were doing this permitted work under the War Department here, enthusiasm was burning in the northern half of the country with equal fervor, and one of the most wonderful things done was the New York relief work. They sent supplies down to Montauk Point in sufficient quantity to provide for twice the number of men there, and we could have saved scores more of lives if we could have had better transportation. This lack of transportation, however, interfered with the carrying out of every plan they had in bringing the sick men into that place.

But Mrs. Walworth was there; she spent her time between that point and the New York station forwarding supplies. And with her went, as her constant blessing, her thoughtful helper, her devoted assistant nurse, this unselfish and patriotic daughter. She was a gentle, quiet girl, sensitive, fragile, but as demands increased she seemed to grow in strength and usefulness, and it was a tragedy that such loving service should have led to such a fatal end. Mrs. Augsbury speaks of her youth and beauty. I remember well that crown of golden hair and eyes as blues as the skies, and her enthusiastic patriotism, from her distinguished grandfathers, the great fighting patriots. She also inherited their courage and their hardy and unconquerable spirit. As the supply problem grew less, she worked among the stricken camps of sick men and spent her strength more and more in this work, never noting her exhaustion, giving no thought to her own illness until it had gone so far there was no chance to save the young life. She finally gave up to the ravages of the fever that possessed her, and the flame burned out on the altar of sacrifice.

She is the only young Daughter of the American Revolution not an officer whose picture hangs in our hall, and it was judged well to hang it there because she represented not only what one of the rank and file had done but what all of the rank and file might hope to do in the future if the need and the call should come. Her picture hangs near to that of her mother—as they were in life—and I think you will all agree that there could be no more beautiful sacrifice that a woman can make than to give her son at the country's call or her daughter in hospital work.

I wish you might have known Mrs. Walworth. The portrait we have upstairs is a very wonderful and an admirable likeness, and in it we catch something of the artist's inspiration; but nothing can depict or take the place of the personality so winning and so wonderful. She lives on beyond the term of life; her children carry on her efforts and her accomplishment; she leaves to us a heritage that will go from generation to generation—the heritage of faithful work, of absolute devotion to duty as she saw it, or unfailing readiness to sacrifice when needs arise, and constant fidelity to the highest ideals of our society that must bear fruit in the inspiration that she is to every one of us.

Following these tributes, Thy Will Be Done was sung by Mrs. Brylawski and Mr. Gilder.

The Rev. Dr. Henry W. Gleston, the pastor of Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, paid an eloquent tribute to her memory. It included a summing up of the life of Senator and Mrs. Burrows, their mutual interdependence; to her contribution to his success as a public man; to her tact, intellectual brilliance, and gracious manner, her Christian life, and the courage with which she "crossed the bar."

Mrs. Story read a tribute to her from her friends in California written by Mrs. Helen M. Gardner.

Miss Janet Richards also paid a tribute to Mrs. Burrows. She recounted Mrs. Burrows's services in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, her services in the National Cuban Relief Association, and her services in the Society Children of the American Revolution.

The quartette sang Crossing the Bar and Singing to Welcome the Pilgrims of the Night.

Loving tributes were paid to the following members of the organization who have left us during the year:

Mrs. Emily Lee Garwood Ragan, charter member.
A real daughter, Mrs. Brown.
Mrs. J. H. Brookmire, regent, St. Louis Chapter.
Mrs. George A. Shippen, of New York.
Mrs. Charles L. Brow, of New York.
Mrs. John W. Lovett, of Indiana.
Mrs. Orlando J. Hodge, of Ohio.
Mrs. James I. Mirsia, of Delaware.
Mrs. R. Hussey, of Ulster.
Mrs. Wachall, of Stewart, Tex.
Mrs. Nannie Truxton Barnard, Irondequoit Chapter, New York.

Miss Mary Silliman, Irondequoit Chapter, New York.
Mrs. Caroline M. Capron, Irondequoit Chapter, New York.
Mrs. Lura E. Aldridge Irondequoit Chapter, New York.
Mrs. E. A. Cutler Jones, Irondequoit Chapter, New York.
Mrs. Agnes Winston Goldsby, of Alabama.
Mrs. Harvey E. Jones, of Alabama.
Mrs. Isabel Q. Austin, of Washington State.

The quartette sang There is a Green Hill Far Away.

The evening closed with the presentation of the portrait of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, former president general of the society. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. George T. Page, State regent of Illinois, Mrs. Stevenson's native State. Mrs. Page said in part:

Mrs. Stevenson's life spanned half the life of our Nation. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1843. The Nation had become big and wide, and in the growing complications and varied interests that confronted the American people many of the old lessons in patriotism that had knit the original Colonies together and made the formation of the Nation possible in the face of the greatest discouragement and difficulties were almost forgotten, and the country was being hurried into the greatest disaster that has ever yet fallen to its lot—internecine war.

At the time of the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, Mrs. Stevenson's father, Rev. Lewis Warner Green, D. D., was president of Center College, Danville, Ky. Mrs. Stevenson, then a girl of 17 and just finishing her school days in New York, returned to Kentucky and found herself in the midst of the horrors of war. This experience, added to the home training given her by her cultured, educated, and Christian parents, supplemented by what was then, for a girl, unusual educational advantages, laid the sure foundation for the great responsibilities and honors that were later to be thrust upon her as the wife of Adlai Stevenson, who, through all of his life, was prominent in the social, political, and official life of the Nation.

Her great natural abilities were developed, her mind broadened, her patriotism strengthened by years of experience and intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the Nation. Her great qualities of mind and heart became so recognized that when in the early days, the formative period of this organization, a strong, guiding hand was needed, all turned instinctively to Letitia Green Stevenson as the one person possessing all the high qualities for the exalted office. Twice was Mrs. Stevenson called to honor our organization by accepting its leadership in the high office of president general, and during her four years of service many of the great things for which we as an organization stand were suggested and carried to a successful conclusion or greatly advanced.

To this office she brought the power and force of her splendid mental endowments, her good judgment, her wonderful tact, zeal, and great administrative ability; her exalted ideals, her fine spirit of patriotism. To her, administration of office was a high and solemn duty, and her firm and fair rulings are yet remembered by many, and we can look to her record for an example of wonderful justice and great gentleness, a rare combination.

We find two classes of people in all walks of life. Some who forage on communities and civilizations; some who help to build up and make communities and civilizations. Some take everything and give nothing. They are life pensioners. Others, while receiving much, acknowledge their debt and give back even more than they receive. Such was Mrs. Stevenson, and it is well for us to

gather up the lessons taught by the life of this good woman whose memory we revere, not only to satisfy our sense of what is right and just to her memory, but to aid the living, for we need all the help that every useful, beautiful life like hers can give us.

Jean Ingelow tells us—

> They are poor
> That have lost nothing;
> They are poorer far
> Who, losing, have forgotten; they most poor
> Of all who lose and wish they might forget.

We, the Daughters of Illinois, could not forget. Her name is inscribed in every heart; but, as the outward expression of this reverent feeling, we present this portrait in token to the world of the service she rendered, by this action ranking her with the women whom to commemorate this building and its contents have been dedicated.

In presenting this beautiful portrait I feel that we are leaving here a memorial that speaks of fidelity, courage, and patriotism, another link binding us to the past and yet speaking to coming generations to stimulate their patriotism anew. Solely as a work of art it is worthy a prominent place in our Memorial Hall; but the artist has looked beyond the surface and has not only painted a beautiful face but has caught the embodiment of the beautiful spirit which dwelt within, the quiet serenity of those deeper realities in which her soul rested and rejoiced, and has painted the loveliness of a countenance that can only come from that majestic peace which is founded in the memory of happy years full of sweet records.

It is an honor, and gives me great pleasure, to present this portrait of Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson to Memorial Continental Hall and the National Society from the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution. As we look upon it, and as generations to come look upon it, may it inspire all to remember—

> The glory of our life below comes not from what we do or what we know,
> But dwells for evermore in what we are.

This picture was accepted on behalf of the society by the president general. Tributes to Mrs. Stevenson were paid by Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, of Virginia; Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy, of Kentucky; and Mrs. William H. Smith, of West Virginia.

Mrs. Story called attention to the recent acquisition by the society of the portrait of Miss Eugenia Washington, founder, and recognized Miss Dorsey, who gave the following account of an incident in the life of Miss Washington:

May I be permitted to speak for a moment? I have been requested, and with the permission of our president general gladly do so, to tell you one incident in the life of this magnificent woman which is characteristic of her that, perhaps, it illustrates more fully the place she deserves in our history than any ordinary biographical sketch could do. During the Civil War, when the Battle of Fredericksburg was impending, it was decided that Miss Washington should take her venerable father to a place of safety. He was her beloved charge, helpless from a shock of paralysis, and no risks could be taken of losing the life so dear to them. As they were about to depart from the home there came a knocking at the door, where stood carriers bearing on a litter one of our Federal officers, wounded so terribly that unless he could be received at once and cared for he would bleed to death. If he could be taken in, they

would bring the surgeons at once. Her heart was torn with anxiety for her father, but the call had come to her in the sacred name of hospitality and her house had been asked to shelter a dying man—her womanhood had been appealed to to try and save that life. Through the long hours of the night she sat beside him, keeping him alive by incessant care, renewing the compresses, and directing every effort to his safety, because it was not until the day was breaking that the surgeon arrived. Then only could she take up the journey with her precious charge, but in the meantime the troops were massed for the attack, the roads were choked in every direction with reserves and supplies, the artillery was parked, and they could get no farther than the central point of the arc that faced Maryes Height, the objective of the fatal attack. Before them stretched the green plain that lay between the two armies, soon to be swept with a deadly storm of lead and iron and covered with thousands of dead; and while the will of the soldiers was of the best, the only shelter they could give this young girl and her aged father was the trail of a gun already unlimbered and in action. This gentle woman, this devoted daughter, lay near its scant shelter, not protected by it, for she put her helpless father next it and interposed her own tender young body between him and the flying death of that awful day, with its wild charges and frightful losses. She saw those five magnificent brigades sweep out like the waves of the sea driven before the wind, and saw them broken, shattered, destroyed. One only touched its goal in dying—the Irish Brigade under Meagher, known in song and story as "Meagher of the Sword." These men charged on until the last handful fell at the stone wall that was the first of the three-tiered line of fire from the foot to the crest of the hills—and "There were blossoms of red on their sprigs of green" that tide.

Through the long day, deafened by the sound of the cannon, agonized by the sights too terrible to be imagined by those who have not seen war, she waited until the battle was over, and then went her way into the land of the pleasant rivers, converted then to a land of death and grief and ruin and loss. But, Madam President General and ladies, when the war was over she had to face conditions more terrible than that day of battle. She saw the broken hearts and the crushed hopes of her kinspeople and friends; she saw the ruined land and deserted homes, from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico; the conditions of life changed for a whole half section of the country; and the inspiration came to her that if she could lead the thoughts of the women of the South and the women of the North back to the glorious days when their ancestors, shoulder to shoulder, had made the country, had planted its altar on the hills of freedom in the land the Lord gave them, had watered the tree of liberty with their blood and cherished it with their hearts and their souls and their prayers, that we might again become a united country, enter once more into the joint heritage of the deathless past, and together carry out their high ideals based upon those splendid principles of purity and strength and virtue. That, she told me herself, was the inspiring motive of all the work she did to found, organize, and make strong our National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The quartet sang "I Will Give You Rest."

Bishop HARDING. Into God's hands and unto His direction we commend you. The Lord bless you and keep you, the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you, the Lord lift up His countenance upon you and give you peace, both now and evermore. Amen.

This closed the memorial services.

SPEAKERS DURING THE CONGRESS.

During the progress of the congress a number of prominent speakers addressed the members. In addition to those already mentioned there were the following:

Lady Aberdeen, the Marchioness of Connaught, the president of the International Council of Women.

Lady Aberdeen's special object in appearing before the congress was to ask the society to affiliate with the National Council of Women in our own country, which is a branch of the International Council of Women, for the purpose of strengthening women's position and work in the reconstruction work to be done by women after the war, more especially the work on behalf of the little children of all nations.

Lady Aberdeen was received with great cordiality and made a very pleasing impression.

Mr. John A. Stewart, of the American Society, made a plea for national unity; for the obliteration of race lines; the preservation of the English language as a national tongue; for preparedness and the restraint of the alien in the matter of bearing arms; and a plea for a compulsory citizenship on the part of the aliens who come to us and benefit by our institutions and laws and yet do not become citizens.

Mrs. Martha S. Gielow, the founder of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, spoke on the work of this association. She stated that its chief aim was to prepare the children of the southern mountains for American citizenship. She called attention to the fact that these children were of pure Revolutionary ancestry and deserving of the best that can be given them. She illustrated her point by reading a selection from one of her own books, entitled "The Light on the Hill," a story of life in the southern mountains.

Mrs. James D. Iglehart, representative of the Star-Spangled Banner Association, stated the origin of the organization and gave the following account of its objects: To develop an ardent, practical, and productive love of the American flag; to develop its ideals; to guard its sanctity; to weave its symbolism more closely into the everyday, practical life of the people; to commemorate the events which have added luster to its history; to teach the character of national life which will perpetuate its future glory; to honor the underlying theme of the Star-Spangled Banner; to memorialize annually, on September 14, the patriotism that produced that glorious poem; to teach a sound, sensible, wholesome Americanism, and to exemplify by practice what is glorified in theory.

Such is the Star-Spangled Banner Association.

Mr. John Beaver White told of the Belgian Relief Commission. The "C. R. B.," as it is known, is a neutral institution, under the

patronage of the ambassadors or ministers of America in London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, and The Hague—of Spain in London and Brussels and of the Netherlands at le Harve. The active organization is under a chairman and four directors, four secretaries, and treasurer located in London, New York, Brussels, and Rotterdam. There is an advisory committee in New York asked to serve by President Wilson; also similar committees in London, Brussels, Rotterdam, and Buenos Aires. He gave an extended account of its origin and machinery in operation. He thanked the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for its practical assistance on Belgian appeal day in April.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, a traveler in the Orient and student of oriental institutions, presented a short statement, reinforced by literature on the oriental problem and then asked that the society establish a committee on oriental relations in order that we may get into right relations with the Asiatics.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels made an appeal in behalf of the John Paul Jones Association.

VOTE IN FAVOR OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The congress, by vote, went on record in favor of national defense.

AUTHORIZATION OF LAND PURCHASE.

The president general was authorized to purchase land in the rear of Memorial Continental Hall. The society is growing so rapidly that more building space will soon be needed.

POCAHONTAS DOCUMENTS.

Miss Hester L. Dorsey, as president of the Pocahontas Memorial Association, presented two documents to the library in Memorial Continental Hall. These documents are the facsimiles of that part of John Rolfe's letter to Sir Thomas Dale, in which he declares his love for Pocahontas and asks permission to marry her, and that part of the parish regular of St. George's Church at Gravesend, England, where her death is recorded and where she was buried. The first is from the Ashanolean Museum and was sent to the association the year of the tercentennial; the second was sent in the form of a direct photograph (which has been lithographed) by the Rev. Lionel Gedge, the present rector of St. George's.

MEMORIAL TO MISS CLARA BARTON.

A resolution was adopted requesting the commission erecting the Red Cross Building to place in it a suitable memorial to Miss Clara Barton, the founder of the Red Cross Society.

MEMORIAL TO GEN. HENRY KNOX.

Mrs. Waldo Lord, representing the General Knox Chapter, of Thomaston, Me., gave an account of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox, distinguished officer of the Revolution, and his services in the war. The chapter purposes to erect as a fitting memorial to Maj. Gen. Henry Knox a reproduction of Montpelier, his home, of fireproof material, and there house and protect the numerous articles of furniture to be found in and about Thomaston. Mrs. Lord, on behalf of the chapter, asked assistance in this project.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

An amendment was adopted lengthening the term of the national officers from two years to three, with no reelection, and providing for 21 vice presidents general, whose terms shall also be three years in length, with no reelection.

CHAIR PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT GENERAL.

During the congress a chair was presented to the president general, bearing her name and the insignia of the society, the chair to have a place permanently in her honor on the stage. It was the gift of the national officers and members in the society.

CLOSING HOURS OF THE CONGRESS.

Moving pictures depicting America unprepared were shown, after which Mrs. J. Morgan Smith sang Sweet Alice Ben Bolt and the congress united in singing Auld Lang Syne.

The president general declared the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress, National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, adjourned sine die.

PART II.

PATRIOTIC WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The work of the chapters, broadly speaking, may be classified under three heads, viz, that which concerns the past, that which concerns the present, and that which concerns the future. It is not possible to make an absolute division between these, because of overlapping, but in general the work in connection with the past may be stated to be:

Locating and marking historic spots.
Preserving and marking historic buildings.
Locating graves of Revolutionary soldiers, marking them, and securing the military record of the soldier.
Memorial celebrations on historic anniversaries.
The erection of memorial statues.
The collection and preservation of historic relics.
The preservation of records and in general historic research, including publications.

The work in connection with the present is largely the result of an awakened civic consciousness, in which the society partakes of the spirit of the age. There is an increased sense of responsibility, a clearness of vision in the apprehension of conditions, and the will to be of assistance. So much philanthropic work has been done by the various chapters for:

Hospitals.
Belgian relief.
The Red Cross Society.
Relief for soldiers serving on our border and aid to their families.
General-welfare work for women and children.
War relief for suffering Europe in the way of money and provisoins.
Aiding industrial education.
Aid given to civic projects.
Library-extension work.
Conservation problems studied.
Tracing trails, marking them, and securing restoration legislation for them as the arteries of civilization.

The work for the future bears in mind the welfare of the Nation as a whole; so the chapters have undertaken the work of training the children and immigrants in citizenship. This is known as patriotic education. The boys are trained in clubs named the Children of the

Republic. In these they are given a knowledge of our institution, taught parliamentary procedure, and faciliity in expression by means of simple debates.

The girls are united in clubs known as Home Makers and are taught to be efficient housewives.

The immigrant is instructed on our customs, our institutions, our Government, by means of lectures in his own tongue. These lectures are illustrated by means of lantern slides.

The society is also aiding the International College, at Springfield, Mass., where foreign adults are being instructed in our language and in citizenship.

To all these forms of patriotic education is added the giving of prizes and medals to school children for good standing in history and essays on patriotic or historic subjects.

Above all, there is the effort to inculcate reverence for the flag, the nation's symbol. Flags are presented to schools and organizations, flag leaflets, containing instructions, are distributed by the thousands, and flag rituals are followed on every possible occasion.

Before proceeding to the acccunt of the chapter work in detail, especial attention is called to the work of two chapters which exemplify their love of country under most adverse conditions:

Aloha Chapter, located at Honolulu, Hawaii, has a membership of 45 local and 13 absent members. It publishes a yearbook and has six meetings during the year. It has, in addition to the usual officers, three committees, viz, child welfare committee, courtesy committee, program committee. On last Independence Day it carried out the following program:

PATRIOTIC SERVICES.

Under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, The Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and citizenship committee of the Y. M. C. A.

Palace Grounds, July 4, 1916—9 a. m.

Hon. SANFORD B. DOLE, Presiding.

Patriotic airs, from 9 a. m	Hawaiian Band.
National salute, 10 a. m	National Guard of Hawaii.
Introductory remarks	Hon. Sanford B. Dole.
Invocation	Father H. Valentine.
Song, America	Young people's chorus.
Reading the Declaration of Independence	Mr. C. C. Bitting.
Song, Ship of State	Children's chorus.
Address	Judge Horace W. Vaughan.
Song, American Hymn	Young people's chorus.
Star-Spangled Banner	Hawaiian band and audience.

The special work of this chapter is preventing the desecration of the flag by the orientals whose love and admiration for it often lead them astray in their treatment of it. In this they have a much better excuse than some of our own citizens have, they err through ignorance.

It is interesting to note that this chapter celebrates its twentieth anniversary on March 5, 1917.

The other chapter is located in Iloilo, Philippine Islands. It was organized January 4, 1913, and never has at any one time more than from 12 to 15 members. Its special work is the training of Philippine girls to fit them for civilization and increase their opportunities for usefulness and happiness.

The chapter has contributed since its organization about $2,000 in its scholarship work and to Memorial Continental Hall, Red Cross, and Belgian relief, and local demands of a general character.

The society proudly presents the achievements of these two chapters separated by thousands of miles from their compatriots.

NEW CHAPTERS.

The following States report the organization of new chapters during the year:

Arkansas	2	Mississippi	4
California	4	Missouri	2
Colorado	2	Nebraska	1
Connecticut	1	New Jersey	2
District of Columbia	2	New York	5
Florida	2	North Carolina	4
Georgia	2	North Dakota	1
Illinois	2	Ohio	5
Indiana	1	Oklahoma	1
Kansas	2	Oregon	2
Kentucky	5	Pennsylvania	4
Maine	3	South Carolina	6
Maryland	3	Texas	2
Massachusetts	4	Virginia	1
Michigan	4	Wisconsin	1

REAL DAUGHTERS.

The society has a number of members known as "Real Daughters." This means that these women are direct descendants of the men who fought in the War of the Revolution; that the relation was that of father and daughter. One hundred and forty years have elapsed since the Declaration of Independence, and, strange as it may seem, the society in the 25 years of its existence has admitted to membership 735 women whose fathers were soldiers in the War of the Revolution; 72 are now living, 4 have been added since April, 1915, 18 have died during 1915. (See S. Doc. No. 524, 63d Cong., 2d sess., for complete list.)

Some of these women are women of wealth; some are in very needy circumstances. To these latter the society gives a pension of $8 a month. There are 43 pensioners.

The society also gives to each Daughter a gold souvenir spoon. These spoons are much prized and are held even when want enters the door.

The graves of 15 of these women have been marked by the chapters during the year.

The following list is presented of names reported by the chapters. Some of the States have not responded to requests for information.

Name.	Chapter.
Mrs. Anne Josephine Avant, born April, 1842, child of third wife, Priscilla Bird, daughter of Levi Odom, soldier of the Revolution War under Gen. Francis Marion.	Swamp Fox Chapter, Marion, S. C.
Angelina Loring Avery, born July 16, 1839. Father Solomon Loring, enlisted in 1780.	Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter Willimantic, Conn.
Sarah (Bosworth) Bradway, born Apr. 30, 1818, daughter of Allen Bosworth, service from 1776 to 1781, in battles at Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington, and Frogs Point, Battle of Rhode Island.	Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.
Mrs. Cynthia Buffington (sister of Mrs. Jane Nighswonger). Father, Howell Sellers, enlisted as a private in the South Carolina troops for 1 month under Capt. Simpkins in May, 1776. Enlisted in the fall of 1776 for a term of 6 months under Capt. John Ryan in the South Carolina troops. Enlisted the fourth time in 1778 for 1 month under Capt. James Corsey. Was engaged in Battles of Stone Ferry, Briet Creek, and siege of Savannah.	Eunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita, Kans.
Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, Delavan, Wis. Father, Theodore Gridley, served in the Revolution in Col. Hooker's regiment, Connecticut.	Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mary Melissa Faver Christopher	John Wade Keyes Chapter, Athens, Ala.
Mrs. Samantha Flint	Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Jane Sargent Fugate (Chapter No. 88178), daughter of Jeremiah Sargent, Revolutionary soldier from Virginia.	Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, Point Pleasant, W. Va.
Mrs. John Gillespie (Narcissa Thomas McClanahan), born Nov. 25, 1829, daughter of William McClanahan, born July 25, 1762, died Feb. 8, 1842. William McClanahan served as private under Capts. Wailes, John White, and Thomas Howard in Col. Buford's regiment, Third Virginia, for 18 months; second enlistment under Capt. Weaver, Virginia; in Buford's defeat he received 13 wounds, and was taken prisoner at Hanging Rock.	Fairfax County, Virginia.
Mrs. Euphrasia Smith Granger (national No. 66439).	Maunesha Chapter, Waterloo, Wis.
Mrs. Sarah Van Eps Harvey, born May 19, 1833, Vernon County, of Oneida, N. Y. Father, Abraham Van Eps, served as private in Second Albany County New York Militia under Maj. Jelles Fonda.	Marquette Chapter, Marquette, Mich.

Name.	Chapter.
Mrs. Ardolla Bartlett (Clap) Hatch, born in Foxboro, Feb. 7, 1847.	Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton, Mass.
Mrs. Hannah Maria Howard, Farmington, N. H., born June, 1815. Father was private in the Continental Army and served at Portsmouth and Ticonderoga.	Mary Torr Chapter, Milton, N. H.
Mrs. Eunice Merrill Jones. Father, Jacob Merrill, private in Capt. James Merrill's company, Col. Jonathan Mitchell's regiment.	Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland, Me.
Mrs. Sarah D. Judd	Mercy Warren Chapter, Holyoke, Mass.
Mrs. Mary Jane Kimery, bornFeb.15, 1835. Father, Elijah Smith, enlisted in Revolutionary War for six periods of 2 and 3 months each, enlisting from Hunterdon County, N. J., for the first three periods, and from Washington County, Va., for the remaining time. He served under Cols. Phelps, Shelby, McDowell, Daisy, and others.	Farina Chapter, Farina, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Livisay, Blackwater, Va., born 1812. Daughter of William Stapleton, who served 7 years during the War of the Revolution.	Sycamore Shoals Chapter, Bristol, Va.
Mrs. Francis Bush Loveland, born in Massachusetts Aug. 10, 1824. Daughter of Ziba Bush, who enlisted May, 1779, at Granby, Mass. He was discharged March, 1780, at Peaksville, N. Y.; served under Capt. Cotton and Col. Greaton; was with Gen. Washington at the Battle of Monmouth. The pension file is No. 34122 Revolutionary War.	Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, Leavenworth, Kans.
Mrs. Jane A. Russel McCoy, born Mar. 25, 1820. Admitted to society Dec. 1, 1903.	The Stephen Decatur Chapter, Decatur, Ill.
Mrs. Aurelia Boyden (Clap) McDonald, born in Foxboro, Dec. 5, 1845.	Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton, Mass.
Mrs. Ruth Barney Maples, born Mar. 20, 1817, in the town of Newstead, Erie County, N. Y. Youngest child of Luther and Ruth Garrison Baney. Her ancestors on both sides show that the family belonged to a sturdy race, whose dauntless courage contributed aid to the subjection of the Revolution, in which, from 1775 to 1783, our country was involved. The earliest record of the Barney family in America dates from the year 1700, when two brothers emigrated from northern England and landed in Rhode Island; one settled in New York, and from him descended the Barneys in and about New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The other brother, John Barney, who was the grandfather of Mrs. Maples, settled in Norwich, Conn., where he reared a large family of children. Of this family Luther Barney, the father of Mrs. Maples, was the youngest. He was born Mar. 4, 1757. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he joined the Army, was Minute Man, and served two years in the early engagements of the war. After the Battle of Long Island he then entered the Navy, where he remained until the close of the war, after which he returned to his home in Norwich, Conn. He was twice married, his first wife being Abigail Winship and the second Ruth Garrison. Abigail Winship and Ruth Garrison were each the mother of 10 children, and thus Ruth Barney was the youngest of a family of 20 children. Mrs. Maples always mentioned with some pride a coincidence of her mother's birth.	Patterson Chapter, Westfield, N. Y.

Name.	Chapter.
Mrs. Ruth Barney Maples—Continued. At the time it occurred her grandfather, the father of Ruth Garrison, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, as was also Luther Barney, the man to whom 20 years later she was wedded. Thus the father of Ruth Garrison and her future husband were both fighting for the cause of American independence, while she—a helpless babe—was born in a Maryland fort. Is it strange that patriotism was one of her strong characteristics, and that through her it became the heritage of her children? The father of Ruth Garrison (mother of Mrs. Maples) is said to have come from Germany with Baron Steuben, preferring, on account of political differences, to take arms against George the Third and fight for American liberty, rather than be forced into service in his own country, in defense of a cause he could not approve. A ransom was offered for his recovery, but he assumed another name—as for a time did Baron Steuben (the founder of the system of military tactics adopted by the Continental Army)—and lived in America under the name of Garrison, never returning to Germany or to his family name—Von Harz. In 1838 Ruth Barney was married to Charles G. Maples, of Ellery, N. Y. Charles Maples was the son of Deacon Josiah Maples of New London, Conn., who was also a Revolutionary soldier. Her "souvenir" spoon was cherished as one of her choicest treasures. Her life was a long and, in spite of many sorrows, a happy one. She survived all of her brothers and sisters, her husband and 6 children, but one child remaining at the time of her death, which occurred Feb. 27, 1901. This child was Mrs. Florence Maples Whicher, widow of Morris Whicher, a soldier of the Civil War.	
Mrs. Fannie Monroe, the only real daughter in South Carolina. She has a pension. Born 1835, when her father was 72 years old. Father enlisted 1777 and served until end of war.	Musgrove Mill Chapter, Clinton, S. C.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Morse, born Oct. 26, 1827.....	Colonel Timothy Bigelow, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Samantha Stanton Nellis, Geneva, N. Y., born Jan. 5, 1810. Her father was one of Washington's body guard.	Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Michael Nery, born 1835. Daughter of Jonas Frazee, private in the Revolution.	Fort Worth Chapter, Fort Worth, Tex.
Mrs. Jane Nighswonger (sister of Mrs. Cynthia Buffington. For father's record see former).	Eunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita, Kans.
Mrs. Lucinda (Milton) Porter, born Lawrence, Ill., October, 1837. Daughter of Benjamin Milton who served as private 3 months under Capt. Berry Turner and Col. Henry Dixon. In a battle near Stone Ferry on Ashley River, 1776. Drafted 1781 and served with Capt. William Hardin and Maj. Sharp 8 months. After a furlough of 40 days served 1 year with Capt. Tilghman Dixon and Col. Henry Dixon. Battles: Eutau Springs and other minor skirmishes. Pensioned.	Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton, Mass.

Name.	Chapter.
Mrs. Caroline P. Hasham Randall Springfield, Vt., born Sept. 19, 1849. Father, Stephen Hasham, Charlestown, N. H. Town history, page 398, also Hasham history.	Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont, N. H.
Nancy Haver Reynolds, born Feb. 8, 1826.....	Paul Revere Chapter, Muncie, Ind.
Mrs. Helen Stone Rogers. Father was a young boy who substituted for sentry duty on the Hudson River when Benedict Arnold turned traitor.	Bunker Hill Chapter, Woburn, Mass.
Mrs. Mary Ann (Clap) Scott, born in Foxboro, Dec. 29, 1851. Daughter of Thomas Clap, born in Sharon, February, 1763. He enlisted as private May 11, 1779, with Capt. Lemeuel Clapp and Maj. Heath. He was at the fortifying of Dorchester Heights. Discharged Aug. 10, 1779.	Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton, Mass.
Mrs. Harriet W. Sells, daughter of Bela Westmore, of New York. She was 79 years old when she died Mar. 1, 1916.	Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles, Cal.
Miss Ruth Short, born June 18, 1829. Her father was a private	Old Newbury Chapter, Newburyport, Mass.
Mrs. Eli Skidmore, born 1832. Daughter of Jonas Frazee, private in the Revolution.	Fort Worth Chapter, Fort Worth, Tex.
Lydia Cline Simmons, born Aug. 24, 1836. Father's name was William Cline, sr. Enlisted in Revolutionary War at Terrytown, Md., in the spring of 1777. Served to the end of the war.	Mississinewa Chapter, Portland, Ind.
Mrs. Nancy Wolcott Squire, born July 12, 1834. Father a private.	Oberlin Chapter, Oberlin, Ohio.
Mrs. Caroline Reed Stone, born Feb. 18, 1823, Olean, N. Y. National No. 26202. Daughter of Ebenezer Reed and Polly Dickinson (2d wife), private Connecticut troops. Granddaughter of Maj. Daniel Dickinson and Mary Palmer (see New York in Revolution). Great-granddaughter of Maj. Palmer. Present address, Sunburst, Mont.	Olean Chapter, Olean, N. Y.
Mrs. Charlotte Tanner, Rapid City, S. Dak.....	Thirty-ninth Star Chapter, North Watertown, S. Dak.
Mrs. Elvira S. Walker Tewksbury, born in Antrim, Hillsboro County, N. H., Jan. 25, 1830. Daughter of James Walker, who enlisted June 27, 1777, Col. Jonathan Chase regiment of New Hampshire Militia; enlisted July, 1777, Capt. Saml. McConnel's company. See records adjutant general office, New Hampshire. (New Hampshire State Papers, vol. 30, p. 176.)	Jonathan Cass Chapter, Weeping Water, Nebr
Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers. Special mention should be made of the celebration on the 2d of October, 1915, of her one hundred and first birthday. Her wonderful mental and physical activity is the admiration of everyone who is privileged to meet and converse with her.	Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Belinda Thomas, born Jan. 10, 1822. Father was sergeant in Army of the Revolution.	Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter Auburn, Ala.
Mrs. Sarah E. Atwater Ward, born Sept. 4, 1821, Genoa, N. Y. Father, John Atwater, private. On account of smallness of stature was used as messenger for Gen. LaFayette.	Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh, Wis.
Miss Sarah Ann Wardwell, born Peekshill, N. Y., Apr. 1, 1823. Daughter of Eliakin Wardwell, who served as a private in Col. Weisenfell's regiment, Capt. Hunt's company, New York State Militia.	Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton, Mass.

Name.	Chapter.
Justina Smith Walton Webb, born Oct. 17, 1831 at Forkland, Ala., Green County. She now resides at the same address. Record at Pension Office, Washington, D. C. William Walton, dates of enlistment; messenger boy during spring 1779 12 months, private, Capt. W. Loring; May 1780, 4 months, private. Capt. W. Loring, Col. Stevens; Sept. 1780, 2 months, private Capt. John Brown, Col. Cleveland; March 1781, 12 months, private, Capt. Wm. Cabell, Col. Steuben. Battles engaged in, Kings Mountain, Yorktown. Residence at enlistment, Amherst County, Va., and Wilkes County, N. C., Date of application for pension, Jan. 12, 1833. Residence at date of application, Greene County, Ala.	Member of Joseph Habersham Chapter of Atlanta, Ga.
Caroline Fellows Bowman Winns, daughter of Abiel Fellows, Revolutionary soldier. Grave marked in Bowman Memorial Park. Inscription on stone "Caroline Bowman Winn. Born Aug. 9, 1815. Died 1851."	Abiel Fellows, Three Rivers, Mich.
Mrs. Lydia Wixon, born in Wiscasset, Me., Sept. 1, 1816, the seventeenth child of John Rollins, a Revolutionary soldier, a member of Washington's personal bodyguard. Occasionally Mrs. Wixon graces the meetings of the Koussinoc Chapter with her presence and delights in relating interesting incidents told her in childhood by her father.	Koussinoc Chapter, Augusta, Me.
Mrs. Josephine Virginia Davis Wodeski, born Dec. 28, 1830 in Chestertown, Md. Her father (1768) Samuel Davis was a fifer in the Maryland troops, under Capt. Benjamin Price. She is an honorary member of the Janet Montgomery Chapter, Maryland. Also honorary member of the General Bradford Chapter, Danville, Ill.	Abraham Lincoln Chapter, Lincoln, Ill.
Amanda Wood.....	Saratoga Chapter, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Edyth Sargent Zerkle, born Apr. 20, 1838. Daughter of Jeremiah Sargent, born 1734, died 1838. Private under Capt. John Melville, Andrew Wagner, and Col. Jas. Wood. Engaged in Battle of Brandywine; wounded. Enlisted at Winchester, Va., allowed pension in February, 1819.	Return Jonathan Meigs Chapter, Pomeroy, Ohio.

GRAVES OF SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

One of the objects of the society, as stated in its constitution, is:

To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence by the * * * erection of monuments; * * * by the preservation * * * of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots.

In pursuance of this object the society has located, and in many instances marked, the graves of thousands of soldiers of the Revolution and verified their military record. This work continues and will continue until the last grave has been located and the last record verified. Each annual report of the society has contained lists of names of these graves. The eighteenth report of the society,

known as Senate Document No. 392, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, contains in the appendix an alphabetically arranged list of about 3,000 of these names; and this report will have in the appendix another long list.

In addition there is in the eigheenth report an account of graves specially marked. The following graves have been so marked this year; the enumeration is by States alphabetically arranged.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Under the auspices of the **Magruder Chapter**, Washington, D. C., a memorial stone was dedicated at Dunblane to Nathaniel Magruder, a Revolutionary patriot, Sunday, October 11, 1915.

In the absence of the regent, Miss Blanche Magruder, Mrs. Caroline H. Marshall, vice regent, presided and read a paper giving a history of Dunblane, which was patented by Alexander Magruder, the founder of the Magruder family in America, in 1671. She stated that the manor house, the oldest standing Magruder home, dated from 1715, and mentioned the many Magruder owners of the property until its recent purchase by William T. Beall, of Rufus. The historical address was delivered by C. C. Magruder, jr., after which little Mary Bruce Mackall and Roberta Wood, descendants of Nathaniel Magruder, drew the flag from the stone. After the chapter banner was lifted the ground was strewn with Killarney roses, the gift of Mrs. Frank F. Greenawalt, State regent in the District of Columbia, and with cosmos and dahlias by members of Magruder Chapter.

Nathaniel Magruder was one of a committee of Prince Georgians to carry into effect the resolution of the First Continental Congress, and was later empowered by the General Assembly of Maryland to hold an election for civil officers in the county and act as judge of same.

The memorial is of rough hewn granite with polished top bearing the inscription:

> Nathaniel Magruder; died 1785. Erected by the Magruder Chapter, D. A. R., 1915.

GEORGIA.

The Sarah Dickinson Chapter, of Newnan, Ga., unveiled a tablet of bronze placed on a large bowlder, in commemoration of the life and services of William McIntosh, Revolutionary soldier.

ILLINOIS.

Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Ill., and Captain Zeally Moss Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, united in unveiling September 25, 1915, a bronze tablet set in the stone marking the grave of Capt.



MEMORIAL STONE TO NATHANIEL MAGRUDER.

Zeally Moss and a bronze marker in memory of William Crow. A number of members of both organizations were present; among them several descendants of Zeally Moss. At his grave Mrs. Walter Kirk, a descendant and president of the Children of the American Revolution Chapter, presided, assisted by Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, regent of the Peoria Chapter.

Mr. Walter Kirk was the orator of the day and said in part:

None of us ever saw Zeally Moss, but those of us who have been privileged to talk to others who have seen him and who knew him well recall that he was of that tall, rugged, stalwart type of men who as Virginia frontiersmen and pioneers, had so large a part in laying broad and deep the foundations of our beloved Republic and in establishing and defending it at the peril of their lives.

Possessed of large means and great influence, a warm personal friend of Gen. George Washington, he was (as wagon master) almost at the beginning of the war of the Revolution placed in full charge of the transportation of munitions and supplies. These extremely important duties, with only men and teams at his command, he discharged with singular honor and ability to the end of the war and was present with Gen. Washington on the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Except where here and there along the stream some ventursome fur traders had established posts, what is now the great State of Illinois was then a savage wilderness, inhabited only by warlike tribes of Indians and wild beasts of the forest and prairie. Peoria was at that time such a French trading post, and almost within sight of where we now stand there was also a populous Indian village.

Not many years after the Territory of Illinois became a State Zeally Moss with his family moved over the mountains from Virginia to Kentucky. Here he soon established himself and was everywhere recognized as a truly good man of large affairs, with a remarkably brilliant family.

One of his daughters, Lydia, married a man by the name of Tobias S. Bradley and moved from Kentucky by way of steamboat along the Ohio and Illinois Rivers to the then struggling little village of Peoria. It was while visiting her that Capt. Moss died in 1839, at the age of 84 years.

The marker set in memory of William Crow is on the Charles W. Tripp lot, adjacent to the Bradley lot. The exact spot of his grave is unknown. He died near Pottstown in 1854, at the age of 104 years. The body was laid to rest in the private cemetery of the family. Afterwards the farm was sold and the new owner removed the toppling headstones and plowed over the land.

Mr. Crow, like Capt. Moss, was a Virginian. He served during the War of the Revolution. His son, William Crow, served during the war of 1812, and his grandson, Henry Crow, served in the War of the Rebellion.

Streator Chapter, of Streator, Ill., has placed a bronze marker in the Cherry Point Cemetery, Marshall County, Ill., on the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, Joseph Warner, an ancestor of two of the members of the chapter.

INDIANA.

Alexander Hamilton Chapter, of Franklin, Ind., has erected a bowlder in the local cemetery as a memorial to Revolutionary soldiers, but the inscription has not as yet been placed upon it.

The **Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter**, of Fort Wayne, Ind., unveiled on June 9, 1916, a memorial marker at Harmar Ford battlefield in commemoration of the American soldiers who lost their lives at this ford along the Maumee River, when Chief Little Turtle defeated the troops under the command of Gen. Josiah Harmar in 1790. Following is the inscription:

> To the memory of Major John Wyllys and his brave soldiers who were killed near this ford in the Battle of Harmars Ford, Oct. 22, 1790, with the Miami Indians under Chief Little Turtle. Erected by Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, D. A. R., in the centennial year 1916.

This does not properly come under the classification of Revolutionary soldiers, but is given here because of the difficulty of classifying it under any other heading.

The **Washburn Chapter**, of Greencastle, Ind., unveiled in Greencastle, Ind., November 5, 1915, a monument to the Revolutionary heroes buried in Putnam County. This celebration was unique in that the monument is the first in Indiana to have been dedicated by the Daughters to the soldiers of the Revolutionary War—unique, also, in the fact that on the various hillsides of the community lie sleeping 33 Revolutionary heroes.

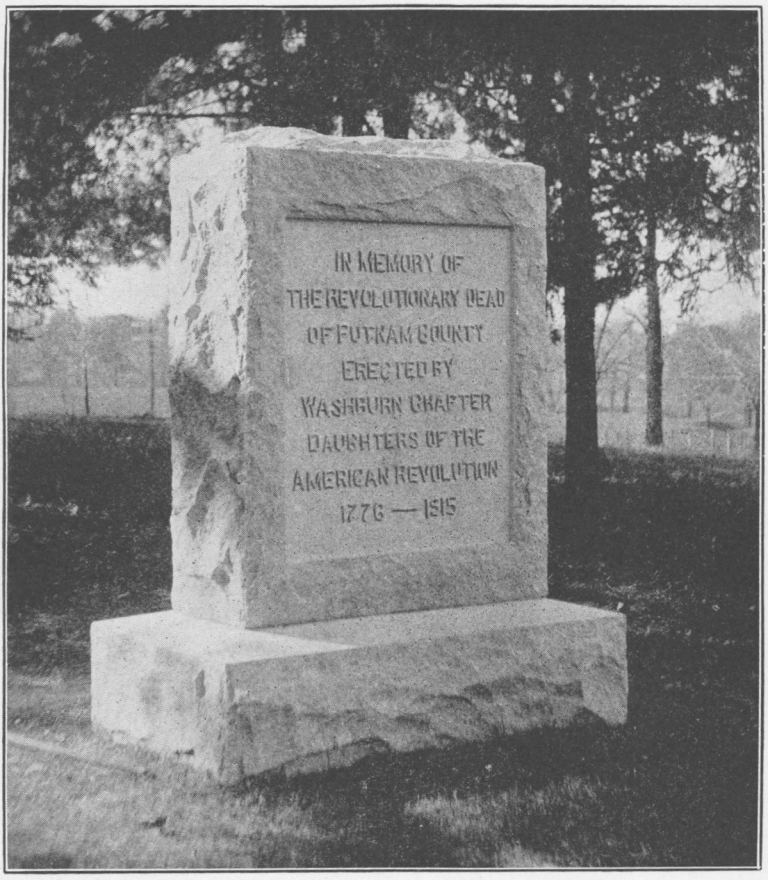
The records of these soldiers show that some one or more took part in most of the decisive battles of the war, from Ticonderoga to the surrender of Cornwallis, as well as many other of the minor skirmishes and engagements.

The monument in question is a handsome stone of Barre granite of generous proportions.

The inscription on the face reads:

> In memory of the Revolutionary dead of Putnam County. Erected by the Washburn Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. 1776–1815.

The names of the Putnam County Revolutionary dead are on a bronze tablet in the rotunda of the courthouse. They are: Isaac Armstrong, William Banks, John Bartee, Charles Bowen, William Brown, John Buck, Jonathan Byrd, William Cornwell, Nathaniel Cunningham, William Denney, Samuel Denny, William Edmundson, Julius Glazebrook, Jacob Grider, Lathan Hall, George Hammer, Silas Hopkins, Thomas Jones, Joseph La Follette, William McGaughey, John McHaffie, Andrew McPheeters, Ben Mahorney, Samuel Moore, John Norman, Thomas Rhoten, Isaiah Slavens, Abraham Stonebaugh, Peter Stoner, Thomas Tucker, John Welden, Robert Whitehead, John Wiles.



MONUMENT TO PUTNAM COUNTY SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

KENTUCKY.

Frankfort Chapter, of Frankfort, Ky., dedicated on July 4, 1916, with appropriate ceremonies, a lot in the State cemetery in which will be at some future time a monument to the memory of the 18 Revolutionary soldiers who lie buried in the cemetery. In this work of removing from every section of the State the bodies of the Revolutionary soldiers whose graves are now unmarked or neglected, and in ultimately erecting a beautiful monument to their memory, the chapter hopes to interest not only all the other Daughters of the State, but every loyal and patriotic citizen of Kentucky. This lot, obtained by the Frankfort Chapter from the board of trustees of the Frankfort Cemetery, has been marked with granite blocks on which are inscribed the letters "D. A. R.," and it is open to all chapters of the organization in the State, having been formally given in the name of the chapter by the regent, Mrs. George Baker, and accepted for them by the State regent, Mrs. Eli G. Boone.

As the quartet began singing the Star-Spangled Banner, Miss Margarette Frazier, great-great-granddaughter of Col. Anthony Crockett, and Miss Marie Lockett, descendant of the Rev. William Hickman, advanced from opposite sides and slowly began to lift the great flag that covered the graves of three of Kentucky's bravest soldiers—the Rev. John Gano, reinterred by the Frankfort Chapter; the Rev. William Hickman, by the Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter; and Col. Anthony Crockett, by the historical society. On each of the graves lay crossed two Revolutionary flags. The old brass cannon that was twice captured from the British by Col. Crockett and was fired at his burial more than 75 years ago, was to have been fired again on this occasion. But owing to the fact that so many of the men of the city had been called to the colors, no one at home thoroughly understood the old gun, and so the firing was abandoned. Instead, the descendants down to the fifth and sixth generations came forward with their floral offerings and placed them on the graves of their kinsmen. Then followed eulogies of the three illustrious men, and as the audience sang America the graves were decorated with flags—Confederate flags for the Confederate soldiers, Revolutionary flags for the Revolutionary soldiers, and Old Glory for the soldiers of the War of 1812, the Mexican, and Civil Wars.

The first Revolutionary soldier to be buried in the Daughters of the American Revolution lot was the Rev. John Gano, whose remains, with those of his wife, were removed from the old Forks of Elkhorn burial ground, which is now a part of an open field, and reinterred June 9, 1916, by the chapter with the assistance of friends and members of the Gano family. On the old gravestones of Kentucky River

marble, which were also removed and now mark the spot, in quaint old lettering are the following inscriptions:

> Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Gano, who departed this life the tenth day of August, A. D. 1804, in the 78th year of his age. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen. . . . Sacred to the memory of Sarah Gano, wife of the Rev. John Gano, who departed this life April 22, A. D. 1792, in the 57th year of her age.

The Rev. John Gano, "fighting chaplain," was born in Hopewell, N. J., July 22, 1757. He was educated at Princeton; organized and was pastor of the First Baptist Church in New York City in 1762; and for a number of years was also pastor of a church in Philadelphia. He entered the Continental Army at the outbreak of the Revolution, earned his title by always going with his regiment into battle, and served until the close of the war. He was a personal friend of George Washington and is said to have baptized him. At the close of the war Mr. Gano returned to his church in New York City, remaining there until 1786, when he emigrated to Kentucky, became the first chaplain of the Kentucky Legislature, and is said to have preached the first sermon ever given in Frankfort.

The remains of the Rev. William Hickman were removed from the same old cemetery by the Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter and placed in the Daughters of the American Revolution lot. William Hickman was born in 1750 in Virginia; was associated with Gano in founding the Baptist Church in New York City; was the first Baptist minister to preach in Philadelphia; participated in the Indian wars before the Revolution; and, besides his services in the Army, established a record for spreading the gospel in the wilderness. He preached the first sermon in Kentucky (at Harrodsburg), organized the Forks of Elkhorn Baptist Church, the first church established in Kentucky, and during his life organized 20 churches and in one year baptized 500 converts.

The inscription on this stone, very much broken, which was placed on his grave in the Daughters of the American Revolution lot, and will be restored by the Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter, reads:

> Rev. William Hickman, sr., died January 21, 1834, aged 87 years. Peace be with you. Amen.

Anthony Crockett's remains were taken from the Presbyterian Cemetery on the old Julian farm in the county. His grave and that of his wife were marked by "altar tombstones," much broken now, leaving no sign of inscription on the stone over his grave, but a very much defaced piece of his wife's stone reads:

> Sacred . . . memory . . . Ary Crockett, . . . was born (April) 11, 1760, and departed this life Sept. 18, 1818.

He enlisted at the age of 20 and participated in the Battles of Brandywine and Saratoga as well as many minor engagements. At Saratoga he gave aid to Lafayette when he was wounded. Afterwards he joined Clarke as lieutenant general and fought at Blue Lick, Piqua, and Chillicothe, Ohio. In a letter in the possession of the Kentucky Historical Society he described Benedict Arnold at Saratoga, commenting on his reckless bravery. He served also in the War of 1812, was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, sergeant at arms of the State senate, and died in 1838.

MAINE.

Under the auspices of the **Hannah Weston Chapter**, of Machias, Me., was dedicated, on June 14, 1916, the Passamaquoddy Indian Memorial, at Pleasant Point Reservation, Me. Without exception it was the most unique patriotic entertainment ever held in this section among this most easterly tribe of peaceful Redmen who have been making their home on the banks of the St. Croix boundary river for more than three centuries.

The site for the dedication was in the center of the ancient cemetery of the tribe, where are buried about 200 Indians of the Passamaquoddies who took prominent parts in the Revolutionary War when they helped the early colonists to keep back the English from encroaching on this side of the river; and from the records that have been carefully preserved among the tribe it is known that these Indians were loyal and did their part to preserve the eastern part of the United States from extinction during those exciting days when there were few early settlers of the whites east of Machias.

Through the efforts of prominent members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe the bodies of all Revolutionary soldiers of the tribe had been gathered into one large cemetery. An ornamental wire fence has been erected on four sides, a tall flagpole set up in the center, and the large American flag is now hoisted every day over this consecrated ground, which is held in great reverence by every member of the tribe. Every Indian at Pleasant Point, and a number of the same tribe from Dana Point Reservation, were out for the big event, some of the older Indian women being decked in their ancient costumes of gaudy colors, relics of former Indian days. They exhibited to the visitors numbers of silver ornaments; plates of beaten metal adorned their shoulders; and it was a genuine "Indian day" at the village. Many Indian children in neat costume, everyone carrying an American flag, attended the solemn and interesting services and sang the national airs and helped to carry out the program with as much interest as the older members. The Indian brass band furnished music. Prayer was offered by Rev. Father Ahern, America was sung by everyone present, and then the exercises opened in earnest.

Mrs. W. Wallace Brown, of Calais (dressed in ancient Indian costume), had prepared an interesting paper entitled "The Wabanki part in the Revolutionary War, and Indian characteristics," which was read, and which was heard with deep interest. The large gathering of Indian children sang Speed Our Republic, under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, and then the pastor announced the unveiling of the historic tablet, which comprised a large block of granite set in a concrete base, and fastened to the front the bronze tablet with the wording—

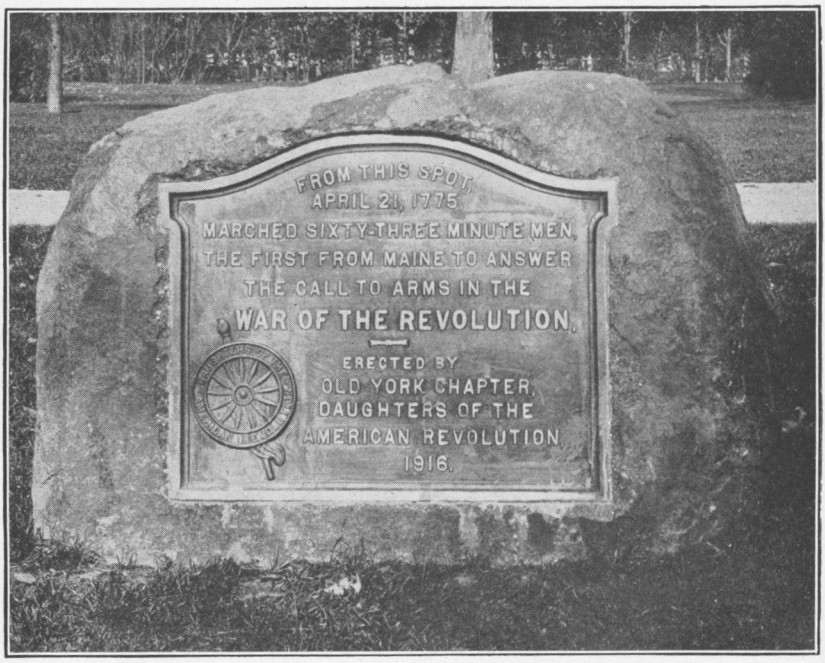
> In honor of the Indian patriots for their loyal service during the Revolutionary War.

All heads were uncovered as the large American flag was removed from the monument by a distinguished Indian of the tribe, Socis Joseph, aged 103 years. The presentation address was made by the State regent, Mrs. Charles W. Steele, of Farmington. Rev. Father Ahern accepted the gift of the monument in a carefully worded and eloquent address in behalf of the Indians of this tribe, and spoke in glowing terms of the loyal support given the colonists by the Passamaquoddies of 141 years ago. He referred to the bravery of the former St. John Indians, of which this tribe is a branch, and spoke of the progress of the patriotic work started by the early settlers of this section, of how the tribe had done their part in the great struggle of the American colonists in keeping back the invasion of English troops at a time when their aid was sorely needed by the early settlers, and of what change it made in the later history of the country. He said a debt of gratitude was due the Indians for their patriotism, and from the many letters received from early officials of the Government their earnest support was appreciated.

Old York Chapter, of York Beach, Me., has been working for some time upon a memorial and on the 21st of June, 1916, unveiled a tablet upon a bowlder erected on the lawn of the First Parish Church Society to the memory of 63 minute men who answered the call to arms after the Battle of Lexington, April, 1775, and the young daughter of one of the charter members, Elizabeth Marshall Littlefield, aged 2, unveiled the tablet. The State regent, Mrs. Charles Steele, gave an address. There was music, the singing of The Star-Spangled Banner, by Mrs. Helen O'Donnel, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the services as a whole were interesting and appropriate.

MARYLAND.

The **Janet Montgomery Chapter**, of Kensington, Md., has placed a marker at the grave of Col. Richard Brooke, at Olney, Md.



TABLET TO THE MINUTE MEN FROM MAINE.



BOWLDER ON THE SIKES FAMILY LOT.



MARKERS TO THE MEMORY OF ELIJAH AND CHARITY COOK.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The **Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter**, of Worcester, Mass., has published, in pamphlet form, A List of the Soldiers in the War of the Revolution from Worcester, Mass., With a Record of Their Death and Place of Burial.

The **Mercy Warren Chapter**, of Springfield, Mass., placed on May 10, 1915, bronze tablets on the graves of Lieut. Nathan Morgan and Daniel Merrick, and a bowlder with bronze tablet was placed on the grave of David Sikes.

Also under the auspices of this chapter, a bowlder, appropriately marked, was placed on the site of the old burying ground of the Sikes family, now owned by George M. Hendee, at Suffield. He gave the bowlder and promised to care for it. The ceremony took place on May 30, 1916.

The **Old Blake House Chapter**, of Dorchester, Mass., marked with flag and wreath, July 10, 1916, the grave of Edward Blake, Boston Common.

The **Paul Revere Chapter**, of Brookline, Mass., placed a wreath on the grave of Paul Revere, April 19, 1916. This is an annual ceremony, and visitors from other parts of the country visiting the old Granary burying ground on this date note with interest and appreciation this memorial.

MICHIGAN.

On September 23, 1916, **Ahiel Fellows Chapter**, of Three Rivers, Mich., went to Leonidas and marked the grave of Mark Watkins, a Revolutionary soldier, with the Revolutionary soldiers' marker. Mark Watkins was born December 6, 1763, and died June 21, 1836.

On May 13, 1916, the members of **Battle Creek Chapter**, Battle Creek, Mich., assisted by members of Farragut Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the members of the Gen. Emery Upton Club, Children of the Republic, with appropriate ceremonies placed soldiers of the American Revolution markers, together with laurel wreaths and Betsy Ross flags, upon the graves of the following soldiers of the American Revolution: Southmayd Guernsey and Selah Peck, buried in North Sherwood Cemetery, near Athens, Mich.; Isaac Hickman, buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Battle Creek, Mich.

Charity Cook Chapter, of Homer, Mich., on Bunker Hill Day marked with a bronze marker the grave of Elijah B. Cook, sr., and at the grave of his wife, who lies by his side, the same day unveiled the official bronze "real daughters" tablet.

A few months ago a member of **Lansing Chapter**, Lansing, Mich., located the grave of a Revolutionary soldier in a rural cemtery in Ingham County, and plans are being made by the chapter to place

a Daughters of the American Revolution marker there with appropriate exercises.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter, of Detroit, Mich., unveiled bronze markers on June 14, 1916, at the graves of three patriots of the Revolution: John Trumbull, author of McFingal; Judge James Witherell, and Col. John Francis Hamtramck, soldiers of 1776.

The marker for the grave of Judge James Witherell was unveiled by his great-granddaughter, Miss Mary Lacey, while the marker on the grave of John Trumbull was unveiled by his great-great-grandson, Master Duncan Stewart.

Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter, of Jackson, Mich., marked on June 17, 1916, the grave of Abiathar Lincoln, soldier of the Revolution.

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez Chapter, of Natchez, Miss., unveiled two markers during the year, one on March 28, 1916, to the memory of Col. Gerard Brandon, the father of the first native-born governor of Mississippi. Col. Brandon was practically in all branches of Revolutionary war in South Carolina—at Fort Moultrie and in Washington's South Carolina Cavalry. At the siege of Fort Moultrie he was a captain of artillery and fired the shot that "tore off the seat of Sir Peter Parker's breeches." The family has a curious-looking sword which they think was his. This sword was afterward used by a descendant all through the battlefields of Virginia.

The other marker was unveiled on May 5, 1916, to the memory of Col. Andrew Marschalk, who came south as a lieutenant under Brig. Gen. Anthony Wayne.

MISSOURI.

The **Elizabeth Benton Chapter,** of Kansas City, Mo., held memorial services and unveiled the Government marker to Lieut. Joseph Boggs, a Revolutionary soldier, on Memorial Day, May 30, 1916, at Westport, Mo. Lieut Boggs was born October 20, 1749, in Chester County, Pa. He married Sarah Riddle in 1770. There were three children—Jane, Ruth, and David,

Joseph Boggs enlisted as a Revolutionary soldier with his brother David as wagon boss and four of his wife's brothers in 1777. He was commissioned lieutenant of First Company, Fourth Battalion, under Lieut. Col. Bartholomew, May 10, 1780. He suffered a severe wound in the Battle of Valley Forge and a minor wound at Stony Point. Joseph Boggs came to Missouri about the year 1810 and settled on a farm where the old workhouse of Kansas City now stands. The old tree remains that stood at the spring which supplied water for the family.

Mrs. Charles M. Johnston, a great-granddaughter of the patriot and home builder, was present with her son and unveiled the marker.



MARKER ON GRAVE OF EDWARD WILLIAMS, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

Appropriate patriotic services were held. The address was given by Mrs. Selden Robertson, regent. The marker was placed in the southwest corner of the Badger Lumber Co.'s building, together with the broken stone found and preserved by the Daughters three years ago. The setting is unique and artistic, and not more than 30 feet from the original site of the grave, the ground having been acquired by the city for commercial purposes. This grave is the farthest west of any Revolutionary grave that has been marked.

The **Hannah Hull Chapter**, of Brookfield, Mo., unveiled a tombstone placed in honor of Sergt. Thomas Watson in Laclede Cemetery, Linn County, Mo. Thomas Watson served in Capt. Kearney's company of Sixth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. Hendrix. He was born in 1744 in Ireland and died in 1847. Served in the Revolutionary War seven years. He saw Gen. Cornwallis surrender.

By the invitation of the **Missouri Pioneers Chapter**, of Salisbury, Mo., Missouri's State regent, Mrs. W. R. Painter, on June 27, 1916, dedicated a marker at the grave of Edward Williams, Revolutionary soldier, bearing the inscription "Sergt. Edward Williams, N. C. Mil. Revolutionary War."

Roger Nelson Chapter, of Marshall, Mo., placed a sanitary drinking fountain on courthouse square, on National Old Trails Roads, as a memorial to six Revolutionary soldiers buried in Saline County. A bronze plate with their names inscribed was placed on the shaft of the fountain.

Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter, of Farmington, Mo., unveiled on June 14, 1916, to United States Government markers bearing the following inscriptions:

Capt. Wm. Alexander, 4 N. C. Regt., Rev. War.
James S. Caldwell, Va. Mil., Rev. War.

The **Udolpha Miller Dorman Chapter**, of Clinton, Mo., observed the most historic Fourth of July ever observed in Henry County when, in the presence of a great concourse, the chapter unveiled a marker 1 mile north of Calhoun, Mo., at the grave of Lieut. William Baylis, of the Eighth Virginia Regiment, the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Henry County. There were present the State regent, representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters of Kansas City, Sedalia, and Jefferson City, and the Steele families, of Kansas City and Sedalia, representing the fourth and fifth generations of the Revolutionary patriot honored.

The program was begun with an address of welcome by the regent of the hostess chapter, Miss Dorman, the ritual flag salute and Lord's prayer by the chapter members, led by Miss Honeshell, vice regent, followed by the unveiling of the marker by William Steele, jr., of Sedalia, great-great-grandson of the Revolutionary patriot. The

honor of dedicating the marker was performed by the great-grandson and namesake of Lieut. Baylis, Attorney Baylis Steele, postmaster of Kansas City. Historic sketch of the life of the distinguished patriot was given by the eldest great-grandson, Attorney William Steele, of Sedalia, who closed with a masterful and impressive appeal for renewed patriotism in this time of the greatest of all world's war.

The State regent, Mrs. William R. Painter, wife of the lieutenant governor, was present and told of the great work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the service it stands ready to render our country in the threatened war.

The grave was a mound of beautiful flowers contributed by the Eastern Star, of Clinton, and members of the Roberta Rebekah Lodge. The members of the chapter each placed on it a tribute of forget-me-nots and evergreen wreaths.

William Baylis was born in Prince William County, Va., on January 26, 1755. He had one brother, Henry Baylis, and upon the records at Washington we find he enlisted as a private in Capt. William Vanse's company, Twelfth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. James Wood. His name first appears on a pay roll of the company April 1, 1777. His name appears on later rolls as that of cadet. He was appointed paymaster of the regiment August 27, 1777, and was commissioned ensign September 21, 1777. In May the following year his regiment was incorporated with others and designated as Virginia Regiment, Fourth, Eighth, and Twelfth, until September, 1778. He was commissioned second lieutenant September 10, same year, and transferred in October, 1778, to Col. James Wood's company, Eighth Virginia Regiment. He was transferred in May, 1779, to Capt. Thomas Boyer's company, same regiment, and in August, 1779, to the lieutenant colonel's company, same regiment. He resigned December 15, 1778, while serving as paymaster of the regiment. He was commissioned as lieutenant in the Eighth Virginia Regiment February 18, 1781, but the date of the termination of his service has not been found in the records. He was known as Capt. Baylis, having rceeived this appointment just before the close of the war in 1781, but no record of it is found, on account of the imperfect records of the times.

At the close of the war he moved with his family to White Sulphur Springs, Ky., where he lived until 1836, when he came to Henry County, Mo., with his wife and granddaughter, Frances Dulaney, the only child of his oldest daughter, Elizabeth, who was the wife of Dr. Fortunatus F. Dulaney, both deceased. He settled upon the farm where his remains still rest, about 1 mile north of Calhoun, Henry County, Mo., and where he lived until he died upon the 3d day of October, 1840.

During the years spent in Missouri his granddaughter was his constant companion, and she remembered many of the old gentleman's stories of the War of the Revolution. Serving in a Virginia regiment, he was among those who spent the winter at Valley Forge, where the poorly fed, illy accoutered patriots, with bloody feet marking every step, fought for the liberty we now enjoy. Gen. Washington was a familiar figure to him.

He told of the Continental soldiers using the captured Hessians, the hired soldiers of Great Britain, as human snowplows to open the snowy roads to make a path for the American troops to march over. He was present at the

historic surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. We are all familiar with the old steel engraving representing the two armies drawn up, one on each side of the picture, the Americans defiant, the English dejected, while in an open space in the center the humiliated Lord Cornwallis, with uncovered and bowed head, presented his sword to Gen. Washington, who is pictured as haughty and overbearing, receiving it with erect head and with great condescension. This, Capt. Baylis said, was not at all the case. The armies were drawn up as in the picture, but neither general was present. Lord Cornwallis's orderly presented his sword to the representative of Gen. Washington, who magnanimously relieved the defeated commander of any personal humiliation.

Capt. Baylis was a man of great culture and education for those early days. He was patriotic to the last, going so far as to disinherit a daughter who had fallen in love and married an Englishman.

His wife died two years before him, leaving his only descendant in Missouri, Frances Elizabeth Dulaney, who later married William Steele, of Charleston, Va., who, after graduating at Marietta College, Ohio, had also emigrated to Henry County, Mo., where he taught school and practiced law for many years. This granddaughter was the only one present when Capt. Baylis died. She carried out all his wishes. He was buried in the little family burying ground upon his farm, and at his express request the slab of sandstone quarried from this very farm was the only marker of his last resting place. Of the nine children born to William and France Dulaney Steele, but two are living—William Dulaney Steele, a lawyer of Sedalia, Mo., who has one son, William Dulaney, jr., and Baylis Steel, postmaster of Kansas City, Mo., who has no children.

An interesting relic, owned by his great-grandson, William D. Steele, is a cane made from wood cut by Capt. Baylis near the place and at the time of the surrender at Yorktown.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Asquamchumauke Chapter, of Plymouth, N. H., has placed Government markers on the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers: Lieut. Ephraim Chamberlain, Spencer burial ground, Plymouth, and Stephen Wells, Pleasant Valley burial ground.

Exeter Chapter, of Exeter, N. H., has been greatly interested this last year in the effort to restore the Winter Street Cemetery and rejoices that the town has appropriated a sum of money for the restoration and improvement of the burying place, which was devised to the town in 1742 by Col. John Gilman, and was the fourth public burying ground in the town, being used for over a hundred years. One hundred and seventy-two different surnames are to be found among those buried there; the greatest number of any one surname being Gilman—46 different persons by that name having found a last resting place in this cemetery. Among the most noted of these are: Hon. John Taylor Gilman, member of the Continental Congress, governor of the State of New Hampshire 14 years, and the man who "had the signal honor of reading for the first time in the capitol of the State the Charter of American Freedom." Col. Nicholas Gilman, "the New Hampshire financier of the Revolution," Senator

nine years, and one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States. Dr. Nathaniel Gilman; Hon. Nathaniel Parker, secretary of state for New Hampshire; Hon. William Parker, graduate of Harvard, 1751; register of probate many years. Rev. Daniel Rogers; Hon. Jeremiah Smith, graduate of Harvard and also of Queen's (now Rutgers) College, New Jersey, one of the foremost citizens of Exeter for 40 years; chief justice of the superior court of the State and governor. Hon. George Sullivan, a son of Gen. John Sullivan, of the Revolution, member of Congress, and State senator, an orator of great eloquence. Hon. Samuel Tenney, Rev. James Thurston, Dr. Joseph Tilton, etc.

The earliest is probably "Hannah Lord, born 1689, late wife to Mr. Thomas Lord;" and we also find John Spratt and his wife Sarah, though whether he was the one who could eat no fat history sayeth not.

While undoubtedly many Revolutionary soldiers' graves are unmarked by any stone to tell where they lie, from the investigations of war records and location of graves sent to the War Department at Washington, the Quartermaster General of the Army has had shipped to Exeter 17 white marble markers, 14 to go in this Winter Street Cemetery, and 3 to outside private cemeteries in Exeter. These stones are very prettily marked with name and rank of soldier in raised letters on a sunken shield, and have been placed by the Exeter Chapter at the following graves:

Capt. Benjamin Boardman, Twenty-second Company, New Hampshire Militia.
Samuel Dutch, private in Capt. Simon Marston's company.
Noah Emery, jr., sergeant in Capt. James Hackett's company.
Nathaniel Folsom, general, major general, and commander in chief of all the New Hampshire forces, 1775.
Samuel Folsom, colonel, Exeter Corps Independent Cadets.
John Taylor Gilman, sergeant in Capt. James Hackett's company, who was later governor of New Hampshire 14 years.
John Ward Gilman, lieutenant in Capt. James Hackett's company.
Nicholas Gilman, adjutant in Col. Scammon's Third Regiment.
Samuel Gilman, captain in Col. Poor's regiment.
Jonathan Hill, private in Fourth Regiment.
Benjamin Leavitt, private in Capt. Isaac Sherman's company.
William Parker, surgeon in Col. Blake's Second Regiment.
Enoch Rowe, captain in Lieut. Col. Joseph Senter's battalion.
Jeremiah Smith, private in Capt. James Osgood's company.

The three markers for outside cemeteries are:

James Folsom, minuteman in Capt. Peter Coffin's company (family burying ground, High Street).
Josiah Rollins, jr., private in Capt. Daniel Gordon's company (family buying ground, Bride Hill).
Robert Smith, first lieutenant in Capt. Ebenezer Webster's company (family burying ground, Kingston Road).



COL. JOHN BROWN'S GRAVE, STONE ARABIA, N. Y.

The **New Boston Chapter**, of New Boston, N. H., has placed 26 markers on graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The **Samuel Ashley Chapter**, of Claremont, N. H., has placed Government stones at the grave of John Sprague and Sergt. Capt. Benjamin Bellows, New Hampshire Militia, with Continental Army at Ticonderoga, May 17, 1777. These stones were erected on September 14, 1916.

NEW YORK.

The **Fort Rensselaer Chapter**, of Canajoharie, N. Y., has erected a marker directing people to the grave of Col. John Brown, who died in the battle of Stone Arabia. The marker is in front of the old church and the cemetery in the rear. Inscription:

> Col. John Brown and other Revolutionary soldiers are buried west of this church. Erected by Fort Rensselaer Chapter, D. A. R. 1915. Canajoharie, N. Y.

The **Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter**, of Caledonia, N. Y., placed a marker on grave of John Wright, Revolutionary soldier, in Lake View Cemetery at Groveland, N. Y., August 17, 1916.

Major Benjamin Bosworth Chapter, of Silver Creek, N. Y., placed a bronze marker on the grave of John Darling, May, 1916. On the name plate is the inscription:

> John Darling, 1757–1815. Cooper's Rangers.

The **Owaseo Chapter**, of Auburn, N. Y., has restored an old burying ground largely through the initiative of one of the members, Mrs. Walter Webber, who conceived the project and carried it through.

Mrs. Webber, with her committee, collected a fund and carried out the work of cleaning up the old North Cemetery in the village. This cemetery, which is situated beside the public highway and adjacent to the village, has an area of about 2 acres and is more than a century old. It contains about 500 graves, over 50 of which are of those without living descendants. In this plot of ground are the graves of early settlers and soldiers of four wars—the Revolutionary, the War of 1812, the Mexican, and Civil Wars.

Like many other rural burying grounds, the cemetery was an unsightly and neglected spot, for most of the villagers have purchased lots in the newer rural cemetery near the south end of the village.

The work was begun about August 1. All weeds, brush, and myrtle were removed; the ground leveled and seeded; objectionable trees cut down and those standing trimmed according to cemetery laws; toppling and fallen stones were reset; sunken graves filled in; the graves of those with no one to look after them being cared for as well as the others.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The **David William Chapter**, of Goldsboro, N. C., has placed markers of stone at the graves of Zebulon Hollingsworth, John Caldwell, Nicholas Sanderlin, privates, in the Hallsville Cemetery, Duplin County, N. C.

OHIO.

On the 28th of June, 1916, with appropriate ceremony, in the presence of a large crowd of people, a bronze tablet, placed upon a huge bowlder near the central entrance to the Logan County Home, was unveiled by the **Bellefontaine Chapter**, of Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Dr. George Wood Anderson, Logan County's noted evangelist, made a patriotic address.

This tablet marks the historic spot where in 1812 Hull's army, on his march to Detroit, encamped. The land at the time of the encampment was owned by Col. James McPherson, a Revolutionary soldier, who is buried in an adjoining cemetery.

The tablet bears an inscription conveying appropriate sentiment in memory of the march of Gen. Hull through Logan County more than a century ago and is a memorial to one of Logan County's Revolutionary soldiers.

> Hull's Army in 1812 encamped on this land owned by Colonel James McPherson, a Revolutionary soldier, who lies buried in the adjoining cemetery. Erected by Bellefontaine Chapter, Daughters American Revolution. 1916.

Fort McArthur Chapter, of Kenton, Ohio, purchased land where 16 soldiers of the War of 1812, belonging to Hull's army, lie buried, inclosed the plot and a driveway leading from the highway to the same with a substantial fence. This is a lonely spot in a field, which will be taken care of and beautified by the chapter. The work was finished in September, 1916.

Sycamore Chapter, of Sycamore, Ohio, placed a Government marker on the grave of Gen. Andrew McIntire at Mount Leigh Cemetery, Seaman, Ohio, August, 1916. Inscription reads:

> Andrew McIntire, Revolutionary service.

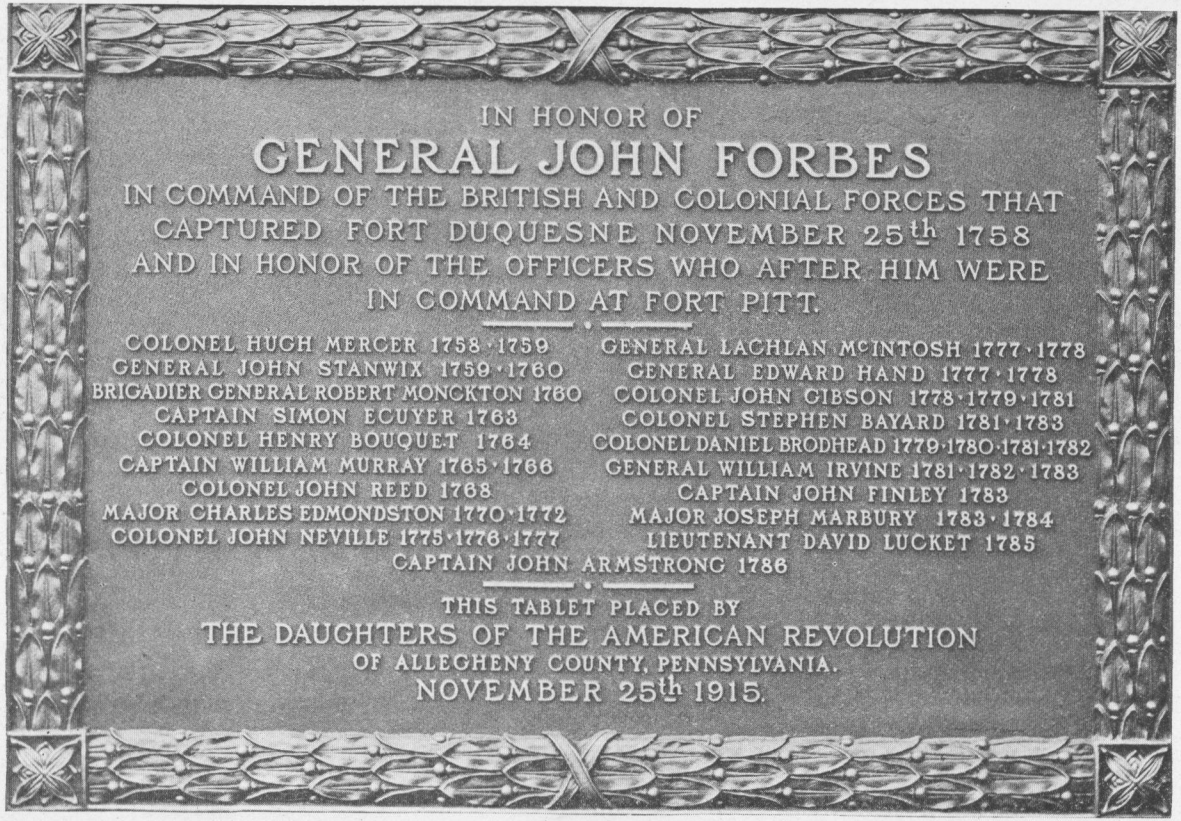
OKLAHOMA.

The **Sachem Sequoyah Chapter**, of McAlester, Okla., dedicated a bowlder on June 8, 1916, and presented it to the city. It is made of Oklahoma red granite with bronze tablet which bears the following inscription:

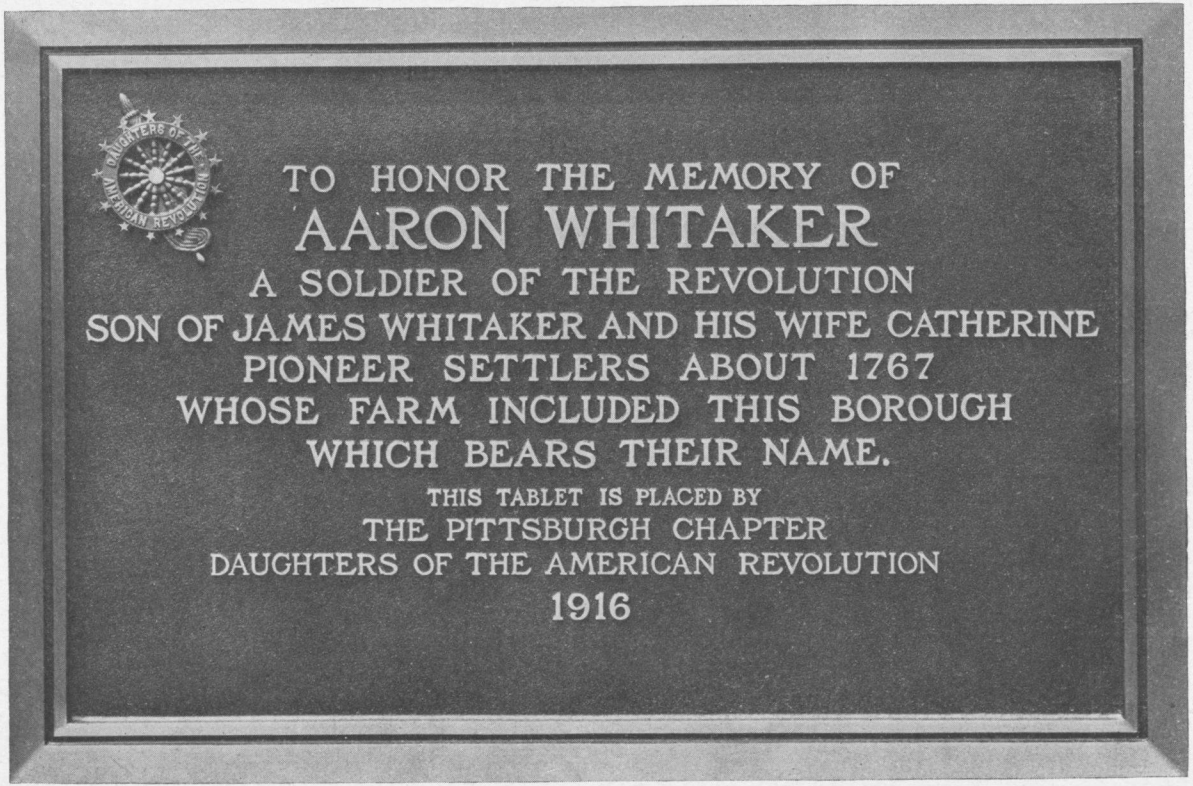
> A tribute to our Revolutionary ancestors. Erected by Sachem Sequoyah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, McAlester, Oklahoma, 1916.



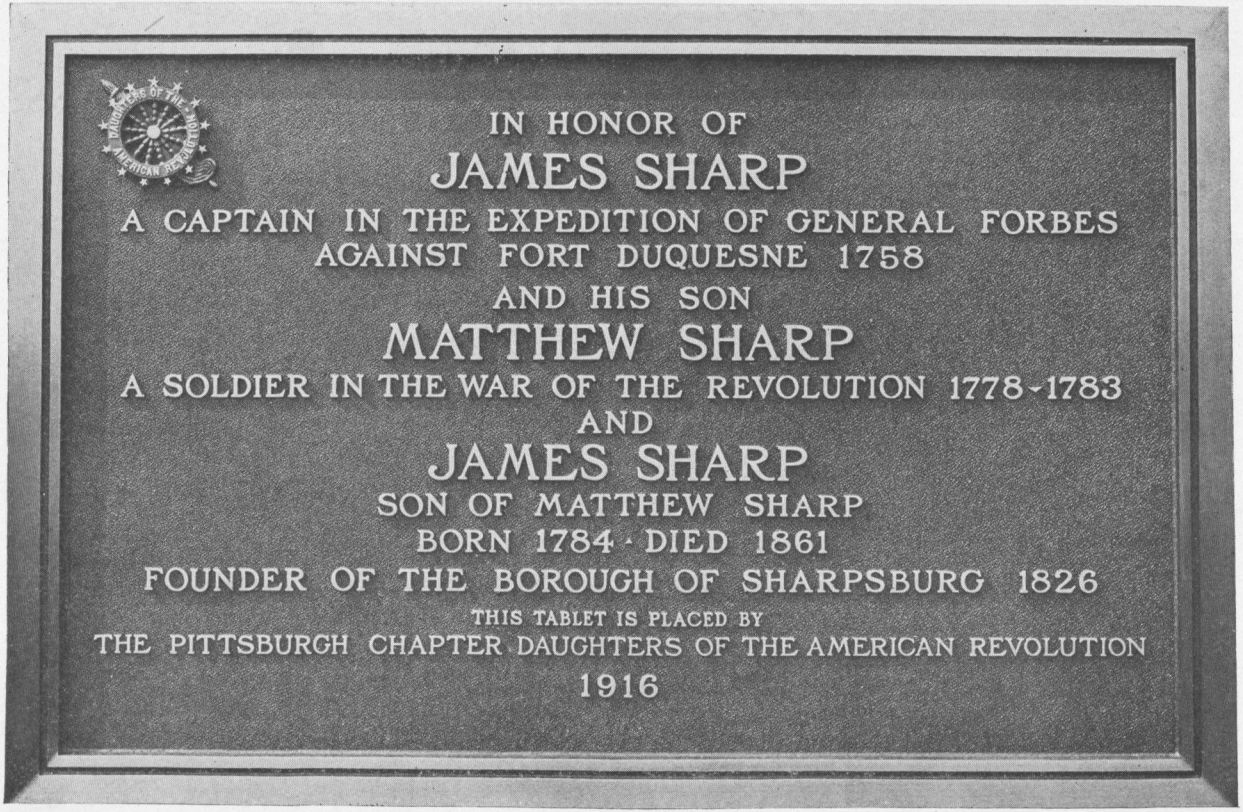
BOWLDER TO THE REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS OF SACHEM SEQUOYAH CHAPTER, OKLAHOMA.



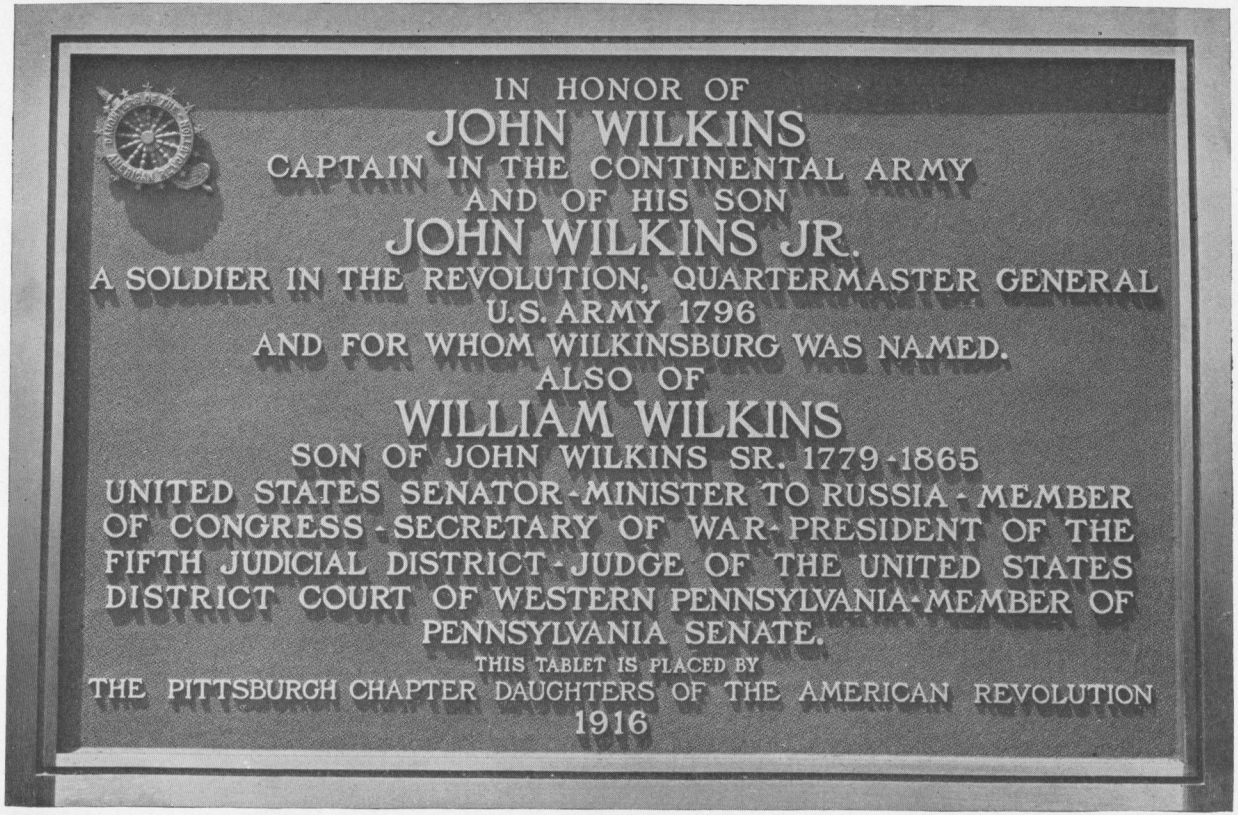
TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF OFFICERS IN COMMAND AT FORT PITT FROM 1758 TO 1786.



TABLET TO AARON WHITAKER AND JAMES AND CATHERINE WHITAKER.



TABLET IN HONOR OF JAMES SHARP, JAMES SHARP II, AND MATTHEW SHARP.



TABLET IN HONOR OF JOHN WILKINS, JOHN WILKINS, JR., AND WILLIAM WILKINS.

The bowlder is placed in a triangle which was marked off with blue and white bunting and at the angles were stationed Boy Scouts with American flags. Inside the triangle, outlining it, were Children of the American Revolution, carrying flags and wreaths of flowers. The regent, Mrs. Ben Mills, presented the bowlder to the city, and it was accepted by the mayor in an appropriate address. The chapter has the honor of placing the first Daughters of the American Revolution bowlder in the State.

PENNSYLVANIA.

On June 14, 1916, the **Bradford Chapter**, of Canton, Pa., marked the graves of Jacob Granteer and Samuel Griffin, Revolutionary soldiers, with Daughters of the American Revolution State markers.

Pittsburgh Chapter, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been exceedingly active. It placed a number of tablets last year, and this year has four new tablets to its credit. They are as follows:

November 24, 1915, bronze tablet placed on wall inclosing grounds around the blockhouse of Fort Pitt, recording names of officers in command at Fort Pitt from 1758 to 1786.

May 27, 1916, bronze tablet placed on volunteer fire company's building in the borough of Whitaker, Allegheny County, Pa., in honor of James and Catherine Whitaker, pioneer settlers, and of their son Aaron Whitaker, a soldier of the Revolution.

May 29, 1916, bronze tablet placed on wall of Linden Public Schoolhouse, in the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny County, Pa., in honor of James Sharp, captain in Gen. Forbes's army, and of his son, Matthew Sharp, a soldier of the Revolution, and of his son James Sharp, founder of the borough of Sharpsburg.

June 1, 1916, bronze tablet placed on the wall of the Wilkinsburg High-school building in the borough of Wilkinsburg, Allegheny County, Pa., in honor of Capt. John Wilkins, of the Continental Army, and his son, John Wilkins, jr., a soldier of the Revolution, and of William Wilkins, son of John Wilkins, sr.

Tidioute Chapter, of Tidioute, Pa., placed an iron fence around an old burial ground, situated near the center of the village. This was sadly needed, for with no proscribed boundaries, it had been made a playground, where boys played "Indian," broke down valuable gravestones to build "forts," and otherwise irrevocably destroyed the identity of a number of graves. This is probably the oldest cemetery in this section, having been given for that purpose by the Holland Land Co. about the year 1820.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The **Daniel Morgan Chapter**, of Gaffney, S. C., honored itself and the city in paying honor to its greatest hero. On Friday, October 8,

1915, all that was mortal of the Revolutionary hero of the battle of Kings Mountain, Col. James Williams, was moved from an old cotton field and laid to rest on the beautiful corner of the Carnegie Library lot, amidst appropriate ceremonies with military honors. In the near future an imposing shaft will be erected to his memory.

The **Fair Forest Chapter**, of Union, S. C., has reclaimed the old Union Cemetery. The county and town of Union received their names from this church and cemetery. The cemetery is full of historic interest, and the following Revolutionary soldiers are buried there:

Col. Thomas Brandon.
Maj. Thomas Young.
Squire William Kennedy.
William Kennedy, jr.
Wife of Richard Brandon, a Reolutionary soldier.

The **Henry Laurens Chapter**, of Laurens, S. C., has marked the grave of Banjamine James with the usual marker sent by the Quartermaster General of the United States Army. This grave is 10 miles south of Laurens, S. C., on the Dunlap place, an old family burying ground.

TENNESSEE.

The old cemetery of Franklin, laid out in 1800, has at the suggestion of the regent been restored by the **Old Glory Chapter**, of Franklin, Tenn. In it are buried many of the makers of the history of Franklin and Williamson County, among them four Revolutionary soldiers. As a special work of the regent, beautiful memorial gates have been placed at a more convenient entrance to this cemetery. There being no money in the chapter treasury for this work, the regent solicited funds of those who have relatives buried there. The gates are of iron 8½ feet long and 4 feet high. The two posts of cut stone are 2½ feet square and 7 feet high; on each post is a handsome marble table 18 by 24 inches, the gift of the regent. One of the posts bears the words:

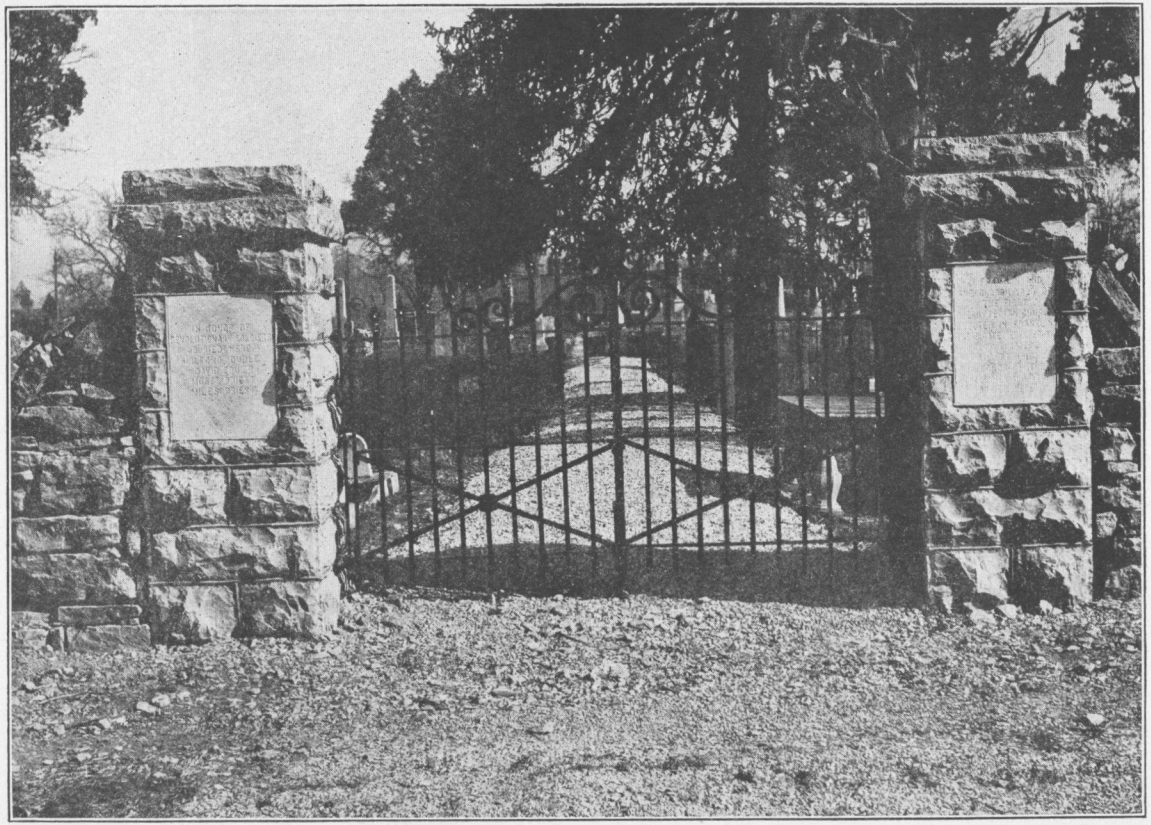
First burying ground in Franklin and the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church erected in Franklin. These gates erected in honor of the pioneer citizens buried here, by Old Glory Chapter D. A. R. Franklin, Tennessee, in 1916.

The other tablet is worded:

Revolutionary soldiers buried here: Guilford Dudley, Miles Priest, Moses Priest, David Squires.

VIRGINIA.

Northampton County Chapter, of Northampton County, Va., unveiled May 24, 1916, a marker to the memory of Surg. John Tankard, of Revolutionary fame. Dr. Tankard was the son of Stephen and



MEMORIAL GATEWAY, FRANKLIN, TENN.

Hannah Tankard and was of royal lineage. He was born in 1752; entered William and Mary College, Virginia, and was one of 27 students of that institution to enlist at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and continued to serve until the surrender of Cornwallis rendered it no longer a necessity. He was surgeon under Matthew Pope and became director general of Virginia hospitals under Marquis de La Fayette. He was at Vineyard, near Williamsburg, during the siege of Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. At the close of the Revolution he took a post-graduate medical course in Edinburgh, Scotland, and practised his profession with skill and distinction in Northampton County, the remainder of his life, making his old birthplace, "Tankard's Rest," his home and living there until his death in 1836.

Dr. Tankard's grave is the only one of a Revolutionary soldier ever marked on the eastern shore of Virginia; but the chapter is planning to mark others as soon as they can be located. The marker is a marble shaft, surmounted by a bronze tablet with a plate attached facing the head of the grave. On the marker is inscribed: "Surgeon John Tankard, Virginia Militia, Revolutionary War." The tablet bears the inspcription: "A soldier of the Revolution"; and on the plate is engraved "Northampton County Chapter, May 24, 1916." Although it was a stormy day, between three and five hundred people assembled at Tankard's Rest to witness the ceremonies which were conducted by Mrs. William Bullitt Fitzhugh, regent of the chapter, and herself a great-granddaughter of the hero. Through the courtesy of Gen. Leonard Wood, United States Army, a bugler and cornetist were sent from fortress, and they called the assembly together and sounded "Taps" at the close. The principal addresses were given by Hon. Lyon G. Tyler, president of William and Mary College, and Hon. William Bullitt Fitzhugh; and one of the most interesting ceremonies was the march of school children singing and strewing flowers over the grave.

WISCONSIN.

The **Jean Nicolet Chapter**, of De Pere and Green Bay, Wis., marked the grave of John Dousman, American soldier of 1812.

The **Wau Bun Chapter**, of Portage, Wis., placed a granite bowlder in Fort Winnebago Cemetery, dedicated "To our historic dead," which was unveiled Memorial Day, 1915.

This concludes the report of markers and tablets placed for soldiers of the Revolutionary War during the past year by the chapters.

HISTORIC SPOTS.

In any classification adopted for a report it is exceedingly difficult to avoid overlapping. Many markers, monuments, and tablets serve as memorials when marking historic spots. Many spots marked were

the original sites of historic buildings, but as the buildings themselves have entirely disappeared, the spots can not be classified under historic buildings. Therefore, as near as may be, the classification is accurate.

The following account of the activities of the chapters in marking historic spots cover a wide range. They commemorate explorations, battles, forts, pioneer history, Indian encounters, revolutionary history, and civic enterprise. They preserve the landmarks of the nation, and they honor our heroic dead.

CALIFORNIA.

Cabrillo Chapter, of Los Angeles, unveiled in 1915 in Los Angeles Park, a tablet in honor of Cabrillo, the first white man to explore the Pacific coast. This year the chapter placed a replica of this tablet in Avalon, the little gem city of Catalina Island.

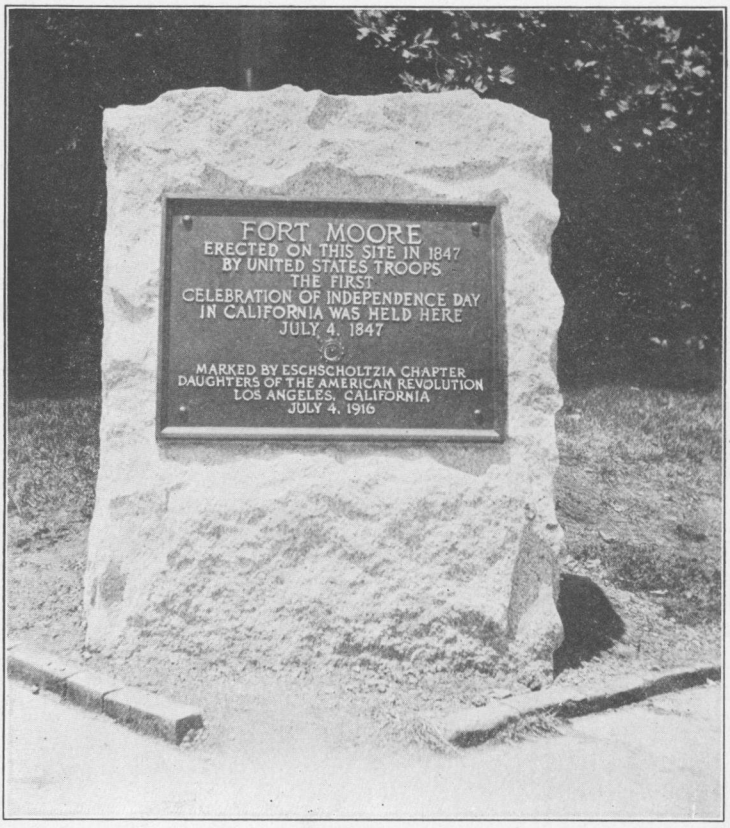
El Camino Real Chapter, of Hollywood, petitioned Los Angeles council to erect a flagpole on historic site of Fort Moore, in the city of Los Angeles. The request was granted and, on June 14, 1916, the pole was dedicated and the flag presented by the California Society, U.S.D.—1812, and was raised with appropriate service conducted by the Daughters of 1812, Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Loyal Legion, and the pupils of the Los Angeles High School. The pole is 80 feet high and the flag is 15 feet by 22 feet.

Fort Moore was fieldworks raised for the defense of Los Angeles during the Mexican War, and the United States flag was first raised over it on July 4, 1847, when recognition of Independence Day was first celebrated in the old Spanish pueblo. This fort was named in honor of Capt. Benjamin Moore, a gallant American officer, who fell in the battle of San Pasqual.

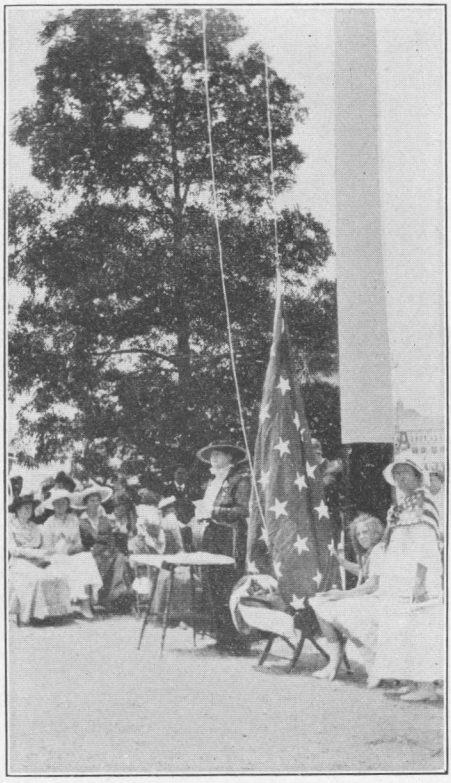
Eschscholtzia Chapter, of Los Angeles, marked October 22, 1915, a most interesting spot to perpetuate the memory of one who helped to blaze the way for western civilization and whose life was so closely identified with the early history of California. The bronze tablet that was unveiled in honor of the achievements of Gen. John C. Fremont occupies a prominent position on the building situated on the site of his headquarters while performing the duties of military governor of California. The exercises were witnessed by over 2,000 people, who assembled to pay their homage to the memory of the great leader.

This bronze tablet is the first of the kind in the history of the city to mark a spot of historical interest, but others are being suggested and it will not long remain in solitude.

The occasion was marked by the presence of California's executive, Gov. Hiram W. Johnson, who made the chief address. A hearty



BOWLDER MARKING THE SITE OF FORT MOORE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.



FLAGPOLE MARKING SITE OF FORT MOORE.

ovation greeted the governor as he stepped forward. He paid a glowing tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their noble work in preserving the memory of the founders of western civilization, and spoke in a feeling manner of the great achievements of Gen. Fremont. Mention was also made of the prominent part played by Gen. Fremont's wife in his career; and when the daughter, Miss Elizabeth Benton Fremont, was introduced a touching incident occurred as an old veteran stepped forward, exclaiming, "God bless you, woman; I voted for your father!" Mrs. Thayer, State regent, made an impressive address, and the exercises were conducted by the chapter regent, Mrs. Ada Boomer Forbes. The assemblage showed varied and remarkable elements. There were pioneers of Los Angeles and veterans of the Civil War, members of patriotic societies, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of Veterans, and men who wore buttons showing Spanish-American War service; there were bright-faced and eager students of high schools, and educators, who recognized in the event a significant realization of the service rendered by Gen. Fremont to his country and to California in particular. It was an event worthy of special commemoration in the history of the large and growing Eschscholtzia Chapter, and all honor is due the regent and members who brought it to a successful issue.

COLORADO.

General Marion Chapter, of Canon City, started about two years ago a fund for a monument to be erected on the ground where Gen. Zebulon M. Pike built his blockhouse near Canon City early in 1800. The sum needed for this work has grown satisfactorily, and prospects for early completion of the enterprise are bright.

CONNECTICUT.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, of East Haddam, contributes annually for the upkeep and preservation of the old Cove burying ground.

Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, of Derby, has marked two very interesting sites, the first an old Dutch trading post. Prior to 1642 a piece of land, afterwards known as Birmingham Point, was purchased from the Indians by a Mr. Wakeman. Here was established a Dutch trading post. It was the first land bought by a white man in the town of Derby. This spot was marked by a panel placed on a store front, July 18, 1916, which bears the inscription:

> On a piece of land, 100 feet south, stood, in 1642, a Dutch trading post, the first land purchased from the Indians.

Also has marked the place of a second Indian fort. The Indians of this locality established a fort on the east bank of the Ousatonic

River, nearly half a mile above the present dam, which was built to prevent the English from sailing up the river. The bowlder marking this spot is inscribed as follows:

> New Fort. Prior to 1654, the Paugasuck Indians built their second fort near this spot.

DELAWARE.

The **Cooch's Bridge Chapter**, of Newark, in December, 1915, placed a marker on the Glasgow Road, where the famous old Frenchtown & New Castle Railroad crossed the public road. In the center of the marker is the Daughters of the American Revolution emblem, and the inscription is as follows:

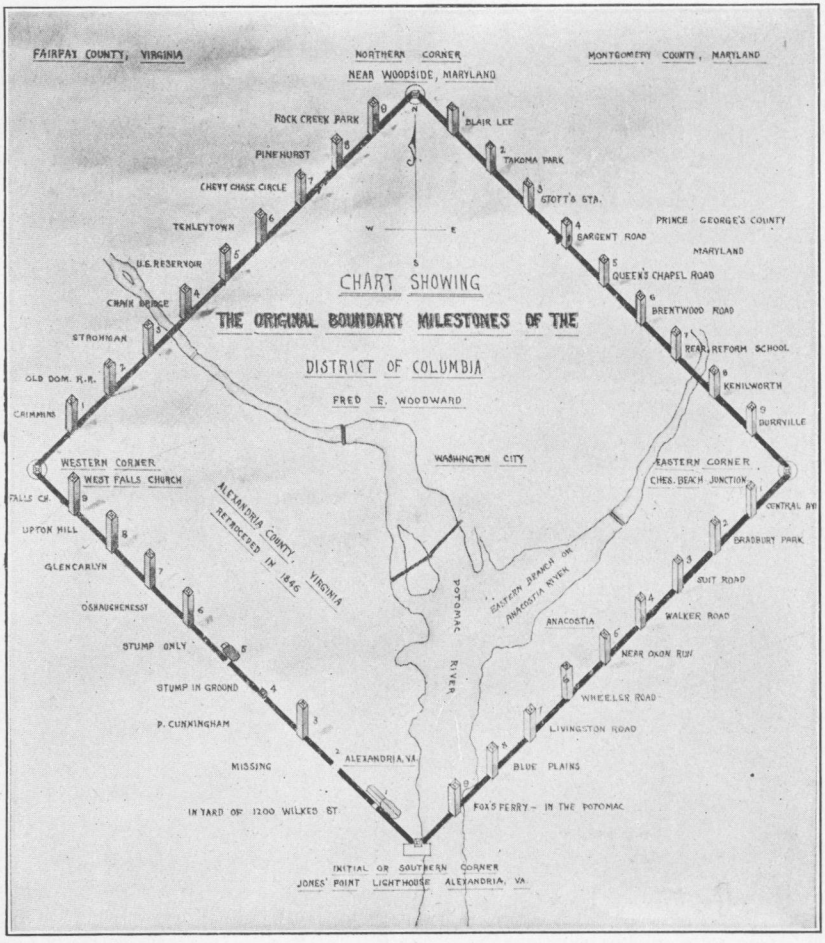
> The road was here crossed by the New Castle & Frenchtown Railroad, in operation in 1832. Erected by Cooch's Bridge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A very interesting entertainment was given in the auditorium of the National Museum January 28, 1916, under the auspices of the committee on the preservation of historic spots and of records for the District of Columbia, Mrs. George P. Conway, chairman. The exercises were opened with short speeches by the State regent, Mrs. Frank F. Greenawalt, and by Mrs. Conway, describing the origin and work of the committee which was organized in October, 1914, and soon thereafter took for its work the reclaiming of the Federal boundary milestones that had been lost sight of save to a few students of local history. As is shown by the map, there were originally 40 stones, 25 in the present District of Columbia and 15 in that part of the District which was receded to Virginia in 1846.

The vice president general for the District, Mrs. George T. Smallwood, recounted the incidents leading up to and the exercises commemorating the laying of the first milestone, April 15, 1791, at Jones Point, 1 mile from Alexandria, Va.:

> At 3 p. m. the municipal authorities of Alexandria repaired to the house in which the commissioners of Washington were residing, and after uniting with them in a glass of wine, to the sentiment: "May the stone which we are about to place in the ground remain an immovable monument of the wisdom and unanimity of North America," the company proceeded to Jones Point * * * in the following order: Town sergeant; Daniel Carroll, commissioner, and the Mayor of Alexandria; Andrew Ellicott, surveyor and the recorder; the aldermen and common council, not Free Masons; strangers, Master of Lodge No. 22 of Alexandria, with David Stewart on his right, and James Muir, pastor of that Episcopal Parish, on his left, followed by the rest of the fraternity and citizens. Ellicott, "geographer general," then ascertained the precise location, as defined by the President's proclamation, whereupon the master of the lodge and Dr. Stewart aided by the craft planted the initial or corner stone of the Federal



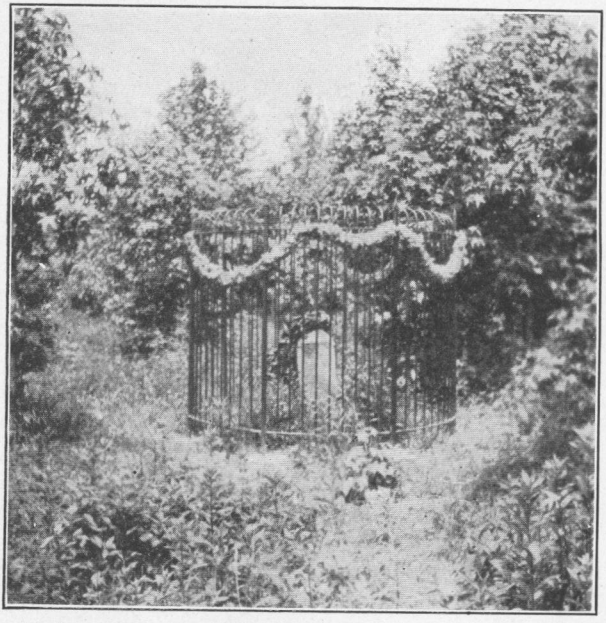
MAP OF THE BOUNDARY MILESTONES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



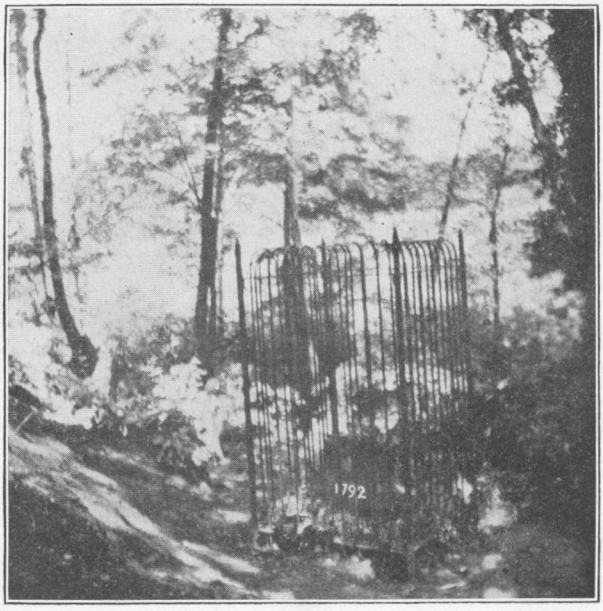
FEDERAL MILESTONE, CHEVY CHASE CIRCLE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



CELEBRATION AT MILESTONE NO. 9, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



MILESTONE, EASTERN CORNER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



MILESTONE NO. 6, NEAR BRENTWOOD ROAD.



MILESTONE MARKED BY JOHN HALL CHAPTER.

Territory in accordance with the impressive rites of Masonry. The Rev. James Muir delivered an address, and after partaking of refreshments the procession returned to the city and closed the ceremonies of the day with a banquet and appropriate toasts and speeches.

Mr. Fred E. Woodward, of the Columbia Historical Society, then delivered a concise history of each stone, all of which have been visited by him, and their exact condition known. The lecture was illustrated with numerous photographic views, and at the close the audience showed their appreciation by long and enthusiastic applause.

The exercises were concluded by a short talk by Col. W. W. Harts, officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, who promised in his next report to Congress to ask that provision be made for determining the true ownership of the stones, and if necessary that steps be taken by the United States Government to acquire the land upon which they stand.

Chapters of the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland have agreed to become responsible for the marking of these boundary stones; each chapter, taking a stone, to surround it with an iron fence 5½ feet high and 3 feet square, and to affix to the fence a bronze plate with a descriptive inscription.

On July 12, 1915, **Columbia Chapter**, of the District, held interesting services marking the fourth milestone which marks the boundary of the District of Columbia and Maryland.

Independence Bell Chapter, of the District, has taken a milestone and paid for the fence, but will hold its dedication later on, as a controversy has arisen over the placing of the fence around the stone. The owners of the ground object. But it is believed that this objection will be soon overcome.

John Hall Chapter, of the District, has erected an iron fence with bronze name plate bearing the inscription—

> Original Federal boundary stone, District of Columbia. Placed 1791–1792. Protected by John Hall Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916—

on No. 5 northwest boundary stone and dedicated the same on October 1, 1916.

Livingston Manor Chapter, of the District, has placed an iron fence around the one standing on the Brentwood Road, near Mount Ranier, Md., known as No. 6 milestone. On the fence is a small bronze marker, bearing the following inscription:

> Original Federal boundary stone, District of Columbia. Placed 1791–1792. Protected by Livingston Manor Chapter, D. A. R., Daughters of the American Revolution.

Above the inscription is the insignia and at the bottom is the year 1916.

Dedicatory services were held on the afternoon of June 2, 1916. The day was ideal and the hymns of the Republic were never sung

with more fervor than when 150 school children of Mount Ranier joined in the singing of "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner."

A wreath of laurel was placed on the stone by the regent, Mrs. Charles W. Brown. The school children followed with flowers, which they placed at the base of the stone. Others taking part in the exercises were Dr. John Brittain Clark, Dr. Henry H. Ranck, Rev. Dr. John Huddle.

The State regent, Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh, Mrs. George P. Conway, Mrs. Velma T. Barber, and Miss Martha Louise Schmidt, historian of the chapter, had charge of the program.

Lucy Holcombe Chapter, of the District, dedicated its stone on October 28, 1916. The stone was surrounded with a fence and has a bronze plate bearing an inscription.

Marcia Burns Chapter, of the District, has marked and preserved a stone, details of marking not reported.

Martha Washington Chapter, of the District, has taken a stone, situated near Congress Heights, and has fenced it in and marked it.

Mary Desha Chapter, of the District, has paid for a stone but has not dedicated it.

The **Mary Washington Chapter**, of the District, has recently secured the permission of Senator Blair Lee, of Maryland, to preserve one of these old milestones situated on his estate at Silver Spring, Md., and the ceremonies are now under preparation.

Our Flag Chapter, of the District, has paid for the fence and marker to protect the third milestone on the east from the north cornerstone.

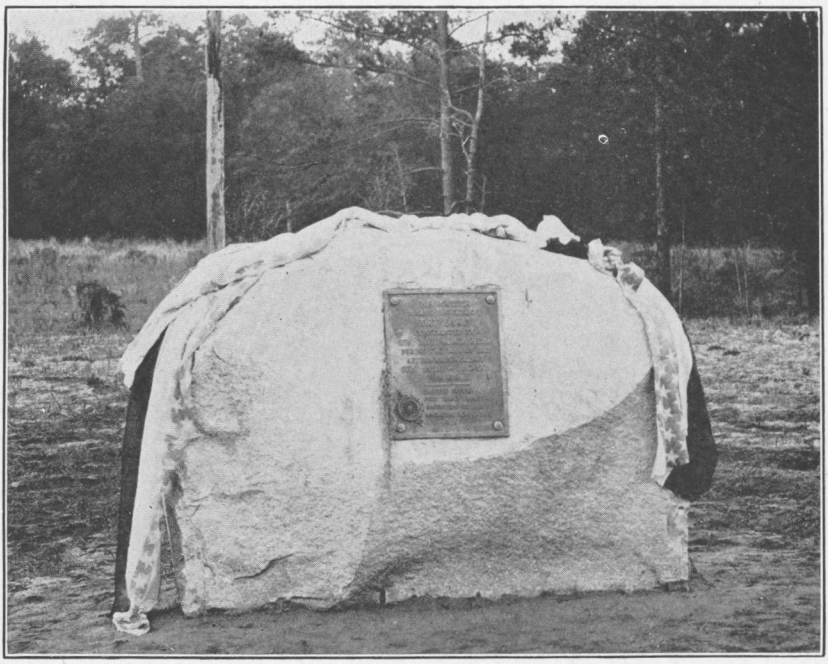
Patriots Memorial Chapter, of the District, has marked milestone No. 7. On the stone is inscribed the word "Maryland" on one side, opposite "Jurisdiction of the United States." On another side "Mile 7," on the fourth side "1792." The fence bears a heavy bronze marker with the inscription:

> Original Federal boundary stone, District of Columbia. Placed 1791–1792. Protected by Patriot's Memorial Chapter, D. A. R., 1916. Marked and protected June, 1916.

Richard Arnold Chapter, of the District, has marked and preserved a milestone. Details not given in report.

Fairfax County Chapter, of Vienna, Va., has placed a fence around stone No. 6. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Saturday, June 15, 1916. This stone is in Virginia, near Columbia Pike. On the fence is a marker giving the name of the chapter and date of inscription.

Falls Church Chapter, of Falls Church, Va., has placed an iron fence around milestone No. 9 of the District boundary, and on May 19 held the dedicatory exercises. Members of the chapter were taken by automobile to the site of the stone, where several speeches were



BOWLDER MARKING SITE OF FORT EARLY.



REPRODUCTION OF BLOCKHOUSE AT FORT EARLY.

made by prominent persons. The school children marched past the stone waving flags, singing, and dropping flowers on the stone; a minuet was danced by the children in costume and more songs sung, making a very attractive part of the program.

The **Janet Montgomery Chapter,** of Rockville, Md., joined with all of the chapters in Maryland in erecting a fence around the north corner jurisdiction stone, on April 14, 1916; the Commissioners of the District of Columbia could not allow any markings on the stone, but there is a small bronze plate on the fence. They were elaborate ceremonies.

The committee on the preservation of historic spots and of records of the District fenced in the first corner stone.

In addition to the regular boundary stones, a gray freestone was set in the exact center of the original territory, "about 100 yards west of the Washington Monument, and on a line almost due south from the President's house at a distance of about one-half mile"—in other words, quite near to Memorial Continental Hall. This has been taken by the Mary Bartlett Chapter, of the District, which expects to hold dedicatory exercises during the week of the Continental Congress in April, 1917.

This work of marking the stones will continue for some time. All of the stones have not been located. No. 4 is believed to be in the Potomac River.

GEORGIA.

Fort Early Chapter, of Cordele, marked October 7, 1916, the site of old Fort Early with a handsome 10,000-pound granite bowlder. A bronze plate on the front of the bowlder bears this inscription:

> This bowlder marks the site of Old Fort Early, erected by General David Blackshear during the War of 1812. Afterwards used by General Jackson in 1818. Erected by the Fort Early Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916.

The chapter owns the $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres on which is located the Fort Early site.

Also, on October 7, 1916, the chapter unveiled a Georgia marble memorial spring, which bears the following inscription:

> Memorial spring, in honor of Captain Leigh and Private Samuel Loftis, brave American soldiers, killed February, 1818, by "Red Stick" Indians as they crossed Cedar Creek just below Fort Early in an attempt to convey provisions to General Jackson's army, encamped at Fort Early. Erected by Fort Early Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916.

The following account of Fort Early was prepared by the regent of the chapter, Mrs. E. M. Espey:

> Fort Early was erected during Gov. Peter Early's administration by Gen. David Blackshear, the brave Indian fighter, who used this fort all through the

Indian War of 1812. Many deeds of valor in which Gen. Blackshear's brave men participated can be traced to these stirring days of the old fort.

Fort Early was a strong stockade fort built especially for Indian warfare, and was situated on the east side of Flint River 6 miles below the junction of Cedar Creek and Flint River, in the present county of Crisp. Well did this old fort withstand war and weather, as some few years later we again see much activity in and around this fortified site.

On February 23, 1818, we find Gen. Andrew Jackson and two regiments of soldiers occupying Fort Early, having been sent thither by the Secretary of War to aid Gen. Gaines in quelling depredations continually being made upon the whites by the hostile Seminole Indians. The Seminoles lived in Florida, and had been reenforced by a band of Creek Indians from Georgia called Red Sticks, who had absolutely refused to recognize the treaty made at Fort Jackson, in which the Creeks had ceded a large portion of their territory to the whites. These Red Sticks, under the leadership of the Seminoles, would frequently invade the southern frontier of Georgia, pillaging, stealing, and murdering the white settlers. It was this trouble which caused the Secretary of War to order Gen. Jackson from Nashville with two regiments of soldiers to join Gen. Gaines on the southern frontier.

Gen. Jackson commenced his march from Fort Hawkins (Macon) to Hartford (Hawkinsville) and from thence to Fort Early, passing right through the territory where the city of Cordele now stands. This march was a most adventurous one. All along the route many encounters with the Indians took place, in which thrilling acts of bravery are attributed to Jackson and his men. Finally Fort Early was reached, with the army in almost a famished condition.

Already Capt. Leigh had been ordered out from Hartford with packs of provisions for Jackson's army. On January 22, 1818, Maj. Franklin E. Heard, by order of Gen. Glascock, proceeded with a few men to meet Capt. Leigh and aid him in carrying the provisions through to Fort Early. When Cedar Creek was reached, 6 miles from Fort Early, a halt was made, as the stream was quite swollen, making it difficult to cross and the growth so thick on the other side it seemed almost impenetrable. Capt. Leigh and Pvt. Samuel Loftis insisted on crossing the stream anyway. Maj. Heard insisted it would be too dangerous, but to no avail. These two brave soldiers plunged into the stream, and just as they crossed to the opposite side were shot dead from ambush by lurking Indians. Maj. Heard immediately withdrew to some small breastworks near by, and defended himself until he could get a message to Gen. Glascock, who speedily sent forward reenforcements. The Indians were successfully repelled, and Maj. Heard and his few men proceeded to Fort Early with the provisions so anxiously awaited by Jackson's hungry men.

This skirmish at Cedar Creek ended the attacks of the Creek Indians upon the whites in south Georgia.

No trace of old Fort Early now remains, the site having been identified by old settlers who remembered the fort before its decay. Some of the breastworks, however, still remain. Fort Early site is about 10 miles from Cordele, near Warwick, on what is now the G. H. Raines plantation.

The William Marsh Chapter, of La Fayette, on September 4, 1916, unveiled a bowlder at Fort Cummings which marks the site of an old Cherokee Indian stockade within the limits of the city of La Fayette. This event was of unusual interest, as it was the first place to be so marked in Walker County.



BOWLDER ON SITE OF FORT CUMMINGS.

A tablet placed on the bowlder bears the following inscription:

> On this site stood Fort Cummings, better known as the old Cherokee Indian stockade, built in 1838. Here Captain Samuel Farris and a company of brave Georgia volunteers guarded the Indians until their removal west. Erected by William Marsh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916.

The simple exercises were witnessed by a large crowd. Many Daughters of the American Revolution came from Summerville, Dalton, Rome, and Chattanooga. The chapter had as its honored guests Mrs. Howard H. McCall, State regent, and Mrs. John M. Graham, honorary State regent, both of whom addressed the audience on the line of work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Intermingled with patriotic song and historical address by Col. J. P. Shattuck, an Indian pageant was given, depicting the Cherokee times and customs. So impressible were the speeches and so real was the pageant that the audience felt as if it had been borne backward in the tide of times and was looking on the sad scene enacted there when the poor, grief-stricken children of the forest were gathered at Fort Cummings preparatory for the departure from their beloved land to the land set apart for them beyond the Father of Waters. An appropriate praper by Rev. B. F. Guille closed the program.

ILLINOIS.

Benjamin Mills Chapter, Greenville, has marked with a bowlder and bronze tablet the site of Hills Fort.

The tablet bears the following inscription:

> To mark the site of Hills Fort. Built in 1811. Indian massacre in 1814. Erected by Benjamin Mills Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, Oct., 1916.

Hills Fort, built in 1811, was in 1814 the scene of a massacre by Indians, who ambushed a company of mounted rangers under Maj. Journey stationed there to protect the settlers, as they started out to hunt the Indians.

The massacre was characterized by the carelessness of the commander of the rangers, the bravery of Pvt. Higgins in hand-to-hand encounter when wounded, the bravery of one of the women settlers, and the defeat of the Indians by the remnant of the rangers and the settlers.

The **John Stark Chapter,** of Sycamore, has presented to the new city park a sundial. It stands in the center of the park, with its gnomon resting directly north and south. Sealed upon its top surface is a bronze tablet 12 inches square, upon which has been molded the hours of the day from 4 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock at night, the hours which are supposed to be familiar to sundials. It con-

tains also a table showing the equalization of time in minutes to be added or subtracted in order to obtain mean time, beginning with January 2, plus two minutes, to December 29, plus two minutes.

The extreme height of pedestal and all is about 3½ feet. The cap of stone is approximately 14 inches square. On the north side of the cap is cut these words: "Gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution." On the same side of the base, "1916." On the south side of the cap may be found the words "I forget what was dark. The light I hold fast."

The **Stephen Decatur Chapter**, of Decatur, Ill., placed, with appropriate ceremonies, on June 3, 1915, a bronze tablet on the wall of the Millikin National Bank Building, to mark the spot (the wigwam was in the middle of the street) where Lincoln was first mentioned for President of the United States.

The inscription reads:

> Abraham Lincoln's name was first presented for President of the United States at the Illinois Republican convention, held in a wigwam erected in this street May 10, 1860.

IDAHO.

Wyethe Chapter, of Pocatello, has positively identified and permanently marked the site of old Fort Hall, where first floated the Stars and Stripes west of the Rocky Mountains. Several years ago a marker was prepared for this purpose by the local woman's club, but placed on the wrong spot. The action of the chapter has remedied this error.

INDIANA.

Carolina Scott Harrison Chapter, of Indianapolis, has marked the Van Buren elm, at Plainsfield, Ind, with the following inscription:

Van Buren Elm. 1847–1916.

The story is that President Van Buren was not favorable to expending money on national roads in Indiana, that on a visit west, his coach was overturned in the mud of the miserable highway at the Van Buren elm, that he was converted to "better roads" and changed his tactics on returning east.

IOWA.

Ladies of the **Lake Chapter**, of Spirit Lake, have marked the spot where stood a stockade in which the pioneers of the community were sheltered during an Indian uprising in 1861 and 1862. The tablet, set in a granite bowlder, was unveiled with impressive ceremonies witnessed by 1,000 people, August 29, 1916.

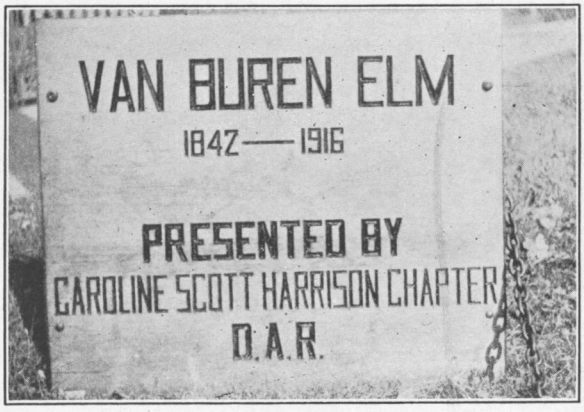


FIG. 1.—MARKER FOR VAN BUREN ELM.



FIG. 2.—VAN BUREN ELM.



MONUMENT MARKING SITE OF SHELTER DURING INDIAN UPRISING.



BLACK HAWK SPRING TABLET.

The tablet reads:

> This tablet marks the spot where the people of this community were sheltered during the Indian uprising of 1861 and 1862. Ladies of the Lake Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. Dedicated to the pioneer men and women of Dickinson County. 1916.

The **Stars and Stripes Chapter,** of Burlington, Iowa, erected a tablet to Black Hawk at Black Hawk Springs, Crapo Park, November, 1914, dedicated October 21, 1915, as a part of the entertainment of the Iowa State conference, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, regent of the Stars and Stripes Chapter, presided. One thousand school children sang "America," "Iowa," and "The Star Spangled Banner." Judge Palmer made a notable address on Black Hawk, and Mr. Edgar Harlan, curator of the Iowa Historical Society, made an address. The tablet was presented by Mrs. Baughman, unveiled by Miss Abbie MacFlynn and Mrs. Burt, and accepted by Mayor Cross, for the city. The State regent also made an address. The curator of the historical society called attention to the fact that the site of erection of the tablet at Black Hawk Spring is one of a thousand. The beauty of the natural setting is pronounced. In a woodsey glen, overlooking the river, the assembly gathered to do belated homage to Iowa's first citizen through this one time denizen of the old "Flint Hills."

KENTUCKY.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, of Covington, has named the little park in Covington marking the site of the Kennedy home at the point of the Ohio and Licking Rivers for George Rogers Clark, in memory of his expedition which started from this point against the Indians on the Miami and Scioto Rivers. Simon Kenton, the pioneer, was one of Clark's riflemen.

At the suggestion of the **Paducah Chapter,** of Paducah, the city park board placed bronze tablets at all the historic spots throughout the city. These spots are: Grave of Indian chief, Paducah, for whom the city was named; Fort Paducah, where the Union forces had their fortification commanding a view of both the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers; prison of Gen. Lloyd Tilghan; the spot (now Fourth and Broadway) where the message was received which was sent over the first submarine cable laid in America; spot where Col. Thompson was killed in battle; the one-story house with a two-story porch, made famous by the English humorist and author, Charles Dickens; spot where the proclamation was read to the South by Gen. Grant; residence of Capt. Jack Lawson, who ran the first locomotive in America.

The **Logan Whitley Chapter**, of Stanford, and the **St. Asaph Chapter**, of Danville, united in the unveiling of marker of Logan's fort at Stanford. This marker was given by St. Asaph Chapter. The unveiling took place on September 8, 1916, accompanied by impressive patriotic services, songs, and addresses. Inscription:

> This tablet marks the site of Logan's Fort, 1775. Erected by St. Asaph Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, September, 1915.

MAINE.

Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, of Skowhegan, on October 15, 1915, placed two markers near the roadside bearing the following inscriptions:

> In this graveyard lie the early settlers of old Canaan. The northwest part of it was the site of the first meeting house of the town built in 1786. South of the church lot was the common and training field.

Second marker reads:

> Near the river opposite this spot the first house in Somerset County, a log cabin twenty feet square, was built in 1771 by Peter Heyward and Joseph Weston. In this cabin Isaac Smith and Eli Weston, 16 and 11 years old, passed the winter, and to it the following April Joseph Weston brought his family.

John Cochran Chapter, of Belfast, unveiled a granite marker at Fort Pownal, Stockton, Me., July 28, 1916, with the following inscription:

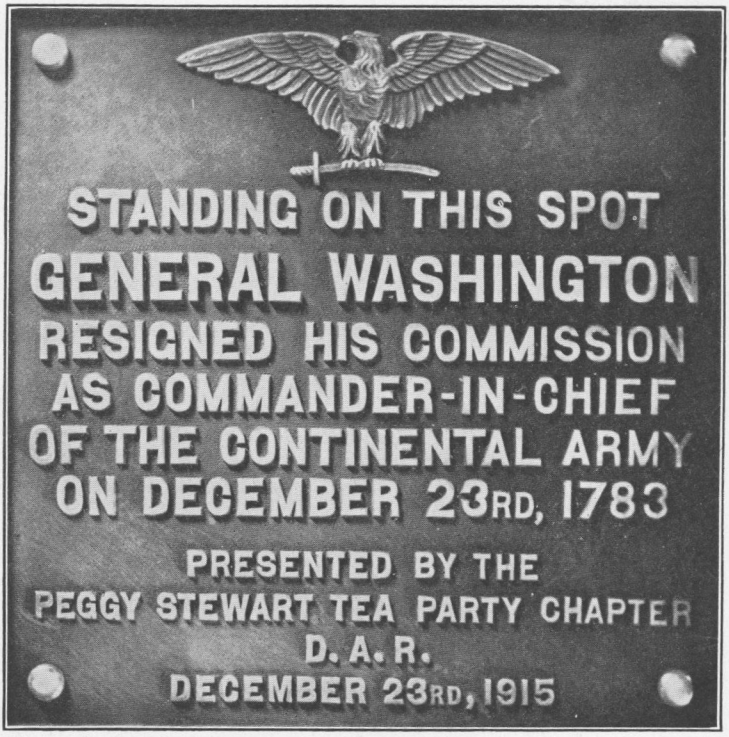
> Fort Pownall. Erected in 1759 by General Thomas Pownall. General Samuel Waldo was buried here, his remains later being removed to King's Chapel, Boston. Erected by John Cochran Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, July 28, 1916.

The **Kennebec Chapter**, of Bingham, dedicated a monument on November 6, marking the spot where Col. Benedict Arnold and his soldiers left the Kennebec River on their march to Quebec. This monument, made of a gray bowlder with bronze tablet, is situated close to the bank of the river at Carrying Place.

MARYLAND.

The **Governor William Paca Chapter**, of Bel Air, erected an iron railing around the Bush Monument. This monument marks the spot where the house stood in which the first Declaration of Independence was signed by men of Harford County, Md.

The **Janet Montgomery Chapter**, of Rockville, on October 8, 1916, unveiled a granite slab which had been placed on the site of the first Presbyterian Church in Montgomery County, 1716, and also the first



TABLET PLACED IN THE FLOOR OF THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER OF THE STATEHOUSE AT ANNAPOLIS, MD.

grammar school in Montgomery County, 1760. Elaborate ceremonies, with historic and patriotic addresses, marked the occasion.

This chapter contributed to a tablet placed in St. Thomas's Church, Maryland, by the Peggy Stewart Chapter; also to a bowlder erected by the Anne Arundel Chapter at the Seven Cross Roads.

The **Major William Thomas Chapter,** of St. Marys City, St. Marys County, marked the site of the first statehouse of Maryland at St. Marys City with a wooden placard, March 25, 1916. Inscription: "First statehouse of Maryland." Also marked Copley vault, in Trinity churchyard, St. Marys City, with a wooden placard. Inscription: "Copley vault." This vault contains the remains of the first royal governor of Maryland and his wife, Lady Copley. These markers will be replaced with suitable tablets as soon as this young chapter, 1 year old, can collect the necessary funds.

Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, of Annapolis, unveiled on December 23, 1915, and presented to the State of Maryland a bronze tablet, placed in the floor of the old Senate chamber of the statehouse, marking the spot on which Gen. George Washington stood when he resigned his commission as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, December 23, 1783. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:

> Standing on this spot General Washington resigned his commission as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army on December 23, 1783. Presented by the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, D. A .R. December 23, 1915.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Captain George Webb Chapter, of Holden, has erected a granite bowlder, taken from a Holden quarry, on the town common to commemorate the fact that land was given to the town by Gov. John Hancock in 1789. The common is known as Hancock Common.

It was dedicated with appropriate exercises July 4, 1916. Inscription reads:

> Presented to the town by Gov. John Hancock, 1789. Erected by the Captain George Webb Chapter, D. A. R. 1916.

MICHIGAN.

Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter, of Allegan, on May 24, 1916, unveiled tablets at Allegan and Plainwell, marking the location of toll gates on the old plank road of Allegan County. In the morning the chapter went to Plainwell, where a large number gathered to witness the unveiling, which was done by children of the regent and other Daughters, and to listen to a fine address by a man who for 50 years has been pastor of one of Plainwell's churches.

In the afternoon the Daughters and their friends met at the beautiful horseshoe bend of Kalamazoo River, which is where the Allegan

tollgate stood. Here an able address was given by Dr. Bills, one of the chapter's most helpful friends. A special sacredness is attached to this address, for within two weeks Dr. Bills was welcomed at the gate whose toll is faith and a pure life. The program was closed by the presentation of a flag to the Boy Scouts.

The **Philip Livingston Chapter**, of Howell, celebrated Flag Day, 1916, by dedicating the site of the first schoolhouse in Howell, erected in 1837. The first speaker told of some incidents in connection with the early days in the first schoolhouse. One day there was an addition to the number of scholars of a big bear and her two cubs. The next speaker, in dwelling on his subject, "The new school," outlined many of the differences in the old and new. While the school of to-day may not turn out better men than the old one, yet it is giving its advantages to larger numbers and spreading its influence throughout the world.

A large bowlder upon which was a tablet bearing the inscription—

> Site of the first schoolhouse in Howell, built 1837. This tablet erected by Philip Livingston Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. 1916.

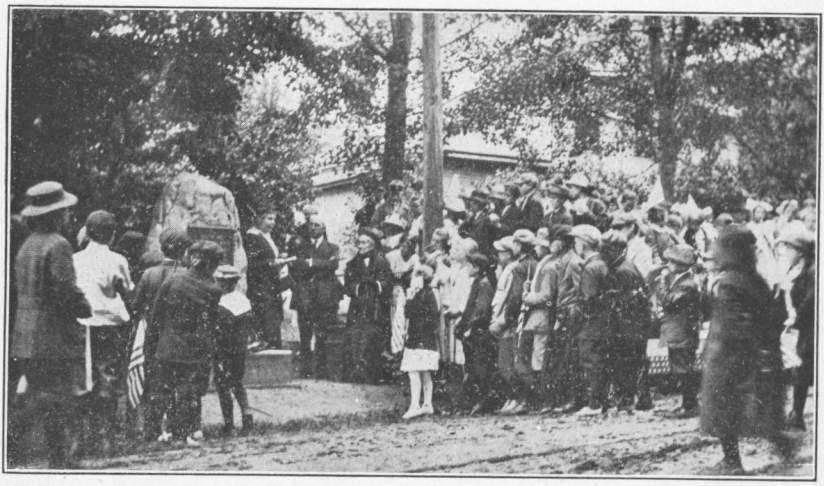
was then formally presented to the city and accepted by the mayor.

Saginaw Chapter, of Saginaw, marked on Sunday, September 24, 1916, two spots, one marking the site of old Fort Saginaw, built in 1882, the site now occupied by Hotel Fordney. The bronze tablet was placed on this building, and represents a picture of the old fort in bas-relief. This picture was from a drawing from memory from pioneers who remembered the outlines and general features of the old fort, called the old blockhouse.

The second historic spot was the site where 95 years before, on the very day, Gen. Lewis Cass made and executed a treaty with the Chippewa Indians of Saginaw by which they ceded the largest part of their lands situated in northwestern Michigan to the United States Government. A bowlder, containing a bronze tablet, was unveiled on the ninety-fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty, on Sunday, September 24, 1916, on the corner of Hamilton and Throop Streets, the exact site.

General Richardson Chapter, of Pontiac, on August 21, 1916, placed a bronze tablet on the site of the first dwelling in the city of Pontiac, Mich. Inscription:

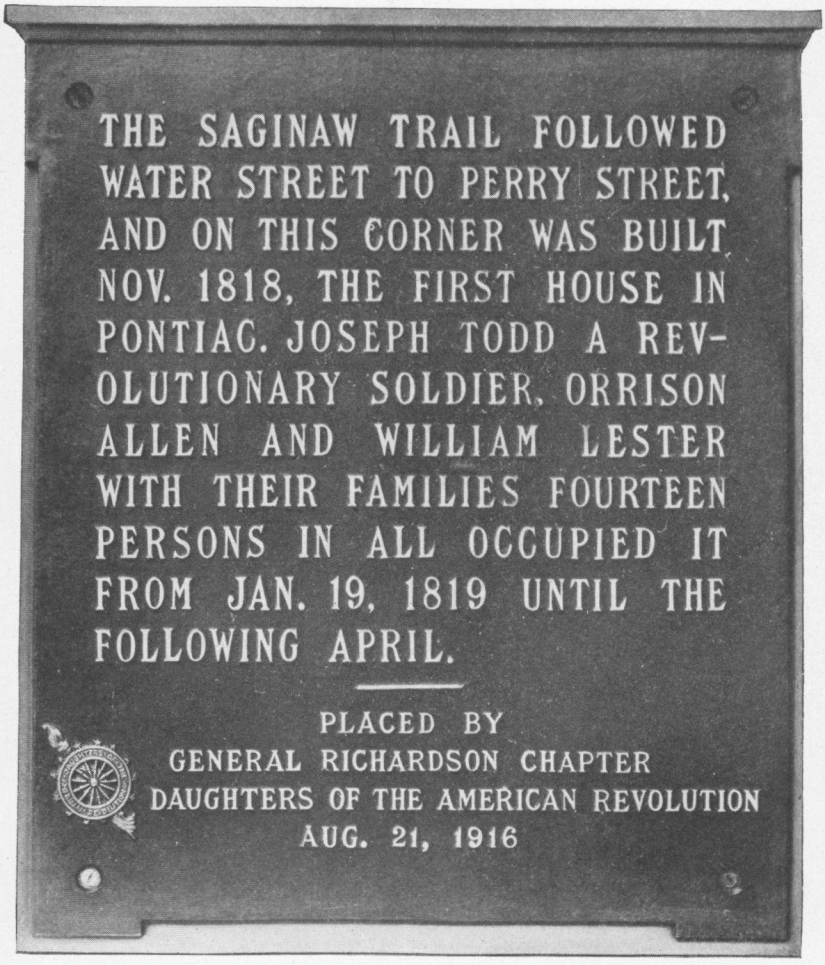
> The Saginaw Trail followed Water Street to Perry Street, and on this corner was built November 18, 1818, the first house in Pontias. Joseph Todd, a revolutionary soldier, Orrison Allen, and William Lester, with their families, fourteen persons in all, occupied it from January 19, 1819, until the following April. Placed by General Richardson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. August 21, 1916.



SITE OF FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE IN HOWELL, MICH.



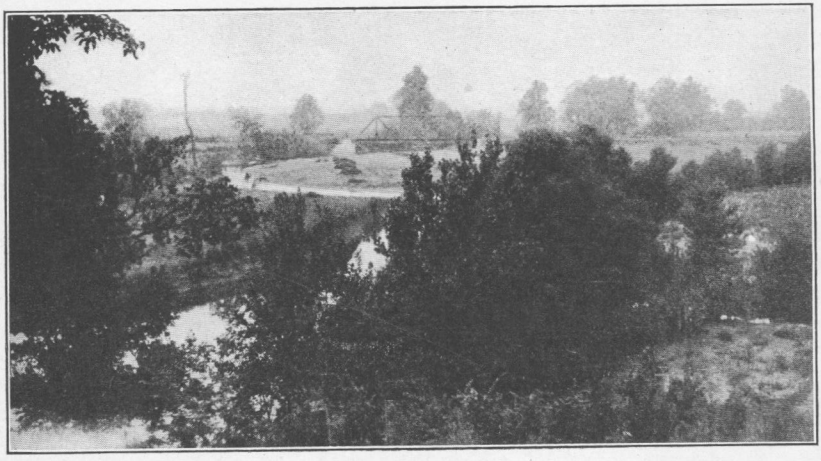
TABLETS MARKING SITE OF OLD FORT SAGINAW AND THE TREATY BETWEEN GEN. LEWIS CASS AND THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS.



SITE OF FIRST HOUSE IN PONTIAC, MICH.



ORIGINAL BURIAL SITE OF DANIEL BOONE AND WIFE, REBECCA BRYAN.



LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE KNOLL WHERE DANIEL BOONE WAS BURIED, IN WARREN COUNTY, NEAR MARTHASVILLE, MO.

MINNESOTA.

The **Captain Richard Somers Chapter**, of St. Peter, spent during July and August, 1916, $398 on a graveled driveway through the Traverse de Sioux treaty grounds. The treaty of Traverse de Sioux was negotiated in 1851 between three tribes of the Sioux Nation and the Government of the United States. By its terms all the land west of the Mississippi River, approximately 30,000,000 acres, was deeded to the United States. The chapter, in 1914, marked the spot of the signing of the treaty with a bowlder and tablet, published a pamphlet containing an account of the treaty, and now is caring for the site and beautifying it.

MISSOURI.

On October 29, 1915, the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated a marker at the historic place in Warren County, Mo., near Marthasville, where Daniel Boone and his wife were buried. This movement had been started several times previous to this, but without results, and in the spring of 1915 the State regent, Mrs. Mark S. Salisbury, started this movement again, spent almost the entire summer writing letters and collecting money for this purpose; the granite bowlder she found in the bed of a stream near Warrenton, county seat of Warren County, Mo., Mr. Benjamin Frick and Mrs. Grace Peers giving valuable assistance in this work. The old cemetery situated on the top of a knoll, overlooking a most beautiful scene, an ideal spot for the resting place of Daniel Boone and wife, selected by him, and for many years before he died his fear being that he might die too far away to be taken to this place to be buried beside his wife, and a sacrilege that Missouri should have allowed Kentucky to remove them at any time to Kentucky—which they did after a lapse of about 25 years. Some still think he was never removed, for the old darkey that pointed out the site where buried said afterwards that he showed them the grave of another man—a stranger—who had been buried next to the grace of Mrs. Boone several years before Daniel Boone died, Daniel Boone having been buried on the other side.

Inscription on the tablet:

> Daniel Boone, born in Buck County, Pa., Feb. 11, 1735; died in St. Charles County, Mo., Sept. 26, 1820; and wife, Rebecca Bryan, born 1737; died March 18, 1813. Removed to Frankfort, Ky., 1845. (D. A. R. insignia.) (Boone coat of arms.) Erected by their descendants, Warren County, and the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution. 1915.

On September 27, 1916, the **Tabitha Walton Chapter**, of Moberly, presented to the city of Moberly a 30 by 36 foot flag, and a granite marker with a 12 by 14 inch bronze inlay, with insignia of the Na-

tional Daughters of the American Revolution Society, showing the following inscription:

> 1866. By the Tabitha Walton Chapter, D. A. R. 1916. Presented to the city of Moberly in memory of our pioneer citizens.

This gift was a memorial to commemorate the birth of Moberly, which upon that day celebrated its golden anniversary of its first lot sale.

The flag and marker were placed in Tannehill Park. This park is a gift of a pioneer citizen.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The city of Nashua having built a concrete bridge over Hassell brook, near where the Hassel family lived, three of whom were massacred by the Indians, as related in Fox's History of the Township of Old Dunstable (p. 62), The **Matthew Thornton Chapter,** of Nashua, placed a bronze tablet on the bridge, reading as follows:

> Near this spot lived the Hassell family, three of whom were massacred by the Indians, Sept. 2, 1691. Tablet placed by Matthew Thornton Chapter, D. A. R. 1916.

On October 19, 1915, the **Milford Chapter,** of Milford, celebrated its twentieth anniversary by presenting to the town, with appropriate exercises, granite and iron gates, placed at the entrance of the Elm Street Cemetery. On one of the granite posts is a bronze plate with the following inscription:

> Presented by Milford Chapter, D. A. R., on its twentieth anniversary, October 19, 1915, in honor of our pioneer men and women and Revolutionary soldiers.

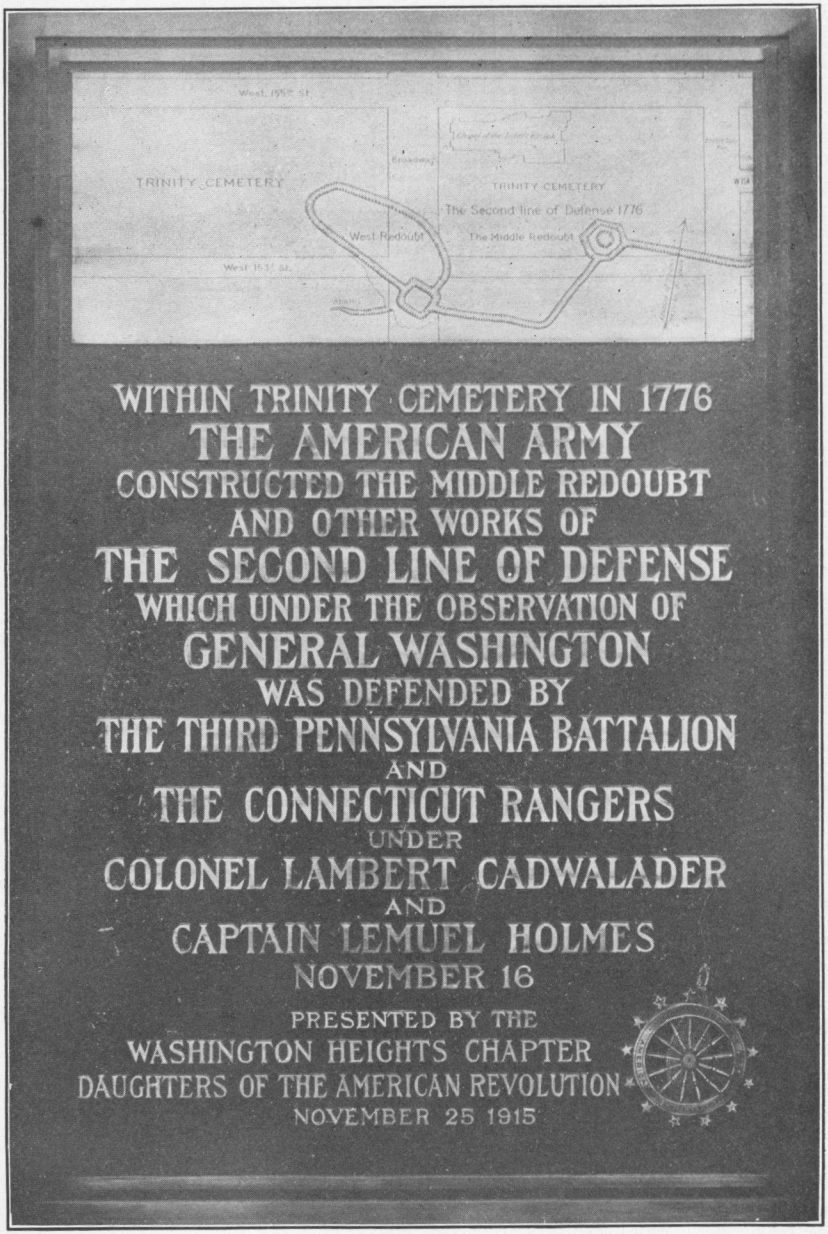
One of the earliest settlers, William Crosby, gave this little tract of land "To be appropriated as a burying ground" to the then Southwest Parish of Amherst in 1788, six years before the town of Milford was incorporated. In this small cemetery are the graves of 26 Revolutionary soldiers.

NEW YORK.

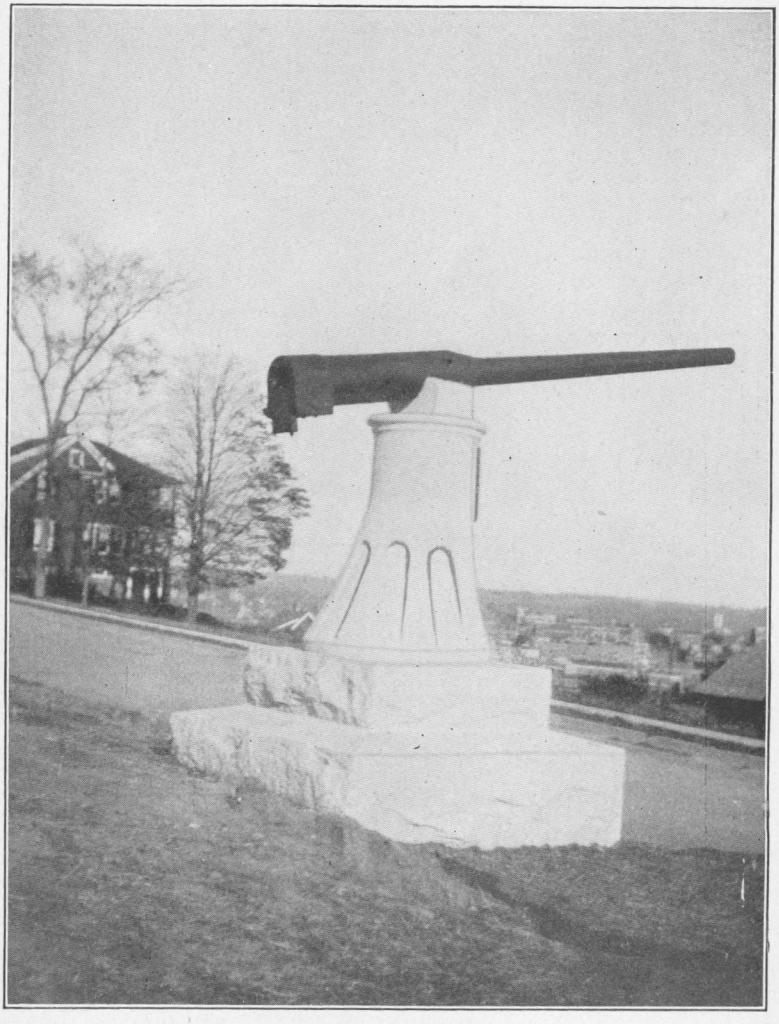
Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter, of Caledonia, erected a bowlder, September, 1916, to mark the "old elm" council tree of the Senecas and in honor of their peace prophet, Gan-e-o-di-ya, and other keepers of the western door.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York City, marked the site where Capt. Nathan Hale was executed—Sulzberger Building, First Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, New York City—on Tuesday, November 16, 1915. The inscription reads:

> Near this site Nathan Hale, captain in the Continental Army, who was apprehended within the British lines while seeking information for Washington, was executed, Sept. 22, 1776. His last words were, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."



TABLET PLACED ON CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION.



SITE OF BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS.

Saratoga Chapter, of Saratoga Springs, has placed a marker designating the location of the Freeman farm where the Battle of Saratoga was fought. Inscription:

> Historic Freeman farm. Battle of Saratoga, 1777. One of the decisive battles of the world. On this farm occurred most of the fiercest fighting of the battles of September 19th and October 20th, which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne and the acquisition to the Americans of 42 pieces of artillery, 5,000 muskets, and a large amount of ammunition and stores. Erected June, 1916.

Washington Heights Chapter, of New York City, with interesting and appropriate ceremonies, unveiled a tablet on November 25, 1915, commemorating history as set forth in the inscription on the tablet, as follows:

> Within Trinity Cemetery, in 1776, the American Army constructed the middle redoubt and other works of the second line of defense, which, under the observation of General Washington, was defended by the Third Pennsylvania Battalion and the Connecticut Rangers under Colonel Lambert Cadwalader and Captain Lemuel Holmes, November 16. Presented by the Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, November 25, 1915.

Erected on the Chapel of the Intercession's parish house, One hundred and fifty-fifth Street and Broadway, New York.

White Plains Chapter, of White Plains, on October 28, 1915, the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the Battle of White Plains, the chapter presented to White Plains a 6-pound rapid-fire gun recovered from the U. S. S. *Maine* in Habana Harbor. Mounted on granite gun carriage and placed on a solid rock, it marks the battle field of 1776, and the bronze tablet bears the following inscription:

> This gun, recovered from the U. S. S. *Maine*, marks the hill where the Battle of White Plains was fought Oct. 28, 1776. Erected by the White Plains Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The ceremonies were inspiring; the city turned out "en masse." Military organizations, bands of music, and thousands of children from the schools added to the occasion. The governor of New York State and entire staff were present. There were addresses by the governor; Father Chidwick, chaplain of the *Maine;* Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, a founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, national vice president general. Following the exercises, a public reception was given by the chapter to Governor and Mrs. Whitman and distinguished guests.

OHIO.

John Reily Chapter, of Hamilton, through its direct influence preserved Ludlow Park from use as a playground. The park was donated

by Israel Ludlow in 1795 to Hamilton for a cemetery. The city had turned it into a park, with the exception of that portion where Capt. John Cleves Symmes of polar fame is buried, whose monument still stands, having a round hollow ball on top, representing his idea of the earth being hollow. The chapter heartily approves of and offered any assistance to establish a children's playground elsewhere.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fort McIntosh Chapter, of Beaver, marked the site of Gen. Anthony Wayne's encampment during the year of 1792 and 1793 at Legionville, Pa., October 30, 1915, by the erection of a 100-foot flagpole with large flag. The chapter has beautified the grounds by grading and sodding, and secured a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

> 1792–1916. This marks the site of General Anthony Wayne's camp during the winter of 1792-1793. Erected by the Fort McIntosh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

On July 29, 1916, the chapter marked the site of Fort McIntosh, Beaver. This fort was built in the fall of 1778, and was named Fort McIntosh in honor of Gen. Lachlan McIntosh. Fort McIntosh is noteworthy as having been the first military post of the United States established upon the northern side of the Ohio River. The inscription on the tablet placed upon the bowlder marking the site reads:

> 1778–1916. This marks the site of Fort McIntosh, first United States military post on the north side of the Ohio River. Erected by the Fort McIntosh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

George Clymer Chapter, of Towanda, took a very prominent part in the exercises held in connection with the placing of two markers in Bradford County, Pa., during the year.

One marker was erected at Asylum, Bradford County, Pa., and the inscription which follows gives a full account of the reasons for placing it:

> This monument is erected to commemorate and perpetuate the memory and deeds of the French royalist refugees, who, escaping from France and the horrors of its revolution, and from the revolution in San Domingo, settled here in 1793 and located and laid out the town of Asylum under the auspices of the Viscount de Noailles and Marquis Antoine Omer Talon. In 1793 Louis Phillippe, Duke of Orleans, afterwards King of France, visited here. The Prince de Talleyrand, the Duke de Montpensier, Count Beaujolais, the Duke de la Rochefoucauld de Liancourt, and many other distinguished Frenchmen were visitors or residents for a

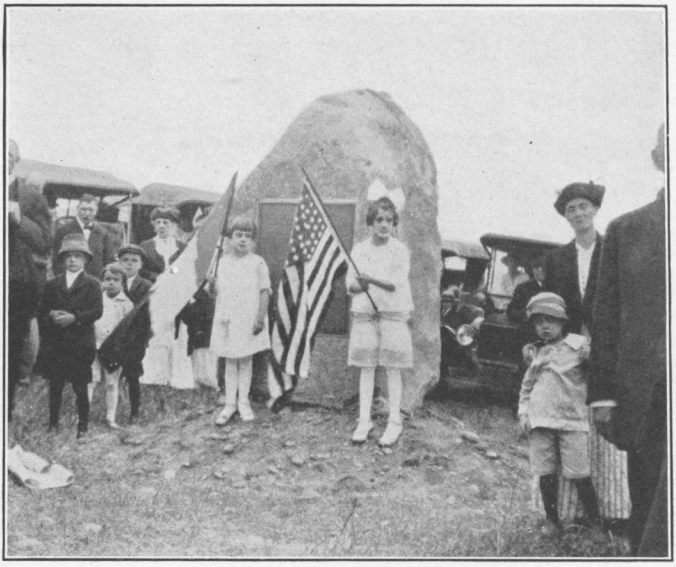


FIG. 1.—MONUMENT TO THE FRENCH ROYALIST REFUGEES.

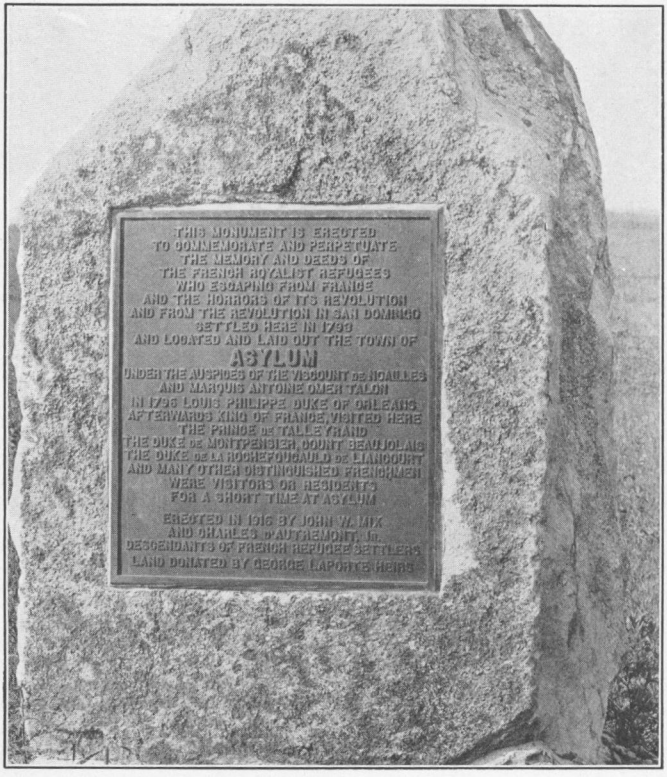
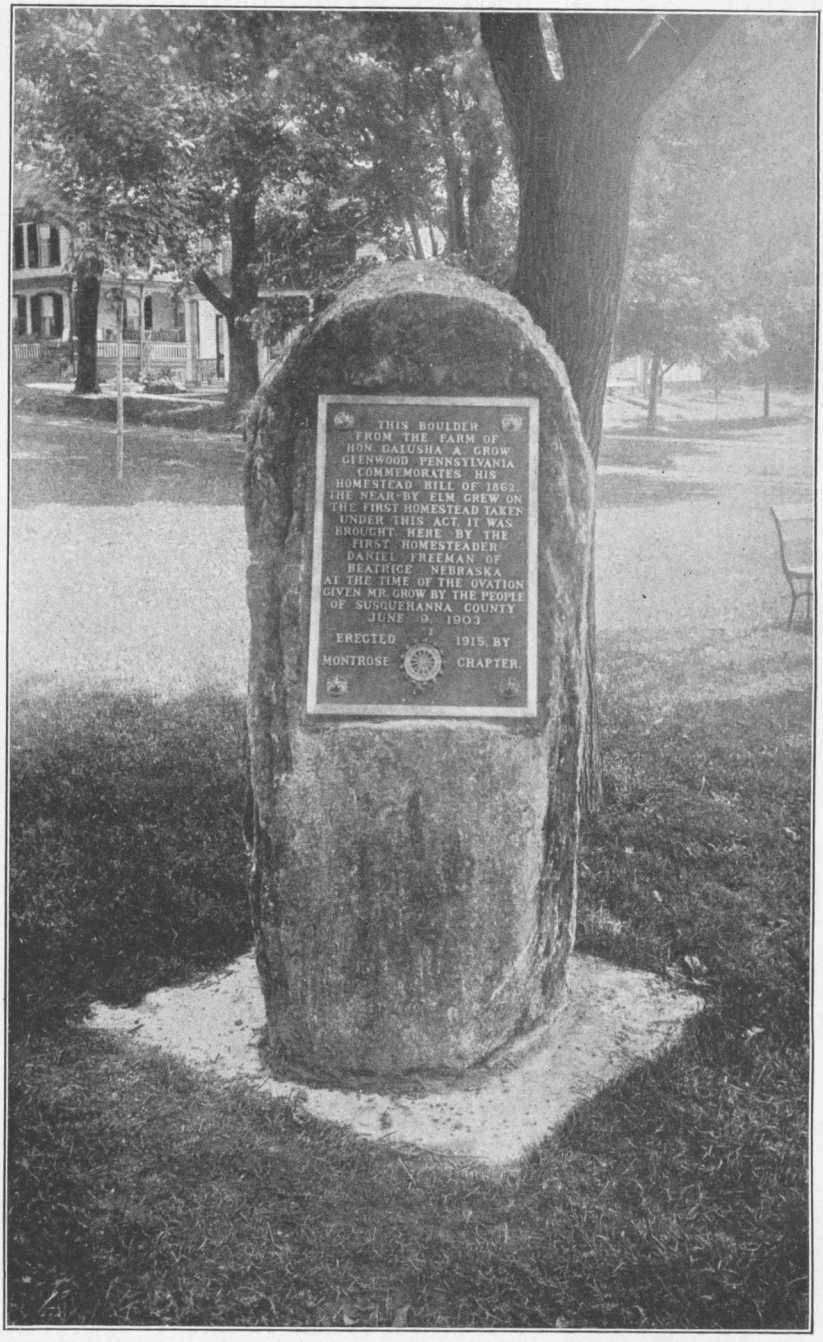


FIG. 2.—MONUMENT TO THE FRENCH ROYALIST REFUGEES.



MONUMENT COMMEMORATING THE GROW HOMESTEAD BILL OF 1862.

short time at Asylum. Erected in 1916 by John W. Mix and Charles d'Autremont, jr., descendants of French refugee settlers. Land donated by George Laporte heirs.

The other marker was placed on Spanish Hill, northern end of Bradford County. The inscription reads:

Site of the Indian town, Carantouan, visited by Stephen Brulé French explorer, in 1615. Erected by Bradford County Historical Society, 1915.

Montrose Chapter, of Montrose, on Flag Day, June 14, 1916, unveiled a bowlder and tablet commemorating the Grow homestead bill of 1862.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, a lifelong resident of Glenwood, Susquehanna County, Pa., entered political life at an eventful period in our Nation's history, and from the very first he took his stand in the interest of freedom and the laboring classes. His maiden speech in Congress was made on the homestead bill, and he persistently brought this measure before Congress at every session for 10 years, until at last, when he was Speaker of the House, he had the satisfaction of signing this bill.

The tablet on the bowlder bears this inscription:

This bowlder from the farm of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Glenwood, Pennsylvania, commemorates his homestead bill of 1862. The near-by elm grew on the first homestead taken under this act. It was brought here by the first homesteader, Daniel Freeman, of Beatrice, Nebraska, at the time of the ovation given Mr. Grow by the people of Susquehanna County, June 9, 1903. Erected (insignia) 1915, by Montrose Chapter.

The program of the day was brief, except for Mr. D. T. Brewster's address.

One verse of the Star-Spangled Banner was sung. Invocation by Rev. C. G. Langford. Presentation of the marker to Susquehanna County, by the regent, Mrs. R. L. Bush. As the flag that served as drapery for the bowlder was withdrawn, the flag salute was given by the chapter.

Mr. Brewster, in behalf of the public thanked the Daughters for "this marker of an epoch in American history," and followed with a fine address on the "Spirit of the land laws," after which all joined in singing America.

Yorktown Chapter, of York, on July 1, 1916, unveiled a bronze tablet to mark the site of the home of Col. Thomas Hartley. Inscription reads:

Here stood the home of Col. Thomas Hartley, Revolutionary soldier and patriot, brigade commander of Pennsylvania troops at Battles of Brandywine and Germantown. For twelve years Member of Congress from Pennsylvania. The friend of Washington, whom he entertained here in July, 1791.

RHODE ISLAND.

General Nathanael Greene Chapter, of East Greenwich, has purchased the old Six Principle Baptist Cemetery in East Greenwich, R. I. The land for this cemetery was deeded by Clement Wever to the Six Principle Baptist Society of East Greenwich on August 23, 1729. September 12, 1916, the General Six Principle Baptist Conference of Rhode Island deeded the property to the General Nathanael Green Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. No conveyance of this property had been made between these two dates. This cemetery contains the graves of three Revolutionary soldiers and was the first burying ground in East Greenwich, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Jane Campbell Chapter, of Lynchburg, has preserved the "Willow Grove" battle ground and will mark it later.

VERMONT.

Lake St. Catherine Chapter, of Granville, has placed a new pole and flag at the tablet which marks the site where the first church in Wells, Vt., was built.

VIRGINIA.

Alleghany Chapter, of Blacksburg, has marked Barger's Indian fort. The unveiling occurred on July 4, 1916. Appropriate songs, America and Star-Spangled Banner, were sung, and there was an address by Dr. Carol M. Newman. The fort was one of a chain of buildings along the Alleghenies for the protection of the inhabitants east of it against the invasion of the savage tribes coming from Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee. It was commanded one time by Capt. Stalluaker, and at another by Capt. John Floyd. When an alarm that the Indians were near was given, the people in the community fled to the fort.

The inscription on this monument of concrete, which is more than 6 feet in height, is:

> Barger's Indian Ft. 1756. Erected by the Alleghany Chapter, D. A. R.

WASHINGTON.

On Tuesday, August 15, 1916, the unveiling of a large bowlder by the **Lady Stirling Chapter**, of Seattle, in the City Hall Park, on the site of the Battle of Seattle which it commemorated, took place. Lady Stirling Chapter provided this bowlder to mark the spot which holds sad and triumphant memories to many of these present, hallowed with the blood of Seattle pioneers, shed to give to the glorious West the fairest city on the Pacific coast.



MONUMENT MARKING SITE OF THE BATTLE OF SEATTLE.

The Battle of Seattle was fought January 26, 1856, between the Indians and the settlers of the little settlement, which was only saved from being wiped out by the timely arrival of the ship *Decatur.*

Lady Stirling Chapter is fortunate in being able to have its bowlder located on the exact spot where the battle was fought.

On one side of the bowlder is a memorial tablet of bronze made from old ornaments and other articles of copper contributed by members of Lady Stirling Chapter. It is 22 inches long and 18 inches high and contains, besides an inscription, the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the upper left-hand corner, and an engraving of the sloop *Decatur*, whose guns proved the deciding factor in the memorable battle, in the lower right-hand corner.

In large letters are the words:

> The Battle of Seattle was fought on this ground January 26, 1856. This memorial tablet is erected by Lady Stirling Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, August 15, 1916.

In the center of the tablet is inlaid an old copper cent, coined in 1856, the year of the battle, and donated especially for this purpose by Mrs. A. J. Trumbull, past regent of Lady Stirling Chapter. Just beyond the border of the tablet is carved in the stone the State motto, "Patriotism, reverence, remembrance," originally proposed by Lady Stirling Chapter.

On the opposite side of the bowlder is one of the famous *Maine* memorial tablets, made from metal collected from the battleship *Maine* on its resurrection from Habana Harbor. These tablets are made by the Government and are presented to patriotic organizations for purposes of this kind. Through the efforts of Mrs. H. T. Bredes, Mrs. A. J. Trumbull, of Lady Stirling Chapter, and Congressman Will E. Humphrey, this tablet was obtained for the bowlder.

The tablet is 21 inches long and 14½ inches high and contains the standard memorial design prepared by Charles Keck, of New York, in honor of the martyr crew of the *Maine.*

Members of the Lady Stirling Chapter are justly proud of the fact that with the exception of the *Maine* memorial tablet the entire piece is of local production.

Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma, on September 25, 1915, placed a beauitful bronze tablet in Point Defiance Park. The tablet is embedded in the face of a huge granite bowlder, located in a lovely spot in the park. The tablet faces the sea from whence came the explorer who gave to the point its name of Defiance. The inscription on the tablet reads as follows:

> Captain Charles Wilkes, commanding a United States exploring expedition, visited this vicinity in 1841 and left the names Point Defiance, Neill Point, Commencement Bay, Maury Island, Robin-

sons Point, Colvos Passage, Gig Harbor, and Fox Island. The recommendation in 1855, and later by United States military officers Stoneman, Harney, Casey, Wright, and others, led the Federal Government to reserve land at Point Defiance for military purposes. Francis W. Cushman, in 1905, aided by other Representatives from the State of Washington, secured a gift of the land to the city of Tacoma for a city park. In commemoration of these events and in honor of these men this tablet has been erected and presented to the park board, September 25, 1915, by Mary Ball Chapter, D. A. R.

"Nothing can exceed the beauty of these waters and their safety; I venture nothing in saying that there is no country in the world that possesses waters equal to these."—Captain Charles Wilkes.

The little daughter of the sculptor unveiled the tablet. Mr. Herbert Hunt introduced Prof. Edward W. Meany, of the chair of history of the University of Washington, who made the unveiling address.

Narcissa Whitman Chapter, of North Yakima, Wash., on July 4, 1916, erected a monument to the memory of the soldiers who fought with the Indians December 9, 1855, at Pahoticute "Two Buttes." The inscription on monument:

Battle of Pahoticute "Two Buttes," December 9, 1855. Erected by D. A. R. July 4, 1916.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, of Point Pleasant, has planted trees on the ground of the Battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, in honor of those who fell in this engagement.

Daniel Davisson Chapter, of Clarksburg, has continued to preserve and beautify the old Davisson graveyard which has been its special work since the organization of the chapter on October 21, 1908.

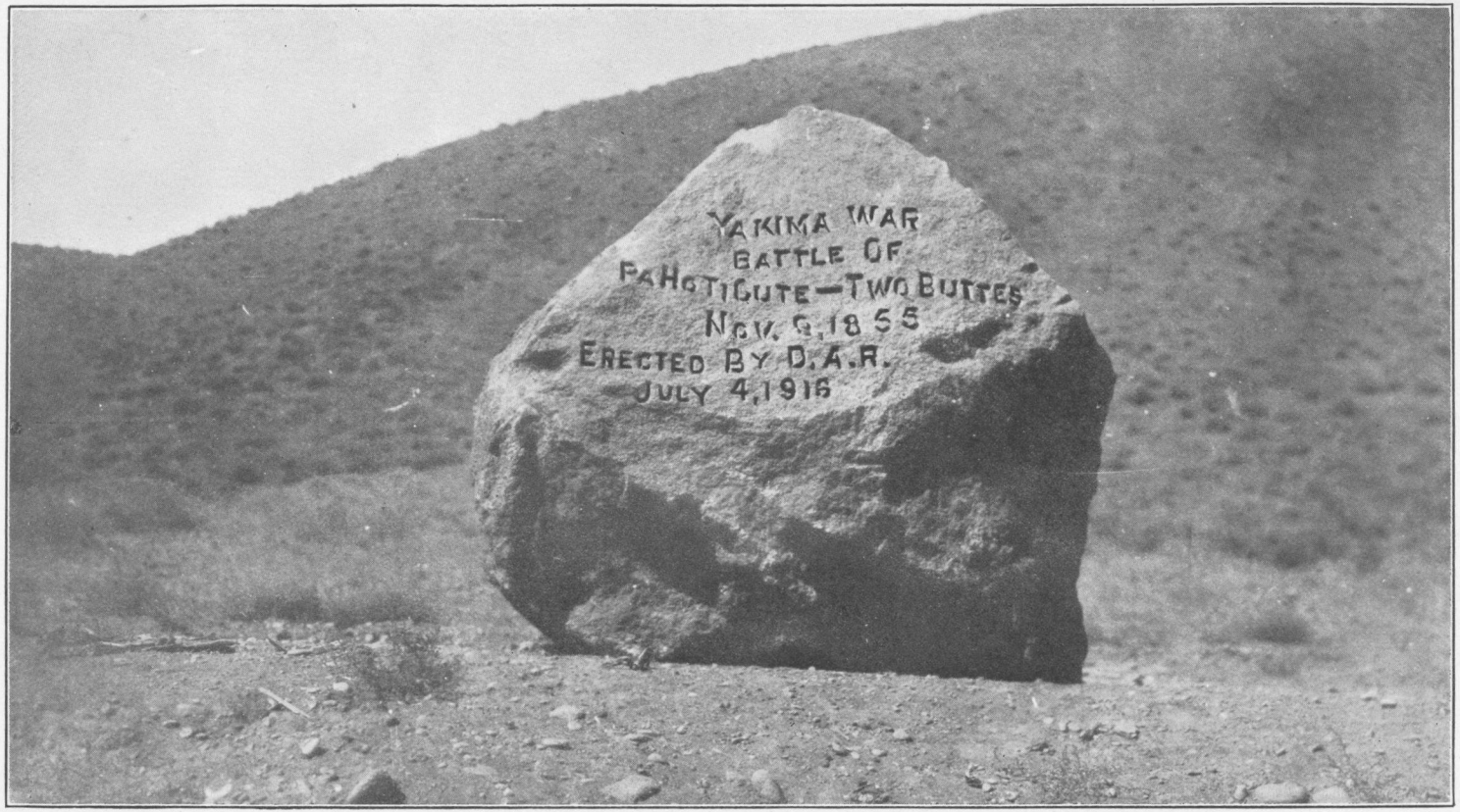
Kanawha Valley Chapter, of Charleston, placed a bowlder to mark the site of Clendennin's fort, November, 1915.

The unveiling exercises took place on West Virginia Day, June 20, 1916. Inscription reads:

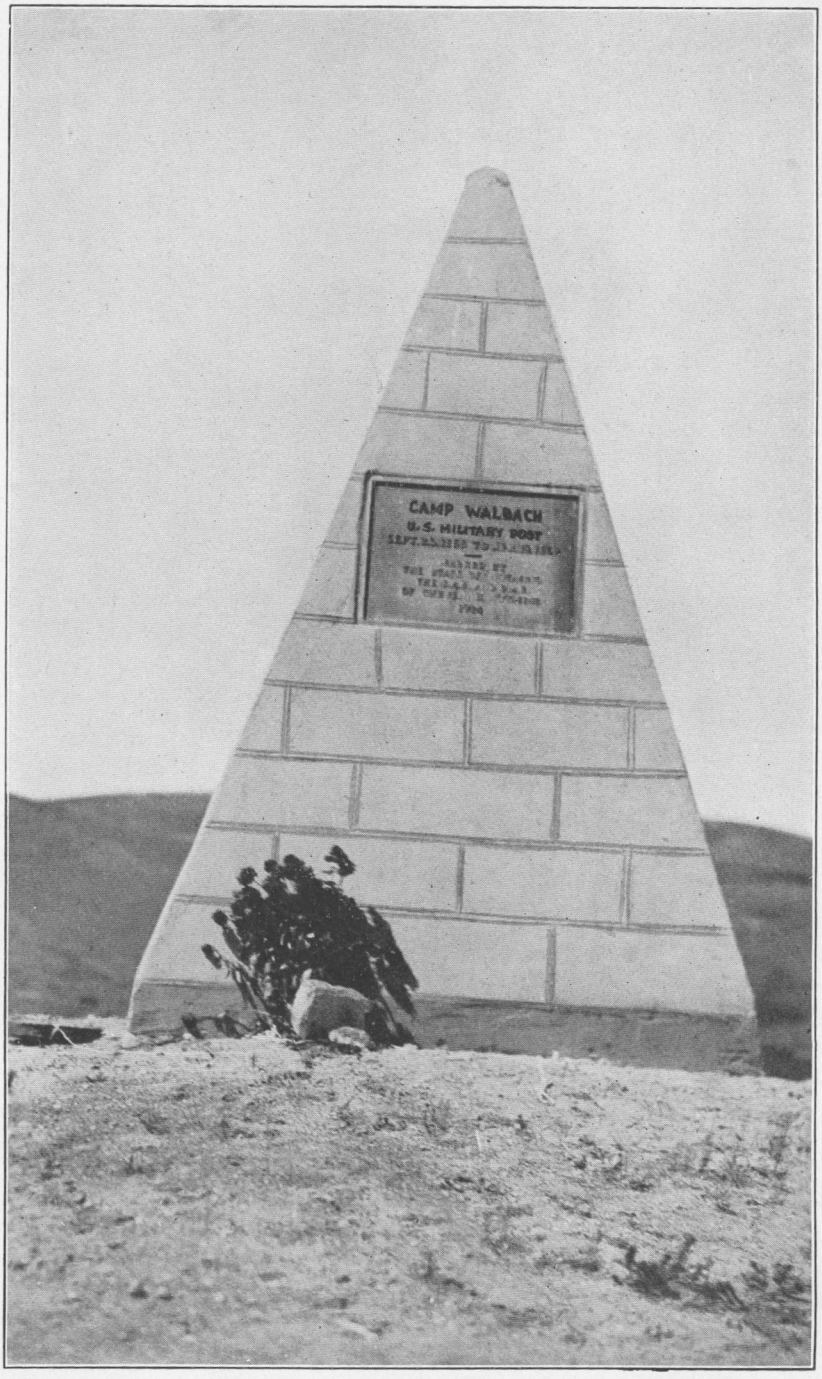
This bowlder is established to commemorate Clendennin's fort which was built in 1788 for the protection of the early settlers against the Indians, and stood here. Erected 1915 by Kanawha Valley Chapter, D. A. R. By permission of Charles C. Lewis, sr., who owns the site of the old fort.

WISCONSIN.

Fort Atkinson Chapter, of Fort Atkinson, has preserved (by purchase in connection with the city, the chapter paying $200 of the $500 price demanded) a very interesting mound believed to be the work of prehistoric mound builders. It is situated just west of the city of Fort Atkinson. This mound is known as the "Lizard Intaglio."



BATTLE OF PAHOTICUTE—TWO BUTTES.



MONUMENT ON SITE OF FORT WALBACH.

It was through the efforts of the chapter that the purchase was made. The "Intaglio" is in the form of a lizard, and is said to be the only one known in the world. It was first located and recorded by Increase A. Lapham. It is about 70 feet long and lies on the right by the roadside, on the highway from Fort Atkinson to Edgerton.

The chapter plans to erect a marker in the spring, with appropriate dedicatory services.

The mound was purchased September 19, 1916.

WYOMING.

On September 4, 1916, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled a monument on the site of Fort Walbach. The State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Grace Raymond Hebard, made the address and unveiled the monument. Inscription reads:

> Camp Fort Walbach, U. S. military post, Sept. 20, 1858—April 19, 1859. Marked by the State of Wyoming S. A. R., D. A. R., Cheyenne. 1914.

Fort Walbach was established by the War Department September 20, 1858, at Cheyenne Pass, on the old Lodge Pole trail at the head of the Lodge Pole Creek. It was abandoned April 19, 1859, being named for Gen. J. B. Walbach. The purpose of the fort was to place a fort at Cheyenne Pass to protect the many immigrants who traveled over this road on the way to the West. It was a good hiding place for the Indians, and they could creep up on the unsuspecting white people, and many serious depredations had been committed in that immediate vicinity. The mail route went over this road from Julesburg through South Pass and the Little Laramie River.

The monument is placed on a hill where several graves of immigrants are marked by rude stones. This point where the monument was placed commands a view on the road for many miles, east and west. By this means a garrison below the hill could be apprised by signal of any danger to wagons on the trail coming through there, and warnings could be given on the approach of hostile Indians.

The soldiers coming here having been poisoned by what really was ptomaine poison, but they believed the waters were poisoned in the springs nearby, the fort was early abandoned—a fort that was located in a strategic point for the immigrant to the West.

This concludes the historic spots marked and preserved by the chapters during the year.

ATTENTION GIVEN HISTORIC BUILDINGS.

Buildings of the colonial and Revolutionary period in our history have been objects of great attention on the part of the society. The

old homes which sheltered the patriotic men and women of the past have been given especial consideration. While these homes lack the comfort and conveniences of to-day, they have a charm all their own which everyone feels who visits them. The halo of a great individual hangs over them, as in the case of Mount Vernon; or they have been the scence of a charming romance, blossoming in a troubled time; or a dark plot has been frustrated in them; investing the details of every-day life, as shown by the interiors, with a peculiar significance. Whenever possible the chapters have acquired these homes for use as chapter houses. If this is not possible, they have aided in their restoration and have marked them with tablets.

Public buildings, a part of the history of the past, have not been neglected; they also have been preserved and marked. In all cases of buildings receiving such attention, their history has been very carefully studied.

The accounts for the year follow in detail by States alphabetically arranged:

COLORADO.

Colorado Chapter, of Denver, has been conducting investigations in an attempt to locate the site of the building in which the meetings of the First Legislature of Colorado were held. This building is not now standing.

CONNECTICUT.

All the chapters of the State are interested in and responsible for the Ellsworth homestead, located at Windsor. This building was given in fee simple to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution by the 116 descendants of Oliver Ellsworth, third Chief Justice of the United States, and one of the framers of the National Constitution. This house is maintained by a special fund, to which all the chapters of the State contribute. It is kept open to the public as a museum, and contains a large collection of valuable furnishings and relics.

People, especially Daughters of the American Revolution, from all over the country have visited it and have been greatly interested in it. It is a valuable object lesson.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, of Groton, is assisting in the work of locating the homes of the men who were killed in the Battle of Groton Heights. Success has crowned the effort, for most of them have been found.

Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, of Fairfield, has restored the historic powder house built in 1812.

Putnam Hill Chapter, of Greenwich, has reshingled the roof of the Gen. Israel Putnam cottage, repaired all gutters, sashes, porch post,

and painted the exterior in white and green. New floor has been laid in the laundry, and the kitchen has been refinished.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, has entered upon an enthusiastic campaign, in conjunction with other patriotic organizations and a committee of citizens, for the preservation of the old Bulfinch statehouse at Hartford, the most sacred landmark of Connecticut history. When the new municipal building was dedicated in the autumn the beautiful old Bulfinch statehouse in City Hall Square was left without a tenant and without many friends in the city government. The sentiment of public-spirited citizens developed into the coalition of 27 philanthropic, civic, and patriotic societies, whose delegated representatives became the citizens' committee. Its executive committee, of which the Ruth Wyllys Chapter regent is a member, has conducted the campaign through its public hearings. In preparation for the first the chapter sent its resolution to the mayor, and it printed and distributed an article of great interest, in which the chapter registrar, Miss Mary K. Talcott, set forth the deep historical significance of the old statehouse. In forestalling the second hearing the chapter asked each chapter regent to petition the mayor of Hartford that the building should be preserved, and the State regent was the first to comply with this request, as did also the vice president general from Connecticut. The chapter has already expended about $15 in publicity work, and pledges and further publicity will later be needed. At present activity is advisedly in abeyance. This building is not only alone the old city hall—as a matter of fact it was only so used for about 37 years—but it is above all the old statehouse, and as such public sentiment throughout the State should be sufficient to result in the preservation of this beautiful Bulfinch building, especially endeared to those Daughters of Connecticut whose forefathers there directed the government of this Commonwealth. Furthermore, in a period of general luxury and extravagance it is necessary to preserve this unique historical landmark in order to remind Connecticut that present prosperity is the result of the frugality, of the simplicity, of the self-sacrifice of the men who built the old statehouse in a time when men were struggling for freedom and were hampered by lack of funds. In the work incident to the preservation of City Hall Square, as in any other enterprise, the Ruth Wyllys Chapter continues its characteristic unanimity of purpose and its loyalty in maintaining the standards of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

For several years past the **Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter**, of West Hartford has reported "progress" in collecting funds for the Noah Webster Memorial Library. It reports this year that the corner stone of the long talked of library was put in place last October with very pleasant and appropriate ceremonies. Notwithstanding

the unpleasant weather which prevailed early in the day, the loyal State regent, Mrs. John L. Buel, appeared promptly on time and added much to the pleasure and dignity of the occasion by her appropriate remarks. She was followed by a number of "prominent citizens" with encouraging and appreciative speeches and a list was read of the contents of the copper box, which was sealed in the corner stone. Among the numerous articles in this precious box were a picture of Noah Webster and the house where he was born, which is still standing in West Hartford; a copy of Webster's Dictionary and his famous spelling book, of which one Daughter in Wisconsin wrote when she sent an unexpected contribution, had been "the dread of her childhood and youth, and the staff of later years." There was also a history of the chapter written by the faithful and efficient registrar, which will be of interest to whoever shall open this box, in the distant future. The music was in charge of the high-school chorus and included among partiotic songs the appropriate hymn which begins, "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord," in which the entire audience joined. The ceremonies were concluded by placing the mortar on the stone by the State regent, past regent, regent and building committee with a handsome trowel decorated with the Daughters of the American Revolution colors and later suitably engraved and presented to the chapter by the builder.

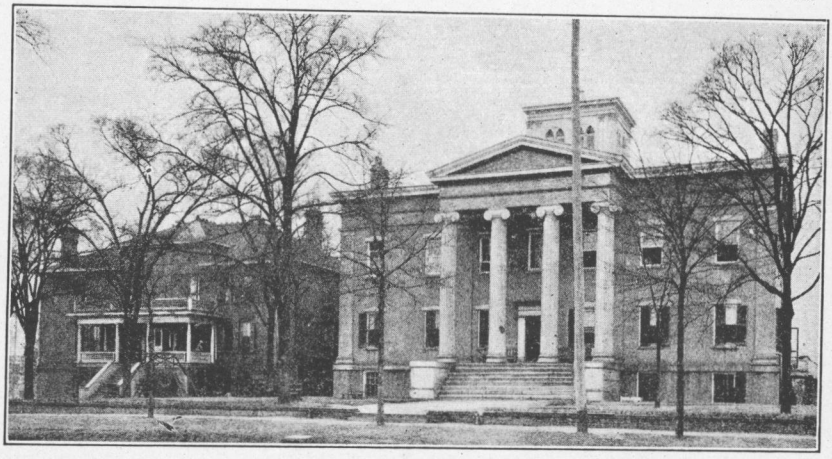
The building is in the course of construction and is to be completed in the early summer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Magruder Chapter, in marking the grave of Nathaniel Magruder on October 11, 1915, gave a history of Dunblane, the manor house of the Magruder family, built by Alexander Magruder, the founder of the family in 1715.

GEORGIA.

Augusta Chapter, of Augusta, has perpetual care of Meadow Garden, at one time the home of George Walton, a Georgia signer of the Declaration of Independence. In August, 1900, this property was purchased by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution for $2,500. Of this amount $500 was paid by Augusta Chapter, and $2,000 by the National Society. The property comprises lots 30, 31, and 32 Nelson Street, Augusta, Ga. This year the chapter has met the necessary repairs and usual expenses of maintenance of Meadow Garden. The house has been opened one day a week to visitors with two members of the chapter acting as hostesses. The grounds have received special attention and reward the labors of the committee in charge when they hear delighted exclamations over this little garden spot of the eighteenth century, preserved in the midst of commercial surroundings.



TABLETS PLACED ON THE STATE CAPITOL AND GOVERNOR'S MANSION OF GEORGIA.



LINCOLN CABIN. FIRST COURTHOUSE OF MACON COUNTY, ILL., 1829.

At Spring Place, Murray County, Ga., the **Governor John Milledge Chapter**, of Dalton, unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, a tablet bearing the following inscription:

> This tablet marks the residence of Joseph Vann, a chief of the Cherokee Indians; built late in the eighteenth century. John Howard Payne, illustrious author of Home, Sweet Home, suspicioned of sedition was brought to this house, examined, and exonerated by the Georgia authorities. Near here stood the first Moravian mission to the Cherokee Indian. This historic spot is marked by the Governor John Milledge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Dalton, Georgia, 1915.

Nancy Hart Chapter, of Milledgeville, unveiled bronze tablets on the old State capitol and the nearby governor's mansion. Both are rich in historic interest. Inscription on the old capitol tablet reads:

> This building is a silent witness of many of the most dramatic events in the history of Georgia. It was erected in 1804. The first legislature met here in 1807; the last in 1858. The secession convention was held here in 1861. This building was used as the courthouse of Baldwin County from 1871 to 1880. The use of it was given to Georgia Military and Agricultural College Oct. 14, 1879. This tablet is erected by Nancy Hart Chapter D. A. R., of Milledgeville, Georgia.

On the governor's mansion the tablet reads:

> The Daughters of the American Revolution place here this memorial that Georgians may be forever reminded of the great men who as governors of our sovereign State in the critical years of her history dwelt within these walls: George R. Gilmer, 1837–1839; Charles J. McDonald, 1839–1843; George W. Crawford, 1843–1847; George W. Towns, 1847–1851; Howell Cobb, 1851–1853; Herschel V. Johnson, 1853–1857; Joseph E. Brown, 1857–1865; Charles J. Jenkins, 1865–.

ILLINOIS.

Stephen Decatur Chapter, Decatur, has restored as nearly as possible to its original condition the first courthouse in Macon County, Ill. It was built in 1829. It is used as a chapter house in the summer.

INDIANA.

Francis Vigo Chapter, of Vincennes, has the care and maintenance of the William Henry Harrison mansion now 112 years old. It is used as a chapter house by the chapter, it has been partially furnished and a caretaker is employed. It is open to visitors. The house is for sale and has been offered to the chapter for $2,000, and the chapter is making an effort to raise this amount.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans Chapter, of New Orleans, cooperated with other civic and patriotic societies in formulating plans for preserving a part of the historic St. Louis Hotel.

MAINE.

Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, of Bath, is making an effort to save the Erudition Schoolhouse. This is an old landmark, and the city is allowing it to fall into decay. The chapter has solicited funds to pay for moving and repairing the building and is now searching for a suitable site upon which to place it.

General Knox Chapter, of Thomaston, has kept in repair "the old church on the hill," where Gen. Knox and his family attended divine worship. In August, 1916, the annual memorial service was held there.

Rebecca Emery Chapter, of Biddeford, on September 15, 1916, during Biddeford's celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of her settlement by Richard Vines, placed a tablet on the Jefferson Street Church, the building in which Marquis de Lafayette worshiped when he visited Biddeford in June, 1825. The sentiment on the tablet reads:

> Marquis de Lafayette, patriot, soldier, and friend of American independence, worshiped in this building on his visit to Biddeford, Maine, June 26, 1825. This tablet was erected by Rebecca Emery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and patriotic friends during Biddeford's tercentenary celebration, September 15, 1916.

MARYLAND.

Major William Thomas Chapter, of St. Marys County, has undertaken to raise above the ground the foundation walls of the first statehouse and with the approbation of the State regent it has invited the chapters of the State and the various patriotic societies of the State to aid in this work of common interest and sentiment. The chapter has also furnished a reading room for the students of St. Marys Female Seminary, St. Marys City, Md., to which a valuable collection of books has been given by friends interested in the work. This is the institution that the State of Maryland built in 1839 as a monument to commemorate the spot where Leonard Calvert settled Maryland and religious toleration had its birth. Until more suitable markers can be secured wooden placards have been placed to mark the spot of the first statehouse of Maryland and the Governor Copley vault in Trinity churchyard, St. Marys City, Md.



"THE OAKS," CHAPTER HOUSE OF COLONEL TIMOTHY BIGELOW CHAPTER, WORCESTER, MASS.



UPHAM HOUSE, MELROSE, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, of Worcester, owns as a chapter house the historic Paine house or "The Oaks" as it is called. "The Oaks" was commenced shortly before the War of the Revolution by Judge Timothy Paine but remained unfinished until about 1793, when it was completed and occupied by his son, Dr. William Paine. A fact of much interest is that, in its unfinished condition, the house was used by the Revolutionary soldiers as a barracks. The homestead originally consisted of about 115 acres, and the house set well back from the street. Dr. William Paine served in the War of the Revolution.

Judge Timothy Paine was born at Bristol, R. I., in 1730, and came to Worcester when 9 years of age. In 1751 Mr. Paine became a real estate owner and in 1767 purchased about 300 acres of land on the great road to Boston, now known as Lincoln Street. He married a daughter of the late Judge Chandler and just before the Revolutionary War began the building of "The Oaks."

Timothy Paine was a man much in public life. Among his offices was that of King's councillor. His loyalty to the King gave him not a few red-hot contacts when the war began. He was waited upon by 3,000 citizens of Worcester County, August 23, 1774, and invited to resign that office. This invitation was of so hearty a character that he did not decline it. He also promised that he would never act in that office contrary to the charter. Dr. William Paine was in England at that time, but served in the British Army as apothecary in Rhode Island and New York until 1781. He then returned to England. He was later commissioned "physician to His Majesty's hospital within the district of North America," and located in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1782. Early in 1787 he made application for leave to visit and reside in New England, and a permit was issued in May of that year. He then settled in Salem, where his wife had spent her early life. In 1793, upon the death of his father, he returned to Worcester and for the remaining years of his life occupied "The Oaks." In the year 1812 he was notified to report for active service in the British Army, but determined to take his stand with the country in which he was born and was then living. In June of that year he became a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Deane Winthrop Chapter, of Winthrop, holds meetings in the historic old Deane Winthrop house.

Molly Varnum Chapter, of Lowell, is making the special chapter work consist of raising $1,000 for the liquidation of the mortgage on the Spalding house, the old historic building acquired by the chapter in 1906.

Old North Chapter, of North Wilmington, each year observes the anniversary of the organization of the chapter by making a pilgrimage to some historic spot at the north end of Boston intimately connected with the Revolution. On November 25, 1916, the chapter visited the Old South Church, Boston, where they enjoyed a choice program of interesting historic subjects.

Old State House Chapter, of Melrose, continues its work on restoring a part of the old Upham house, built in 1703.

MINNESOTA.

All the chapters of the State are interested in the care and preservation of Sibley house, Mendota, Minn., the home of the first governor of the State. It is owned and maintained by them. The chapters have spent approximately $10,000 upon it.

St. Paul Chapter, of St. Paul, placed a tablet on Sibley house at Mendota in memory of Lucy S. MacCourt, who secured the building for Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution. This building was built in 1835.

MISSOURI.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City, has recently located sites of two pioneer homes. The old Van Horn home at 1113 Walnut Street, a one-story brick house, where Col. Van Horn entertained Gen. U. S. Grant on his visit to Kansas City. It is now a store building. An old rail fence built about 70 years ago still stands in the suburbs of Kansas City.

Henry County Chapter, of Windsor, has taken photographs of the principal historic buildings in county and community. These photographs and history of each are preserved in the chapter scrapbook.

Rachel Donelson Chapter, of Springfield, through the efforts of one of its members, Mrs. F. X. Heer, caused to be placed on the building owned by Mr. F. X. Heer the following bronze tablet:

> Old courthouse, built in 1860. It remained 52 years the seat of county government. At the lower portals took place the sale at auction of slaves and other property. From the balcony litigants were cried into court, and on noted occasions from there distinguished speakers addressed the assembled citizens. To the east the square was the county market place, and near its center was the town pump. The west end of the building was the county jail. Within the building were alternately quartered troops of the North and South during the Civil War. Here was held the funeral ceremony of Fremont's bodyguard, and to this shelter from the Battle of Wilson Creek were brought the wounded Confederates. For many years the room was the place of political and other conventions, and from its rostrum was delivered speeches by many illustrious men of the nation. The building was demolished in 1914.

Roger Nelson Chapter, of Marshall, has collected Revolutionary relics for the Daughters of the American Revolution room in the old tavern at Arrow Rock, Mo.

NEW JERSEY.

Historic Buccleuch mansion played a big part in the social life of the city of New Brunswick, N. J., in the last century, and this famous old mansion was the scene of a brilliant yet informal recep-



HISTORIC BUCCLEUCH.

tion on Saturday afternoon, October 14, 1916, from 3.30 to 5.30, when the **Jersey Blue Chapter** received the various celebrities in attendance at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of Rutgers College, Rutgers alumni, and townspeople who were entertaining alumni. The Jersey Blues served tea, and the house was open for the inspection of the guests.

The reception committee consisted of Mrs. James A. Edgar, Mrs. Edward P. Darrow, Miss Josephine Atkinson, Mrs. Charles H. Bonney, Mrs. Frederick C. Minkler, Mrs. John J. Morrison, Mrs. Asher Atkinson.

George Washington, who once stayed at the mansion, said of Buccleuch and its views of farm lands, forests, river, and mountains: "This is the loveliest scene on earth. If rest and repose ever be my lot, I should, next to Mount Vernon, choose this peaceful spot in which to pass my life."

Gen. Washington was at the head of a detachment of his army when he said this, and he rode on leading the tide of war over this valley of peace.

In the year 1743 Anthony White, the father of Brig. Gen. Anthony White, of Gen. Washington's staff, built a large mansion, beautifully situated on the high ground on the banks of the river, near the town of New Brunswick, at the foot of what is now known as College Avenue and George Street.

In the deed of commissioners of forfeited estates to one John Bergen is the following, that "William Burton had offended against the form of his allegiance," and, therefore, "under the powers conferred upon them, they are offering the property for sale." In March and September it was advertised for sale by them and described as "the famous house and land, late the property of William Burton, formerly in the occupancy of Anthony White."

In 1783 Charles Stewart purchased the property of John Bergen and held it for 15 years. In 1798 John Garnett purchased the place and lived upon it for 23 years.

On June 6, 1821, Col. Joseph Warren Scott purchased the place from Mary Garnett, widow of John Garnett. The name was then changed from "The White House," as it was familiarly known, to "Buccleuch," in honor of Col. Scott's ancestry, he being of the same family as the Dukes of Buccleuch, Scotland.

While the British occupied New Brunswick, December 1, 1776, to June 22, 1777, the house was occupied by George Janeway, son of Jacob Janeway, and Sarah Hoagland, his wife. George Janeway was captain of Company A, Second Regiment, New York Militia, and upon the occupation of New York by the British September 15, 1776, he being an ardent patriot, "a red letter 'R' was painted upon his front door," and he found it so unpleasant in New York that he came to New Brunswick and took up his residence in Buccleuch, probably renting it from the commissioners.

Here was a curious situation of the rebel (Janeway) compelled to leave his home in New York, occupying the house of the Tory who had abandoned his home in New Brunswick.

The Ennis Killen, a crack British Cavalry Regiment, occupied "The White House," and it is likely that when they came in George Janeway and his family went out. Some of the buttons of this regiment have been dug up on the place, and the woodwork still shows the marks of their swords and bayonets. Gen. Washington is said to have passed a night in the bedroom over the east parlor, which later was the scene of a marriage between a British officer and a fair American girl.

On one occasion in the dining room, while at dinner, the British received intelligence that Gen. Washington was marching upon Princeton, and that he threatened New Brunswick. A council of war was held in the west parlor, with Lord Cornwallis and Earl Grey attending.

Buccleuch remained in the possession of the Scott family, until deeded to the city of New Brunswick by Anthony Dey, a grandson of Col. Joseph Warren Scott. This deed was executed in November, 1911. Col. J. W. Scott was the son of the noted surgeon in the Continental Army, Dr. Moses Scott, who lived at the corner of Albany and Neilson Streets.

Col. Joseph W. Scott was born November 21, 1778, and was judge advocate of New Jersey and prosecutor of the pleas. He served in the War of 1812. He died in his ninety-third year, April 27, 1871, and many people of the vicinity remember this grand old gentleman, with his snow-white hair, worn long as in colonial days, the queue never cut, but, when not hanging, carefully tucked up at the back of the head, and confined with a very tiny and very fine tortoise-shell comb. Mrs. Charles Thomas, of Bound Brook, distinctly remembers climbing up behind her grandfather, Col. Tunis Craven's chair, and combing and dressing his wonderful queue. Col. Craven's family and Col. Scott's family were very close friends, and it was Col. Scott's son, Moses W. Scott, who pointed out the superior advantages of a home in New Jersey, and induced T. Augustus Crane, father of Mrs. Thomas, to leave Brooklyn and take up his residence in Bound Brook.

Buccleuch is full of interesting relics which have been carefully grouped so as to bring out the beauties of each. The Jersey Blue Chapter, which has been given entire charge of the mansion, has, under the direction of its clever and charming regent, Mrs. Mott Bedell Vail, transformed the place into some of its former beauty. The old wall paper has been retouched; other rooms papered with paper corresponding to the period of the architecture of the house. Many handsome curios of mahogany furniture, linens, china, etc., have been sent to Buccleuch by their owners, and the collection is said to be the handsomest and most varied in the State.

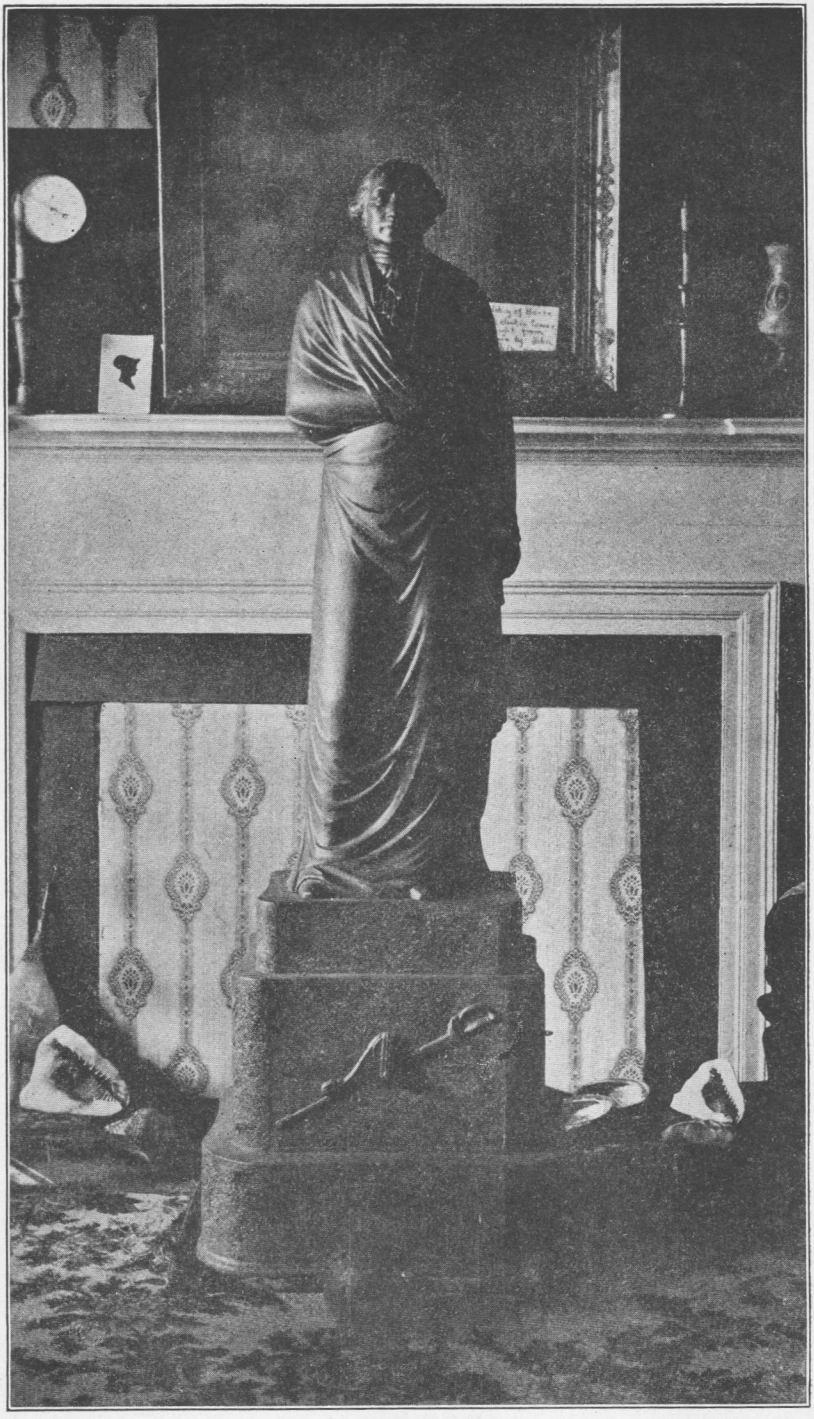
Camp Middlebrook Chapter, of Dunellen, has taken charge of one room in the Wallace house at Somerville, Washington's headquarters the winter of 1777 and 1778. (For five exterior and interior views of this house see the first report of the society, S. Doc. No. 164, 55th Cong., 3d sess.)

NEW YORK.

Colonel Marinus Willett Chapter, of Frankfort, is furnishing a bedroom in the Gen. Nicholas Herkimer homestead, at Herkimer, N. Y. A number of the chapters of the State are interested in the old home of the hero of the Battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777.

Irondequoit Chapter, of Rochester, is compiling the history and collecting pictures of houses of local interest.

Johnstown Chapter, of Johnstown, is buying furniture for the Sir William Johnson Hall. This is built on the land (of 66,000 acres) granted by the King to Sir William Johnson in 1769, the territory having first been given him by the Mohawks in 1760. The house was begun about 1763 and was a center of hospitality and the place of negotiations with the Indians for which Sir William was so justly



THE WASHINGTON STOVE, ONE OF THE RELICS OF THE DELORD HOUSE.

famous. The house is large and built of large cedar blocks, with rooms on either side of a broad hall. The balustrade of the stairway is much hacked, and in an order said to have been followed by order of Brant at the time of the Canadian-Indian raid, the method of the cuts being instructions to respect the hall, hence its preservation. The hall was bought by the State in 1907 and is under the care of the Johnstown Historical Society. Johnstown Chapter has agreed to furnish the hall and has already bought a number of pieces of handsome furniture.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter, of Poughkeepsie, is custodian of the Gov. George Clinton house, which is owned and is being restored by the State of New York.

Oneida Chapter, of Utica, is furnishing the lower hall in the Gen. Herkimer homestead and has placed an old grandfather's clock and four old engravings—one of La Fayette, two of Washington, and one of Mrs. Washington.

Richmond County Chapter, of New Brighton, Long Island, has a chapter room in the old Cubberly house at New Dorp Beach, Staten Island. This house was built prior to 1714. The chapter has furnished its room in the old Cubberly house in antique furniture, colonial period. Besides this, has tinted the walls and polished the floor of the room. The cottage belongs to the Association of Arts and Sciences, which is under the department of parks of New York City. Other chapters on the island are interested in this and have agreed to care for it and furnish it.

The entire energies of **Saranac Chapter,** of Plattsburg, for the past year and more have been devoted to the raising of an endowment fund for the preservation of a wonderful historic property, the Chancellor Kent or Delord house, with its contents, occupied by British officers during the siege and Battle of Plattsburg and containing relics of both the Revolution and War of 1812. Hundreds of interested strangers during the Plattsburg training camps were conducted through the house and grounds and interest aroused and money raised in this way. By entertainments, teas, cake sales, etc., the fund was otherwise increased. There is now a fine prospect that the chapter in another year may be able to report the saving of this incomparable house to the Daughters and the public.

The house contains among other relics a most wonderful stove. This stove was made in Albany, N. Y., in 1841 and exhibited for some years at Washington's headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y. It was presented to Saranac Chapter, Plattsburg, by Miss Sarah Carpenter, of New York City.

Its utilitarian purpose is entirely concealed. Apparently it is a bronze statue of George Washington mounted on a small three-terraced granite base, the center block of granite bearing on its front

side a bronze sword. The statue and bases together reach a height of 8 feet. The granite base is metal made to resemble granite and is the stove proper. The statute surmounting it is also hollow. Entrance is effected at the back. (See illustration.)

Staten Island Chapter, of Port Richmond, has a room in the old Cubberly house, the dining room, and has placed in it a mahogany sideboard, a set of dishes, some fine old china and brass relics, and an ancient trunk.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Colonel Andrew Lynn Chapter, of Brownsville, is much interested in the preservation of an old mill in the neighborhood built on part of a large tract of land owned at one time by George Washington in what is now Perryopolis, situated in the township of Perry, Fayette County, near the Youghiogheny River.

April 3, 1769, Washington purchased 1,600 acres of land in the vicinity, and in the following year he, in company with Dr. Craik, his family physician, made a visit to his new purchase.

The construction of this mill was begun in 1774 by Gilbert Simpson, whom Washington sent out as his manager here. Owing to trouble with the Indians and the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the work was not completed until 1776. Judging from letters written by Washington to Valentine Crawford, who acted as his agent, it must have been a tedious and ofttimes discouraging task.

Extracts from these letters are as follows:

Jacobs Creek, April 27, 1774: "I went to Gilbert Simpson's as soon as I got out and gave him the bill for scantling you gave me and the bill of his articles. I offered him all the servants that he might take them to your 'bottom' until we got our crews at work, but he refused for fear they would run away from him."

May 6, 1774: "As to the goods, I have stored them, and I went to Mr. Simpson's as soon as I came up and offered him some of the carpenters and all of the servants. But he refused taking them, the latter, for fear they would run away. He has now, however, agreed to take some of both, the carpenters to do the framing of the mill and the servants to dig the race. I am afraid I shall be obliged to build a fort until this eruption is over, which I am in hopes will not last long. I trust you write me full insrtuctions as to what I must do. Mr. Simpson yesterday seemed very much scared. But I cheered him up all I could. He and his laborers seem to conclude to build a fort if times grow worse."

Gists, May 13, 1774: "I write to let you know that all your servants are well and that none of them have run away. Mr. Simpson has as many of the carpenters as he can find work for, and has got some of the servants to assist about the seat for the mill until this storm of the Indians blows over."

Jacobs Creek, May 25, 1774: "From all accounts Capt. Connelly caught from the Indian towns they are determined for war. I have with the assistance of some of your carpenters and servants built a very strong blockhouse, and the neighbors, what few of them have not run away, have joined with me and we are building a stockade fort at my house. Mr. Simpson also and his neighbors have begun to build a fort at your 'bottom' and we live in hopes we can stand our ground till we get assistance from below."

A letter from Crawford dated June 8, informed Washington that Simpson had completed his fort at the "Bottom." July 27, 1774, he writes:

"My wagon and team have been at work at your mill for some time hauling timber, stone, lime, and sand for it. I went over to assist in hauling some of the largest of the timber. But the late alarming accounts of the Indians have stopped the workmen and I have brought home my team. I consider it a pity that the mill was ever begun in these times. It appears to me sometimes that it will be a very expensive job to you before it is done. All the carpenters I brought out for you stopped work on the 6th of May except some who were at work on your mill. These I pay myself. I shall observe your order in regard to settling with the carpenters."

September 20, 1776, two years later, Crawford writes to Washington, then engaged with the Army around New York:

"I this spring before I came over the mountain called at Simpson's to see your mill for the first time of its running, and can assure you I think it the best mill I ever saw anywhere; although I think one of less value would have done as well. If you remember, you saw some rocks at the mill seat. These are as fine millstone grit as any in America. The millwright told me the stones he had got for your mill there are equal to English burr."

From this time until 1785 little is known as to what was done with Washington's mill or lands. On September 23, 1785, Washington wrote to Thomas Freeman, who had succeeded Valentine Crawford as his agent:

"If you should not have offers in a short time for the hire of my mill alone, or for the mill with 150 acres of land adjoining, I think it advisable in that case to let it on shares, to build a good and substantial dam of stone, where the old one stood, and to erect a proper fore-bay in place of the trunk which now conducts the water to the wheel and, in a word, 'to put the house in proper repair.' If you should be driven to this for want of a tenant, let public notice thereof be given and the work let to the lowest bidder; the undertaker finding himself and giving bond and security for the performance of his contract. The charges of these things must be paid out of the first moneys you receive from rent or otherwise. If I could get 1,500 pounds for the mill and 100 acres of land most convenient thereto, I would let it go for that money.

"G. WASHINGTON."

On December 17, 1915, the **Liberty Bell Chapter**, of Allentown, presented a handsome, large silk American flag to Zion's Reformed Church, marking the spot of concealment of the Liberty Bell during the Revolutionary War.

Pittsburgh Chapter, of Pittsburgh, has made permanent improvements on the grounds surrounding the blockhouse of Fort Pitt, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County (incorporated). In bringing the property into good condition and making it conform with the new grade of Pennsylvania Avenue, upon which it has a frontage, cost over $2,000. The number of visitors registered at the blockhouse of Port Pitt, from October 1, 1915, to October 1, 1916, was 23,922.

RHODE ISLAND.

Pawtucket Chapter, of Pawtucket, has completely renovated Daggett house, the property of the chapter.

The house was erected in 1685, remodeled in 1790, and repaired in 1905 by the chapter. A John Daggett, of this house, served as a member of the committee on correspondence in the War of the Revolution.

VERMONT.

A special anniversary day, August 29, was held in Springfield, Vt., to celebrate the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of Vermont's admission to the Union, one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the granting of the charter to the town of Springfield, and the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the village charter. Under the auspices of the **General Lewis Morris Chapter,** Daughters of the American Revolution, the one hundredth anniversary of the building of the Smiley house, the house of the first settled minister in Springfield, was also celebrated with a program of addresses and old-time music. In the evening, at the opera house, "One hundred years of Springfield's history in living pictures," prepared by Miss Mary E. Baker, was presented under the direction of this chapter.

Lake Dunmore Chapter, of Brandon, in connection with the other chapters in Vermont, is working to restore the old Constitution House, at Windsor, Vt.

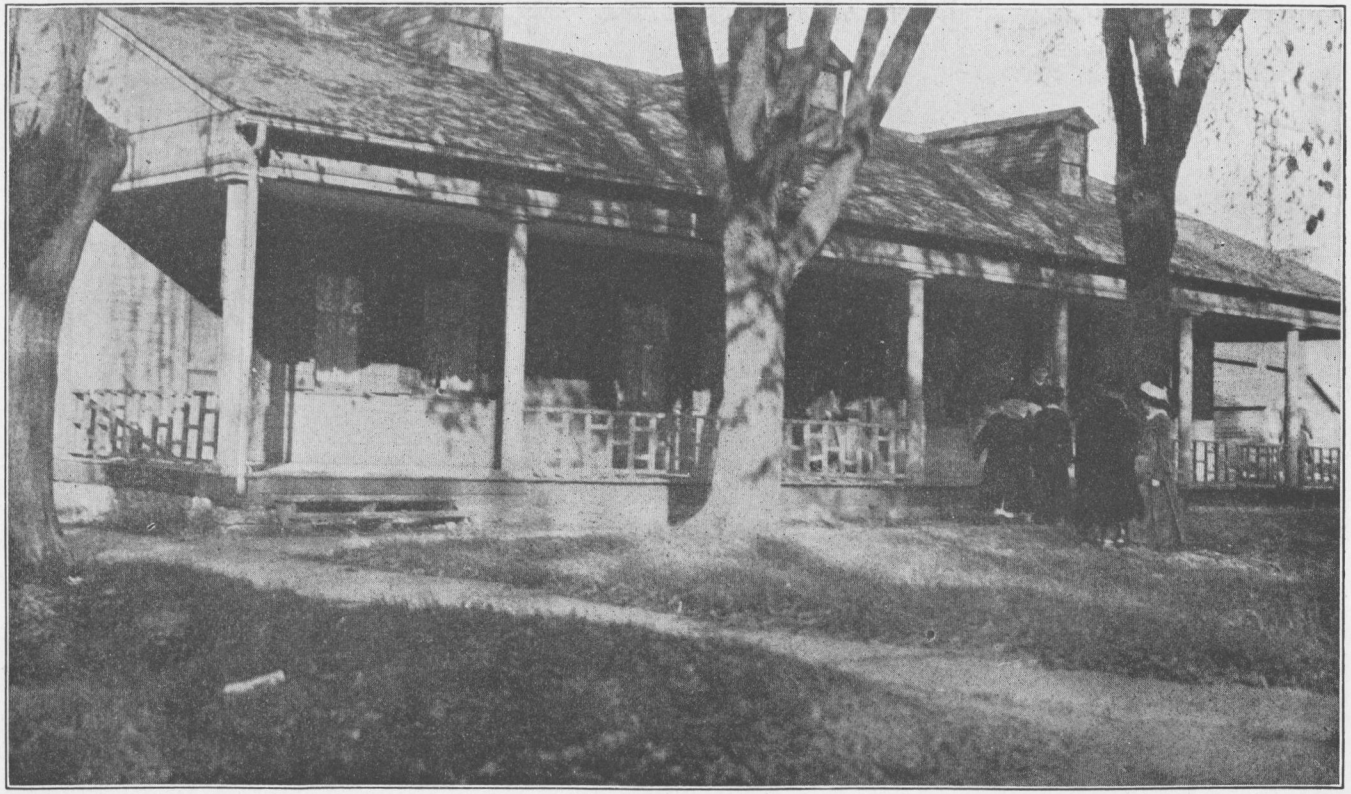
VIRGINIA.

In October, 1916, the members of the national board of management received the following invitation:

On Saturday, October 7, the owner of Monticello, Hon. Jefferson M. Levy, and his sister, Mrs. Carl von Mayhoff, Daughter of the American Revolution, will be happy to have the members of the national board of management, Daughters of the American Revolution, view Monticello, the historic home of Thomas Jefferson, and on this occasion the members of the Albemarle Chapter, of Charlottesville, Va., will be happy to meet the members of the board.

This was a visit of inspection. During the Continental Congress a resolution was adopted favoring the purchase of Monticello by the Federal Congress. The following reasons are given for the desirability of the purchase of the home of Jefferson:

Monticello, which was built, and from Jefferson's early youth, planned by him, is a spot of great beauty and value. The descendant of a patriot need not be reminded of the incalculable value that Jefferson gave to our country which we to-day enjoy. He was the author of the Declaration of Independence, author of a bill for religious freedom, author of a bill to abolish slavery, author of our monetary system, of our system of weights and measures, author of the ceding of the great western reserve of the United States, founder of the school of architecture that has molded the taste and style of our people, carrying out and purchasing from France the Louisiana purchase, and many other measures of great value to our country. Therefore it is most fitting to honor the memory of this great patriot by preserving his home and grave.



FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY, WIS.

WASHINGTON.

Marcus Whitman Chapter, of Everett, is investigating conditions regarding the historic blockhouse situated on Whidby Island and may purchase the same.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, of Point Pleasant, is restoring the "mansion house" which stands on the spot where the first battle of the Revolution was fought, the Battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774.

WISCONSIN.

Jean Nicolet Chapter, of De Pere, made a pilgrimage and gave a program commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the occupation of the Northwest and of the building of Fort Howard by the Americans, August, 1816.

La Crosse Chapter, of La Crosse, placed a tablet on a building, marking the spot where the first house was built in La Crosse.

LOCAL HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION.

Historic research on the part of the chapters has covered a wide range. Preliminary to the work of marking historic spots, soldiers' graves, and historic buildings, much research was necessary and is taken for granted. But they have gone much further than this. They have searched the files of newspapers for material; they have copied Bible records; they have visited the probate court for copies of wills and records; they have copied many hundreds of marriage registers, and have traced births and deaths as well; they have given exhibitions of relics and secured their history; they have copied inscriptions on old tombstones; have secured the rosters of soldiers of the Revolution; have investigated early customs and laws; have found valuable land grants and deeds, pension papers, passports, and naming of streets have not escaped them; they have written town and county histories; established their own claims to eligibility in the society; they have written historical novels and church histories and in several instances have gone back to prehistoric times and investigated the mound builders. In the appendix will be found a number of sketches submitted during the year.

The following brief enumeration indicates the work of the chapters in historic research for the year, and it may be added that the programs of chapter meetings usually include one or two original papers on historic topics.

ARKANSAS.

A member of **Colonel Martin Pickett Chapter,** of Batesville, is writing a historical sketch of Independence County, Ark.; another the early history of the Baptist Church in the said county; another, the early history of the Episcopal Church in the said county; and yet another, the early history of the Methodist Church. One of the members has been honored by the Fauquier County Virginia Historical Society, by a request for three papers on historical sketches of the following families: Pickett, Blackwell, and Chilton.

Martha Baker Thurman Chapter, of Fort Smith, has prepared an account of the attack of the Pin Indians on Fort Smith in 1862.

Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, of Van Buren, has copied records from three old Bibles, also copied a land grant issued to Jonas Stanbery, assignee of John Blackleach, lieutenant in the late war, signed by Thomas Jefferson, President, in 1807; found and copied the names of Witheral Lattimer, of Connecticut, and Maj. John Armstrong, of North Carolina, was added to the list of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA.

California Chapter, of San Francisco, reports that a paper has been prepared by Miss A. G. Catlin on "The Revolution from a European standpoint."

COLORADO.

Denver Chapter, of Denver, has given an illustrated lecture on "George Washington in art."

CONNECTICUT.

The State committee on pension records, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, vice president general, chairman, has succeeded in securing an appropriation from the Connecticut Legislature of $1,000 for copying the pension papers of Connecticut Revolutionary soldiers on file in the Washington Pension Office.

Esther Stanley Chapter, of New Britain, has had one of its members, Mrs. William F. Brooks, write a "History of New Britain in Revolution."

Eve Lear Chapter, of New Haven, has a member, Mrs. Laura Stebbins, who has prepared a manuscript book on "Early Life of the Nineteenth Century," which was deposited in Memorial Continental Hall, March 20, 1916.

Mary Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, is responsible for an account of the blue laws of Connecticut. (See appendix.)

CUBA.

The regent, Miss Mary Elizabeth Springer, of **Havana Chapter,** has written and published three historical novels: Lady Hancock, a Story of the American Revolution; Elizabeth Schuyler, a Story of Old New York; and Dolly Madison, a Romance of the War of 1812. Miss Springer has also contributed essays to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter, has prepared "Early days along the Potomac" for the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, by Evelyn M. Emig. "Geneology of Zachariah Rice, Nicholas Ickes, John Hartman, John Hench, and Thomas Dromgold"; also compiled "Records of the Hench and Dromgold Reunion," by Lelia D. Emig.

The historian of the **Dolly Madison Chapter,** Mrs. Arthur Deerin Call, has written two papers, "The rise of public education in the United States" and "The eve of the Revolution."

The present regent and former historian of the **Mary Washington Chapter,** Miss Janet Richards, a lecturer of prominence on historic and current topics, has donated lectures for the benefit of the chapter on the following subjects: "The making of the Constitution," "The three periods of the American Revolution," and "Peter the Great, and Frederick the Great—two progenitors of the present world war." From these lectures, which were open to public patronage, several hundred dollars were cleared for the benefit of Continental Hall. Other members of the chapter have contributed short historical papers.

The founder of the **Richard Arnold Chapter,** Mrs. Mary St. Clair Blackburn, has written and published a book on Outline History of the American Revolution.

The historian of the **Thomas Marshall Chapter,** Miss Margaret Smith, of Alexandria, has read papers on historic spots around Alexandria, Va.

FLORIDA.

"Florida under Spanish rule" was given to **Jacksonville Chapter,** of Jacksonville, by Miss Marian Smith.

The city librarian, a chapter member of the **Princess Hirrihigua Chapter,** of Elgin, wrote a short sketch on the Princess Hirrihigua, from whom the chapter gets its name.

GEORGIA.

Colonel William Candler Chapter, of Gainesville, is at present collecting material for a history of Hall County, which it is expected will be ready for publication within the next two years.

The regent of **Fort Early Chapter**, Cordele, has written a short sketch, "History of old Fort Early," and compiled during the year 1916 a complete history of Crisp County.

General James Jackson Chapter, of Valdosta, is now compiling a history of Lowndes County, Ga.

Mrs. Richard P. Brooks, of Forsythe, regent of the **Piedmont-Continental Chapter**, has just completed two years' work on Flags of the World in History and Literature. The book is now ready for publication.

ILLINOIS.

General John Stark Chapter, of Sycamore, is making a list of all historic places in Dekalb County. The regent and committee have made a trip through the county locating historic places. Preparations are being made to mark these spots.

Rochelle Chapter, of Rochelle, has been looking up data concerning Capt. Ogle, for whom the county was named, and is preparing to place a tablet to his memory on the courthouse at the county seat.

INDIANA.

Huntington Chapter, of Huntington, in connection with the county celebration of Indiana centennial, located and marked with flags the following points: First home in the city, first school, first tavern, later schools, first church, and other points in the early history of the city and county. In connection with this, newspaper articles were prepared, giving a history of the points so located.

John Paul Chapter, of Madison, has copied marriages recorded in Switzerland County in 1814 and 1815, and has written the biography of James Crawford, Revolutionary soldier. The first person who died in Madison was Mrs. Flack; funeral was held in a cottonwood grove. She was buried in a coffin made from a large log split in two and hollowed out and fastened with wooden pins in augur holes. The grave was in what is now called Fulton, the first burial place in the settlement. Rev. Jesse Vawter, the first minister in town, preached the sermon. There is only a record to verify this, as it has been used for a public school house, now abandoned.

The first church built in Jefferson County, and the second in Indiana Territory, was a Baptist church built in 1807 on the banks of Crooked Creek in Madison in 1807, and Rev. Jesse Vawter was the minister.

The first school conducted in Jefferson County was taught by Rev. William Robinson in Madison in 1810. The first deed recorded in Jefferson County was in 1801, Benjamin Craig to Isaac Bledsoe. The first will recorded was of Abraham Mitchell Raymond in 1811.

Mrs. Mary M. Alexander, a member of **Rushville Chapter**, of Rushville, has written a book entitled "Sketches of Rush County." This was published by the chapter.

IOWA.

Mrs. George Fatherson, of the **Elizabeth Ross Chapter**, of Ottumwa, Iowa, has written a splendid article of the "Early days in southeast Iowa and memories of the old Indian trail," later, "The Mormon and gold seekers trail through southeast Iowa."

KANSAS.

General Edward Hand Chapter, of Ottawa, has had a paper on "Historic spots in Franklin County."

KENTUCKY.

An interesting little account illustrating sentiment is the following:

In the grounds of Mrs. Sam Vance Nuckols, Lexington, Ky., is a rose bush which has an interesting history. Ever since the War of the Roses the Nuckols family have cherished the white rose, and when, before the Revolution, Charles and John Nuckols bought land of Lord Fairfax and emigrated to Virginia they brought a clipping with them which they planted on the land they bought of Lord Fairfax.

John became a general during the Revolution and was killed at the close of the struggle.

Lewis, son of Charles, emigrated to Kentucky in 1792, and he also took a clipping of the rose with him from his old home, which he planted near his house. This has now grown to be a tree 10 feet high and blossoms profusely every year.

Frankfort Chapter, of Frankfort, has started a scrapbook and had published in the Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society for September, 1916, inscriptions on gravestones of 18 Revolutionary soldiers buried in the Frankfort Cemetery, with notes on their military services, and also has copied 82 other inscriptions from stones in neglected burying grounds and is preserving them in a special book for the historical society.

Jemima Johnson Chapter, of Paris, has visited old graveyards at Cain Ridge Church and near Millersburg and copied about 70 inscriptions from oldest tombstones, which were forwarded to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Mrs. Ben Johnson, one of the members of the **John Fitch Chapter**, Bardstown, after strenuous research work, is seeking to establish the priority claim of John Fitch as the inventor of steamboats.

LOUISIANA.

The regent of the **New Orleans Chapter**, of New Orleans, Mrs. William A. Branan, has published a book under the following title: "A

Genealogical History of the Affiliated Families of Candler, Matthews, Slaughter, Elton Clarke, Anthony, Long, Grantland, Hackett, Bradford, Leiper, and Branan."

Spirit of '76 Chapter, of New Orleans, has compiled old wills and probate records and copied inscriptions on old tombstones.

MAINE.

Kennebec Chapter, of Bingham, has located the graves of seven soldiers of the Revolution and reports the following papers prepared by members of the chapter: "Maine Indians of the Revolution," "The part that the Maine men took in the Revolution," "Historical sketch of the Daughters of the Revolution," and "Journeys of the Liberty Bell."

Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter, of Hallowell, has located and put in safe-keeping, ready to copy, many early town lists and records.

Rachel Farnsworth Holden Chapter, of Moose River, has located the house used as the first post office, Samuel Holden, postmaster, 1834.

Rebecca Emery Chapter, of Biddeford, took a very prominent part in the Tercentenary celebration of the town of Biddeford. The celebration ode and the story of the pageant were written by Miss Grace Bullock Clark, and the direction of the pageant was hers also. (See appendix for the part Biddeford took in the War of the Revolution.)

Samuel Grant Chapter, of Gardiner, has prepared historical papers on the following subjects: "Women of the Washington family," "Home residences of the Presidents," "The first church built in Gardiner," "Plants introduced into Maine by early settlers," "Washington at Mount Vernon," "Early customs of celebrating July Fourth," "Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown."

MARYLAND.

Anne Arundel Chapter, of Baltimore, has copied and compiled another volume of the Maryland Calendar of Wills. This work was done by two members of the chapter, Mrs. Jane Baldwin Cotton and Mrs. Roberta Bowling Henry.

Under the auspices of the **Maryland Line Chapter,** of Baltimore, has been published a Catechism of American Patriotism, written by Miss Alice L. Thompson, member of the chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bunker Hill Chapter, of Woburn, at one of its meetings heard the reading of a paper on "William Dawes, jr., the first messenger of the Lexington alarm," by Mrs. Sarah Lee-Mortimer.

Captain John Joslin Chapter, of Leominster, is collecting data pertaining to men who went from Leominster in the War of the Revolution.

Deane Winthrop Chapter, of Winthrop, has had a paper prepared on Deane Winthrop house, built in 1637.

Martha's Vineyard Chapter, of Edgartown, is conducting an historic research concerning the island, its roads, streets, and buildings.

Noble Everett Chapter, of Wareham, is locating Revolutionary soldiers' graves.

Old Colony Chapter, of Hingham, formed the Hingham Historical Society.

Old Mendon Chapter, of Milford, has a card index showing 15,000 marriages, 1,850 deaths, and 300 births. A paper was prepared and read to the chapter by the regent, Mrs. Charles W. Buck, on Alexander Scammell, of which the following is a brief summary:

Gen. Alexander Scammell, son of Dr. Samuel Leslie Scammell, was born in Bellingham, Mass., in 1744; graduated from Harvard University in 1769; studied law with Gen. John Sullivan; became colonel of the First New Hampshire Regiment Chosen Light Infantry; fought and was wounded at the Battle of Saratoga in 1777; attained rank of adjutant general in 1780. He was one of Gen. Washington's most confidential friends, was field officer on September 30, 1781, at the siege of Yorktown, was surprised by the enemy's cavalry, captured, wounded, and conveyed a prisoner, to Williamsburg, Va., where he died October 6, 1781. A monument is erected to his memory in Bellingham, Mass., although his resting place is unknown.

Old North Chapter, of North Wilmington, has had a paper on "The power of Massachusetts in shaping colonial history," by Mrs. Frederick H. Safford.

MICHIGAN.

Abiel Fellows Chapter, of Three Rivers, has made a collection of over 2,000 births, marriages, and deaths.

The regent of **Charity Cook Chapter**, of Homer, has compiled a history of the descendants of Elijah B. Cook and Charity Lockwood Cook. This is all research work done by the author, compiled from old Bible records, and records on slips of papers written many years ago by hands long at rest, and family legends handed down from generation to generation. (See appendix.)

General Richardson Chapter, of Pontiac, has had a paper on the history of the underground railway in Oakland County, by Mrs. Lillian Drake Avery.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, of Kalamazoo, has continued the copying of the vital statistics of the county, has copied some cemetery inscriptions and has started a genealogical and historical library, to be kept at the public library. A loose-leaf scrapbook containing all material collected by this committee has also been placed in the library. Histories of the six Revolutionary soldiers buried in the county are being prepared.

MINNESOTA.

Anthony Wayne Chapter, of Mankato, had several papers read at the meetings during the last year, giving the history of the town and its vicinity, telling of Indian raids, etc. These papers are all preserved for future reference.

Lake City Chapter, of Lake City, sends the following bit of history: The first French establishment in Minnesota was at the foot of Lake Pepin when Nicholas Perrot landed in 1683, establishing a "rude log fort." The Sioux or Dahkotahs had their camping ground on the site of Lake City. Lake Pepin was named by Hennepin, "The Lake of Tears." The name was afterward changed to "Pepin," presumably after the Dauphin of France and son of Louis XIV, although historians differ as to this assertion.

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez Chapter, of Natchez, states that Andrew Ellicott raised the first American flag near Natchez that was raised in Mississippi.

MISSOURI.

Henry County Chapter, of Windsor, has copied all early county records, all early tombstone inscriptions, and field surveys and statutes, made list of old relics, searched for military and other old roads. Pictures and description of relics have been published in historical magazines.

Independence-Pioneer Chapter, of Independence, has made the early history of Missouri the subject of study.

Jefferson Chapter, of St. Louis, has had two papers on historical topics: "History of the Boone's Lick Trail," by Mrs. J. M. Taylor, ex-State historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution; "An account of the portraits of Washington," by Mrs. A. E. Reton, chapter historian.

Kansas City Chapter, of Kansas City, states that Missouri is especially rich in traces of the mound builders. The mounds vary in size and kind and were used for different purposes. St. Louis was called the Mound City, but now the mounds have nearly all been demolished, and only in Forest Park are a few preserved.

Major Molly Chapter, of Hamilton, has had a paper on "Mormons in Caldwell County."

Rachel Donelson Chapter, of Springfield, has copied the first thousand marriage records of Springfield, and has had a very scholarly paper on "Witchcraft," written by Mrs. J. M. McCammon.

St. Louis Chapter, of St. Louis, has found two wills, two deeds, and one very old city map.

Warrensburg Chapter, of Warrensburg, has collected Johnson County history.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Ashuelot Chapter, of Keene, has confined itself to locating the graves of soldiers of the Revolution.

NEW JERSEY.

Eagle Rock Chapter, of Montclair, has had a paper on "Women of New Jersey during the Revolution."

Haddonfield Chapter, of Haddonfield, has had papers on the "Flag," "Washington's inauguration," "Fort Pitt," "The purpose of Paul Revere's ride," and "Martha Washington in New Jersey."

NEW YORK.

Fort Rensselaer Chapter, of Canajoharie, has prepared a history of Canajoharie.

Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter, of Caledonia, is compiling vital statistics.

Kanestio Valley Chapter, of Hornell, is collecting Indian legends of Kanestio Valley.

Ketewamoke Chapter, of Huntington, Long Island, is compiling a record of the Revolutionary ancestors of the members of this chapter, and of their services, which will be preserved in the archives of the chapter, and a copy filed at Washington with the librarian general, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Lowville Chapter, of Lowville, has had a paper on "Landmarks and early places of interest in Lewis County, N. Y.," written by Mrs. Mary Arthur Hunt.

Olean Chapter, of Olean, has appointed a committee during the past year to identify graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in the county, with intent to place Daughters of the American Revolution markers on same. About 250 marriage records from 1809–1865 have been copied and forwarded to the historian general, and a few of the oldest were published in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Oneida Chapter, of Utica, has prepared an account of Lafayette in America in 1824 and 1825.

Philip Schuyler Chapter, of Troy, has had a historical paper by a member on "Eunice Pawling," wife of the first mayor of Troy, who presented Madame Emma Willard to Lafayette on his visit to Troy at a reception given in his honor; has had three original papers by a member pertaining to valuable cemetery records which are being published in a local paper. These records were compiled,

printed, and presented to many libraries throughout the country, and are also on file at Memorial Continental Hall. The records pertaining to "Old Mount Ida" and "Lansingburg" Cemeteries being the only ones now in existence have proven invaluable and have resulted in the tracing of many ancient epitaphs. Acknowledgments from the libraries receiving above records have been most commendable on the work accomplished along these lines.

Saranac Chapter, of Plattsburg, has reported a valuable document.

In these days when the value of a passport is especially appreciated, the accompanying photograph of a passport, issued 1784 to Peter Sailly, one of the first and most prominent settlers of Plattsburg, will be interesting. This passport bears the visé of Louis XVI and that of his minister of war, Comte de Vergennes, who negotiated the treaty of Paris in 1783 and for whom, Vergennes, the oldest city in Vermont, was named. The passport is the property of a granddaughter of Pierre de Sailly, a charter member of the chapter.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Fort Dobbs Chapter, of Statesville, has prepared an account of Fort Dobbs.

General Davie Chapter, of West Durham, has copied inscriptions on tombstones and secured family records and 100 marriage bonds.

OHIO.

Delaware City Chapter, of Delaware, has located the following sites which it intends, in the course of time, to mark: President Hayes's birthplace; site of first blockhouse; birthplace of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans; site of graves of Harrison soldiers.

Marietta Chapter, of Marietta, has had three historical papers prepared this year, namely, "Paper on Commodore Abraham Whipple," by Miss Willia Cotton; "American Higlander," by Mrs. W. C. Newton; and "Revolutionary battle fields I have visited," by Rev. Charles Creagan.

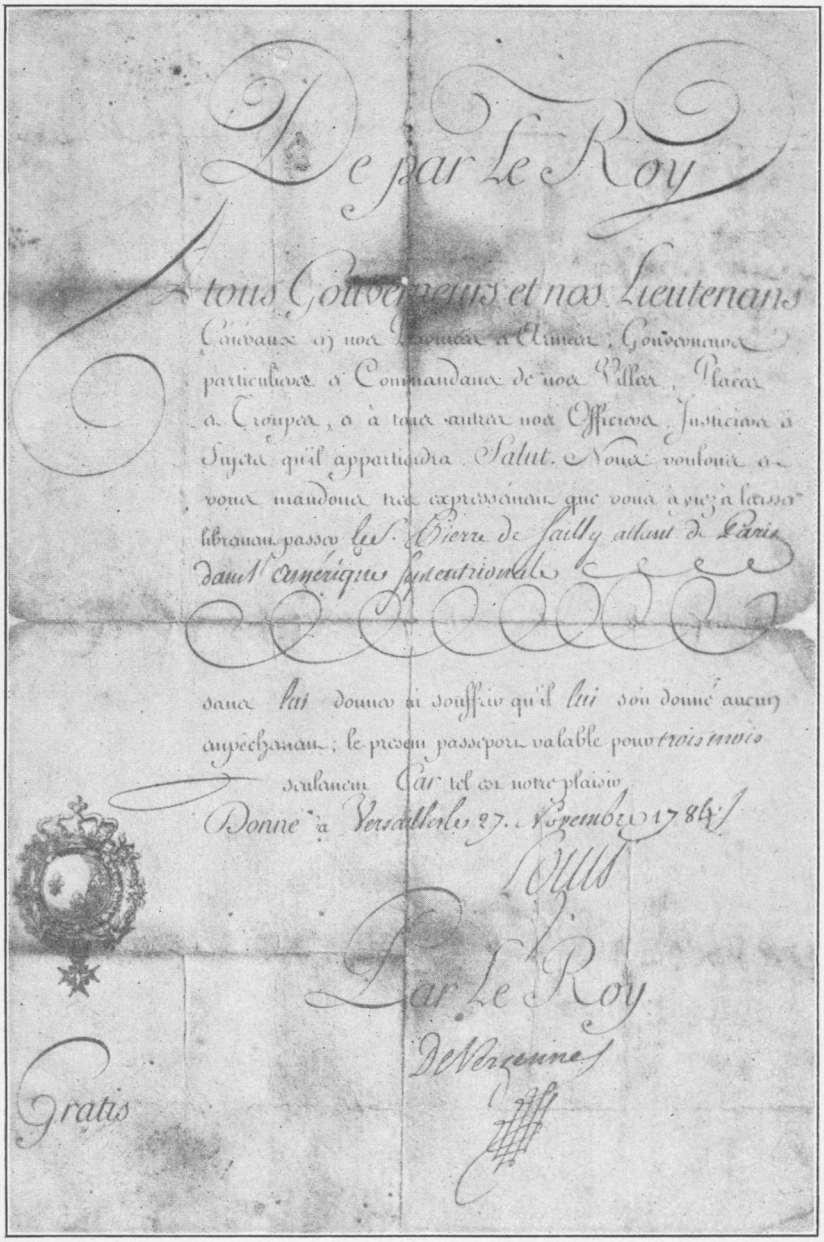
Mary Stanley Chapter, of Ashtabula, has located and verified the site of an ancient fortress, "the work of a gigantic prehistoric race," which it is planning to mark with bowlder and tablet during the coming year.

OKLAHOMA.

Muskogee Chapter, of Muskogee, has had a paper, "Old Indian Territory days," written by Mrs. W. L. Mayes, a Cherokee of one-eighth degree.

OREGON.

Mr. George Himes, secretary of the Oregon Historical Society, has presented **Willamette Chapter**, of Portland, with a gavel made of 17 different kinds of wood taken from places of historical interest.



De par Le Roy

A tous Gouverneurs et nos Lieutenans
Generaux et nos Lieutenans Generaux, Gouverneurs
particuliers et Commandans de nos Villes, Places
et Troupes, et à tous autres nos Officiers, Justiciers et
Sujets qu'il appartiendra. Salut. Nous voulons et
vous mandons très expressément que vous ayez à laisser
librement passer Les Sr. Pierre de Sailly allant de Paris
dans l'Amerique Septentrionale

sans lui donner ni souffrir qu'il lui soit donné aucun
empêchement; le present passeport valable pour trois mois
seulement. Car tel est notre plaisir.
Donné à Versailles le 27. Novembre 1784.

Par Le Roy
De Vergennes

Gratis

PASSPORT ISSUED AT VERSAILLES IN 1784 TO PIERRE DE SAILLY, ONE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS OF CLINTON, THEN WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Berks County Chapter, of Wernersville, is conducting an investigation of the claims of the "First Defenders," the first troops outside of Massachusetts responding to Washington's call for men, reached Cambridge in July, 1775, from York and Berks Counties, Pa.

Flag House Chapter, of Frankford, furnished information on Penn's treaty and Lafayette's visit to Frankford in 1824, for Review of American Citizenship, which was given at Frankford High School, May 16, 1916. Facsimiles of Lafayette badges were presented to 24 young ladies who participated in the episode. A photograph was taken from the badge worn by Isaac Worrell, captain in the Revolution and major general in the War of 1812–1815.

Wayne Chapter, of Honesdale, through one of its members, gave an account of "An old trail from New England and New York to Wayne County, Pa." The paper was written by a great-granddaughter of Jason Torrey, who came from Williamstown, Mass., to Wayne County on a path hewn out by himself and known as Torrey's Path, which afterward became a portion of the Great Bend and Coschoton Turnpike. Jason Torrey later became a land agent and sold most or all of the lots of Bethany, Pa., and of the town of Honesdale. The material telling these facts is taken from his diary.

Fort Antes Chapter, of Jersey Shore, is copying the early wills of Lycoming County up to 1850; has also furnished a copy of the marriages performed by Rev. John Grier from 1815 to 1884–1886 in Jersey Shore, Pa. These represent a large territory, as the early ones were before Clinton County was established, when Lycoming extended from Northumberland County to Center County. These have been presented to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of Philadelphia.

Lycoming Chapter, of Williamsport, has had a paper on "Mary Washington's home," written by one who lives on the site of the old home, and, in January, a lecture, "Historic spots in the colonial States."

RHODE ISLAND.

General Nathanael Greene Chapter, of East Greenwich, has had a paper on the lives of the people who are buried in the old Baptist cemetery and entitled, "The old Baptist burying ground."

Pawtucket Chapter, of Pawtucket, has secured the roster of a Rhode Island company of 1814.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Catawba Chapter, of Rock Hill, has studied local history and has had a paper on "Some old trails in York County, S. C."

Cateechee Chapter, of Anderson, states that their section of the State was Cherokee country until after the Revolution, so it has no Revolutionary history, but the chapter has collected some early history of the county and town which was rapidly being lost. A careful study of the naming of the streets was published, also a sketch of the earliest church in that section, whose first pastor fought the Tories on more than one occasion, also a careful history of Anderson's early schools.

Fair Forest Chapter, of Union, contributes a sketch by Miss S. Addie Sims, entitled "The annals of Grindal Shoals of the Pacolet Union County, S. C."

Sumter's Home Chapter, of Sumter, has had a paper on the "History of the Church of the Holy Cross at Stateburg in Sumter County," by Ann Catharine Saunders.

TENNESSEE.

Colonel Thomas McCrory Chapter, of Nashville, has had a paper on the "History of Nashville," by Miss Lizzie P. Elliott.

Nancy Ward Chapter, of Chattanooga, has formed an Indian circle, within the chapter, called the Cherokee Rose Circle, for the study of the Cherokee Indians. The object of the circle is the perpetuation of the memory and historic spots of the Cherokees in whose native land the members of the chapter now live, many of whom proved their friendship to their forefathers.

Several of the members of **Old Glory Chapter**, of Franklin, are making historic research along genealogical lines, wills, and land grants, and are collecting local history with a view to arranging it into an historic play or pageant.

VERMONT.

General Lewis Morris Chapter, of Springfield, has issued a reprint of 200 copies of The Old Crown Point Road, by Mary E. Baker.

Green Mountain Chapter, of Burlington, has had a paper on "Famous rides," written by Mrs. C. V. Grismer, a member.

Lucy Fletcher Chapter, of Ludlow, has had a paper on "Friends of the colonists in England," by Miss Carmen Walker.

St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, of St. Johnsbury, is preparing a town history.

Thomas Chittenden Chapter, of Hartland, has sent a paper by Mrs. W. R. Sturtevant, on "Quaint laws of the Colonies."

VIRGINIA.

Falls Church Chapter, of Falls Church, through its historian, makes the following communication:

Falls Church Chapter takes great pleasure and pride in recording that at last the Martha Washington will has been restored to its old home in Fairfax.

You recall that during the winter of 1915 a representative of the chapter wrote to Mr. J. P. Morgan asking for the return of the will, which was in his possession. The somewhat curt reply, in which he positively refused to return the will, was followed by an agitation of the subject in the public press, in the course of which the correspondence between Mr. Morgan and our representative was published. Considerable interest was aroused in the subject and the governor of the State took the matter in hand. Aided by expert legal counsel, he brought such pressure to bear upon Mr. Morgan that the will was at last surrendered unconditionally to the State, county, and courthouse from which it had been taken during the Civil War. The matter was brought to a happy conclusion, so far as we are concerned, when the will was brought to Fairfax by the State attorney general. Quite a number of interested spectators had gathered at the courthouse to witness the reception of the will, among whom were members of our own and Fairfax County chapters. It was formally presented to the county, received by the clerk of the court, and a gift of $50 was made to provide a suitable case for it. We feel that the thanks of the chapter are due to all who aided in bringing about this result, and especially to Mrs. Barbour, who initiated the movement that gave this valuable document back to our people.

Massanutton Chapter, of Harrisonburg, has given the history of the Hering plantation and has copy of grant in what was known as Augusta County, now called Rockingham.

Poplar Forest Chapter, of Lynchburg, has traced the history of Poplar Forest estate, Thomas Jefferson's home, for which the chapter is named, situated nor far from Lynchburg. It came to Thomas Jefferson through his wife, Mrs. Skelton, whom he married in 1772. At that time the plantation contained 4,600 acres, and the estates of Thomas Jefferson and his wife were valued at $100,000. The present mansion was built while Jefferson was President of the United States (1800–1808). Poplar Forest was willed to Jefferson's grandson, Francis Epps, who was the first child born in the White House. In 1828 he deeded the place to William Cobbs, Esq., who left the estate to his only child, Emily, who married Edward Sextus Hutter, and it was through Emily Hutter, his mother, that it came into the possession of C. S. Hutter, who is the present owner.

WASHINGTON.

Lady Stirling Chapter, of Seattle, furnishes an account of the woman for whom the chapter is named. (See appendix.)

WEST VIRGINIA.

Buford Chapter, of Huntington, has secured the name of Washington for the new boulevard in the city and has ordered markers to be placed at the corners of what is known as the Savage grant, surveyed by George Washington and lying along this boulevard. A tablet is being made and will soon be erected. The following is an account of the Savage grant:

1754—Gov. Dinwiddie issued a proclamation promising 200,000 acres of land to the soldiers who would enlist in the service of the Crown and serve till peace was established.

1769—Col. Washington, Adam Stephen, and Andrew Lewis, for themselves and other soldiers, petitioned the governor and council for surveys of the 200,000 acres.

1772—Thirteen surveys were returned. The patents were signed by Lord Dunmore, the last royal governor of Virginia. One survey of 28,627 acres was made to John Savage and 61 other soldiers. This survey was made by Capt. William Crawford under the direction of George Washington in 1771, who paid all expenses.

1775—A partition was made and map made showing the different lots with the numbers and a report of the assignment.

1809—After much of the land had been sold for taxes a suit in chancery was brought to set aside the partition of 1775.

1813—The Savage grant was assessed 2 cents per acre to raise money to carry on the war in England.

1817—The land was surveyed again by Thomas Tupper, in order to equalize the taxation. The Tupper map is now on file in the clerk's office of Cabell County court.

Daniel Davisson Chapter, of Clarksburg, has compiled a list of all the earliest marriage records extant of that section of the State.

Pack Horse Ford Chapter, of Shepherdstown, was organized February 22, 1916, and named for the historic Pack Horse Ford over the Potomac River at Shepherdstown, W. Va. The chapter makes the following statement on its history:

After Pack Horse Ford the town bore the name of Mecklenburg, and later again it became Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, W. Va. We were first in Orange County, then Frederick County, and Berkeley County, and in 1801 became Jefferson County, W. Va. We were first Virginia, and in 1863 became West Virginia. This town is a most historic one in all the wars. To the French and Indian war we sent many brave men to Gen. Braddock. The Revolutionary War received our best men and boys to fill the ranks of Gen. Washington, and in all later wars this old Pack Horse Ford sent her brave men to battle for her country.

WISCONSIN.

Ah-dah-wa-gam Chapter, of Grand Rapids, is writing the history of Grand Rapids.

Jean Nicolet Chapter, of De Pere, has had some valuable papers on Fort Howard, by Miss Camm, a member of the chapter.

Milwaukee Chapter, of Milwaukee, has had a valuable paper on the "History of Milwaukee Chapter and its work, especially during the Spanish-American War," by Mrs. Edward Ferguson.

All this shows great activity on the part of the chapters and shows that they have a realizing sense of the objects of the chapter and are endeavoring to carry them out.

THE FLAG.

Wonderful enthusiasm is shown by the chapters in the work connected with the flag, and in this, as in every other form of labor, "work is for the worker." There is an endless variety in it, too.

Flag Day (June 14) celebrations have been a fine source of instruction for both adults and juveniles. The day is very generally observed by chapters, except in parts of the country where the heat is very intense at that time of the year, and in many of these it is made the occasion for an annual outing or a grand parade. These parades are coming to be more and more features of chapter activities. They, together with pageants, are made to tell the history of the country in an ordered sequence, and are valuable object lessons.

In some instances Flag Day has been made the occasion of hospitality, in the form of a dinner to new citizens. And who can estimate the value of this influence on the foreign mind?

Many chapters have annual flag-raising ceremonies. On Memorial Day many chapters mark the graves of soldiers of the Revolution and departed chapter members with flags. Plays have been given on Flag Day embodying the history of the flag, the parts taken by children.

The display of the flag on residences, schools, public buildings, and business houses in celebration of our patriotic anniversaries is becoming the universal custom.

Flags have been presented to soldiers, to hospitals, to Children of the American Revolution chapters, to companies of Boy Scouts, to schools and public buildings, to parks, to day nurseries, to Young Men's Christian Associations, to libraries, to battleships, to playgrounds, to national defense associations, together with floral flags in parks and electric flags, thus using every possible avenue for distribution and education.

Universal display on holidays is urged for public buildings and private houses. In some instances chapters have marched in a body to the city halls to urge the mayor to issue proclamations calling for the display of the flag on public occasions.

The flag salute is being generally used. In fact, the knowledge of the history of and reverence for the flag are evidenced in a greater degree than ever before.

Fifty thousand copies of Pennsylvania's flag law were printed by the legislature of the State for the Daughters of the American Revolution to distribute there.

Of the making of books about the flag there is no end. There is a perceptible growth in such publications. There is no doubt but present European conditions are favorable to the teaching of the value of our flag, which represents the majesty of our great country.

We are working faithfully to get our flag into every public school in the United States and to establish the inspiring, educating, and patriotic custom of giving the salute to the flag each school day

or at stated intervals, which, we are sure, will promote reverence and love for the flag and loyalty to our country.

The Government requires that worn-out flags shall be burned and not permitted to become mere pieces of waste rag.

The universal practice of the Army and Navy for generations has been that whenever a flag is no longer fit for service it shall be destroyed by burning.

The same disposition is made of flags used on our Government buildings in Washington.

An effort is being made to teach the schools and local institutions the same respectful way of disposing of old and mutilated flags.

Through the efforts of the society working in the several States flag laws have been enacted in West Virginia in March, 1915; in Alabama in August, 1915; in South Carolina in February, 1916; in Virginia in March, 1916; Mississippi in April, 1916; and Georgia soon to follow.

The Legislatures of North Carolina, Florida, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Tennessee will be approached in 1917 by their respective State committees for the enactment of flag-protection laws.

Desecrations of the flag as reported by the chapters are very numerous, but are growing less as education proceeds. The chapters have been very active in following up these violations and usually have met with no rebuffs. The desecrations in a large number of cases come from ignorance, not intention. A variety of means is used to correct the evil. Flag laws accompany lists of desecrations printed in the newspapers.

Recognizing the fact that—

> 'Tis education forms the common mind
> Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined—

prizes have been offered in the public schools by the chapters for the best essays on the flag. Also an effort is being made to teach the children the sacredness of the flag, by flag leaflets distributed by the thousand to be pasted inside the covers of school histories. They read as follows:

THE AMERICAN FLAG—ITS USE—ITS FORBIDDEN ABUSE.

[Presented by Ascutney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Windsor, Vt.]

The American flag is the symbol of the brotherhood of man. It stands for courage, for chivalry, for generosity, and honor.

No hand must touch it roughly; no hand shall touch it irreverently.

Its position is aloft; to float over its children, uplifting their eyes and hearts by its glowing colors and splendid promise; for under the Stars and Stripes are opportunities unknown to any other nation of the world.

The Government commands the people to honor their flag; men and boys should uncover as they pass the vivid stripes which represent the lifeblood of brave men, and the stars which shall shine on forever.

It must be raised at sunrise; lowered at sunset.

It is not a plaything of the hour; it is a birthright of privilege and integrity.

It may not be used as a staff, or whip, or covering.

It shall not be marred by advertisement, nor desecrated on the stage.

It was born in tears and blood; it was baptized in blood and tears.

It has floated since June 14, 1777, over a country of benevolence, refuge, and progress.

It must always be carried upright.

To bear the Star Spangled Banner is an honor; to own one a sacred trust.

It is the emblem of freedom, of equity, of justice for every person and creature as it floats unvanquished, untarnished over the open door of free education.

[Presented by Sleepy Hollow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.]

"Every man for the flag, and the flag for us all."

"As the flag is the symbol of our nationality, it will be held in sacred regard and given every care and protection at all times." (Extract from general orders, headquarters of the Army Adjutant General's Office.)

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands—one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

In order to show proper respect for the flag the following ceremony should be observed:

1. The flag should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

2. When the national, State, or other flags fly together, the national flag should be on the right.

3. Whenever possible the flag should be flown from a staff or mast, but should not be fastened to the side of a building, platform, or scaffold, and should never be raised or lowered by any mechanical device.

4. It should never be used for a cover for table, box, or desk, and nothing should be set or placed upon it.

5. It should always be carried upright, and never in any case allowed to touch the ground.

6. When placed at half-mast it should be raised to full staff, then lowered to half-mast.

7. When used out of doors it should always be allowed to fly to the breeze. Where clusters or drapery of colors are desired, cloth or bunting should be used, but never the flag.

8. For indoor decoration the flag may be caught up in many artistic fashions and used with bunting, garlands, etc., but it should never be below a person sitting.

9. When used as a banner the union should fly to the north in streets running east and west and to the east in streets running north and south.

10. When flags are used for unveiling statuary or a monument they should not be allowed to fall to the ground, but should be carried aloft and allowed to wave out, forming a feature of the ceremony.

11. When the national colors are passing on parade the spectator should, if walking, halt; if sitting, stand at attention.

12. Whenever the Star-Spangled Banner is played or sung all persons within hearing should arise and stand uncovered during its rendition.

[Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, 1909, Vol. IV—Penal law to real property law, art. 134, sec. 1425, p. 2717.]

16. Any person who in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing, or any advertisement of any nature upon any flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States of America, or State flag of this State, or ensign; shall expose or cause to be exposed in public view any such flag, standard, color, or ensign upon which, after the 1st day of September, 1905, shall have been printed, painted, or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, or drawing or any advertisement of any nature; or who shall expose to public view, manufacture, sell, expose for sale, or to give away, or have in possession for sale or to give away, or for use for any purpose, any article or substance, being an article of merchandise, or article or thing for carrying or transporting merchandise upon which (date) shall have been printed, painted, attached, or otherwise placed a representation of any such flag, standard, color, or ensign to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark, or distinguish the article or substance on which so placed, or who shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile, or defy, trample upon, or cast contempt, either by words or act, upon any such flag, standard, color, or ensign, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the court; and shall also forfeit a penalty of $50 for each such offense, to be recovered with costs in a civil action or suit in any court having jurisdiction, and such action or suit may be brought by or in the name of any citizen of this State, and such penalty when collected, less the reasonable cost and expense of action or suit and recovery, to be certified by the district attorney of the county in which the offense is committed, shall be paid into the treasury of this State, and two or more penalties may be sued for and recovered in the same action or suit.

The words "flag, standard, color, or ensign," as used in this subdivision of section, shall include any flag, standard, color, ensign, or any picture or representation of either thereof, made of any substance, or represented on any substance, and of any size, evidently purporting to be either of said flag, standard, color, or ensign of the United States of America, or a picture or representation of either thereof, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or by which the person seeing the same, without deliberation, may believe the same to represent the flag, color, standard, or ensign of the United States of America. The possession by any person, other than a public officer, as such, of any such flag, standard, color, or ensign on which shall be any thing made unlawful at any time by this section shall be presumptive evidence that the same is in violation of this section and was made, done, or created after the 1st day of September, 1905, and that such flag, standard, color, or ensign, or article, substance, or thing did not exist on the 1st day of September, 1905.

The Stars and Stripes.

[General Francis Marion Chapter, Marion, Ind.]

Patriotic boys and girls will always remember their duty to the Stars and Stripes, the most beautiful flag on earth. It is the most beautiful flag on earth because of the things for which it stands—free thought, free speech, free schools, and a free country. Wherever it floats it carries American ideas, American history, and American feelings. Love it, honor it, and protect it.

Because the flag stands for our country it should always be carried in an upright position; never allowed to touch the ground or the floor; and when seen in a parade should be saluted by standing and facing it as it passes.

Our songs, America and Star Spangled Banner, tell about our country and our flag, and so Americans stand whenever they hear them.

Remember, "He who loves not his country can love nothing."

Old Glory.

[General Francis Marion Chapter, Marion, Ind.]

The flag of a free country does not take care of itself. Whether it shall command respect or not is to be determined by the quality of the Nation's life. It rests with all the people—it is for us and those who come after us to say whether its ancient glory shall play about it still. What mighty deeds have responded to its inspirations. What noble martyrdom won beneath its folds. It is a beautiful and a hallowed emblem, this starry ensign of our nationality. In alien lands, in distant seas, the heart leaps up to see it float on high. It speaks at once of aspirations and achievements; it stands at once for memory and for hope. It is a pledge; it is the solemn covenant of our common liberties. It is a badge of brotherhood and of a common destiny. It links together, by an indissoluble tie, with the Nation's past and future, the whole mighty family of her living sons. It should stand for majesty and might. It should stand for purity and justice and honor. If we would respect the majesty of the flag we must keep it the badge of worth as well as the badge of power, that all men, unchallenged, shall make haste to pay obeisance to it. (From the letter of Hon. Robert S. Rantoul, president of Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.)

The Stars and Stripes.

[Monroe Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Brockport, N. Y.]

The following should be observed when proper respect would be paid to the United States flag:

It should not be raised before sunrise and should be lowred at susnet. It should never be allowed to touch the ground in the raising and lowering of it.

When the national colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt, and if sitting, arise, stand at attention, and men and boys should uncover.

On Memorial Day, May 30, the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon and full staff from noon to sunset.

When the flag is displayed at half staff, as a sign of mourning, it is lowered to that position from the top of the staff. It is afterwards hoisted to the top before it is finally lowered.

When the Star Spangled Banner is played, all present should rise and stand until the end. The playing of it as a part of a medley should be discouraged.

The national flag should never be used as a covering unless it be placed over an altar with the blue field at the left, and nothing should rest upon it but the Bible. When the flag is hung lengthwise, the blue field should be at the right as one faces it.

Under the New York State flag law it is a crime, punishable by fine or imprisonment, to place any word, figure, mark, or picture upon the flag, or to use

it as a trade-mark or for advertising purposes, or otherwise to deface, defile, mutilate, or desecrate the national or State emblem.

The flag should never be used as a whole or part of a costume.

When on shore the flag should never be dipped or lowered for a salute.

When the national and State or other flags fly together, the national flag should be placed on the right.

Old Glory is the oldest flag of all nations. Show your respect for it by taking it in during a storm and at night.

Burn faded and worn out flags with great respect and when possible replace them with new ones.

National anniversaries when the flag should be displayed: Washington's Birthday, February 22; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Memorial Day, May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4.

Standard salute to the flag: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

(Mrs. G. H.) ELIZABETH G. ADAMS,
Chairman of Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag.

(Mrs. George B. Macfarlane, of Missouri, chairman of the national flag committee, at the time of the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress [but it is here regretfully stated has died since then], secured the following code or rule of flag etiquette in the Army and Navy and recommended it to her committee as a source of instruction. It is being so used.)

1. The flag should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset. It should not be displayed upon stormy days or left out over night.

2. When the flag is displayed at half staff for mourning, it is lowered to that position from the top of the staff. It is afterwards hoisted to the top before it is finally lowered.

3. When the flag is formally raised all present during the ceremony should stand at attention, with hand raised to the forehead ready for the salute.

4. The correct salute to the flag, as required by the regulations of the United States Army, is: Standing at attention, raise the right hand to the forehead over the right eye, palm downward, fingers extended and close together, arm at an angle at 45°. Move hand outward about a foot, with a quick motion, then drop to the side.

5. When the colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if a man or boy, and if walking, halt; if sitting, rise, stand at attention, and uncover.

6. Whenever possible, the flag should be flown from a staff or mast, but should not be fastened to the side of a building, platform, or scaffolding.

7. When flags are used in unveiling a statue or monument they should not be allowed to fall to the ground, but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

8. When the flag is used out of doors it should always be allowed to fly in the breeze. When clusters and draping of colors are desired bunting or cloth should be used, but never the flag.

9. When our national flag and State or other flags fly together, or are used in decorating together, our national flag should be on the right.

10. For indoor decorations the flag can only be used as drapery, it can not be used to cover a bench or table, desk or box, or where anything can be set or placed upon the flag. For indoor decorations the flag may be caught up

in many artistic fashions, and used with bunting, garlands, plants, and flowers, but should never be placed below a person sitting.

11. When used on a bier or casket at a funeral the stars should be placed at the head. In no case should the flag be allowed to touch the ground.

12. The flag must not be marred by advertisements nor desecrated on the stage.

13. It is an unwritten law in the Navy that the flag is never to be washed; it is always to be considered immaculate.

14. When the Star-Spangled Banner is played, all present should rise and stand at attention until the end. The playing of it as part of a medley should be prohibited and should not be played as an exit march.

15. The only Federal legislation with regard to the flag forbids the registration of any trade-mark which consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, etc. The flag salute adopted by the Naval Section, Daughters of the American Revolution, and by our military schools, the Boy Scouts, and other organizations, is:

"I pledge allegiance to my flag, and to the Republic for which it stands; One Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice to all."

Our most important holidays, when the flag should be displayed at full staff, are: Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Inauguration Day, March 4; Memorial Day, May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Star-Spangled Banner Day, September 14; Surrender of Yorktown, October 19.

TWO NEW FLAGS.

Through the efforts of two Daughters of the American Revolution, two new flags have been created, one a State flag, the other a city flag.

Illinois has now a State flag and on March 29, 1916, it was unfurled for the first time in two places; one in Galesburg, Ill., in the front window of the Evening Mail, and the other was exhibited at Ottawa, before the Nineteenth Annual Conference of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Illinois State flag idea originated with Mrs. George A. Lawrence, of 590 North Prairie Street. During her service as State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Lawrence began the promotion of the idea and by diligent efforts has finally brought about its realization. She started the campaign for the flag in 1913 and pushed it actively in 1914 and 1915. Learning that many States of the Union had distinctive flags and that Illinois has had none, Mrs. Lawrence interested Daughters of the American Revolution chapters all over the State in the project of securing a State banner for Illinois.

A prize of $25 was offered by Mrs. Lawrence for the best design and 35 chapters responded with designs, the Rockford Chapter being awarded the prize. The board of judges was composed of Lewis G. Stevenson, secretary of State; Francis G. Blair, superintendent of Illinois schools; Hugh Magill, member of the art commission of the State, and Charles C. Craig, supreme court justice.

At the last session of the legislature, favorable action was taken on the State flag, Senator Raymond D. Meeker, of the Twenty-fourth district, introducing a bill in the upper house and Thomas N. Gorman, of Peoria County, presenting the matter to the house. The bill passed both houses and is now law.

The bill, which was senate bill 446, is quoted herewith:

Whereas it is useful and advantageous for a State to have a distinguishing insignia or banner for the use of its military, civic, and other organizations, and of individuals when meeting or cooperating with the representatives of other States; and

Whereas the great State of Illinois has no such emblem or insignia fixed or designated by any law; and

Whereas the use of the great seal of the State of Illinois is prohibited by statute, except as directed by law, and it appearing that the emblem upon said seal would be a most appropriate insignia for the uses indicated herein; Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the general assembly,* That the production of the emblem only on the great "seal of the State of Illinois" be authorized and permitted when reproduced in black or in the national colors upon a white sheet or background for use as a State banner, or insignia, under the direction and subject to the restrictions provided by the laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois as to the United States or State flag or ensign.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful for the secretary of state as custodian of the "great seal of the State of Illinois" to permit at his discretion the inspection and examination of said seal for the purpose of copying or reproducing the emblem only on the same for the uses and purposes authorized by this law.

With the expiration of Mrs. Lawrence's term as State regent, the new regent, Mrs. Page, requested that the campaign for the flag be continued, and Mrs. Lawrence was delegated to carry it on. She brought the matter to a head in January, 1915, and succeeded in securing the sincere cooperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the State. Then it became her duty to secure legislative action, and her efforts here also were successful. The secretary of state, Mr. Stevenson, was a loyal coworker with Mrs. Lawrence for legislative action.

After a design was adopted, Mrs. Lawrence had two of the banners made. She submitted one of them to the Daughters of the American Revolution conference at Ottawa, together with her final report. The other banner was generously loaned to the Mail, to give people of Galesburg an opportunity to see the splendid State insignia.

Illinois has the Daughters of the American Revolution to thank for its State flag, but first of all it should give credit to a Galesburg woman, Mrs. Ella Park Lawrence, who originated the idea, promoted it, and ultimately realized it for the public good.

The flag is of heavy white taffeta, bound all around with yellow fringe. The insignia of the State of Illinois is painted in oil in the center of the flag. The insignia shows an eagle with spread wings bearing in its beak a ribbon on which is printed, "National Union" and "State Sovereignty." A shield, an olive branch, and a brace of arrows are shown at the eagle's feet.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., was incorporated in 1850 and adopted a seal. February 14, 1857, a new city charter was adopted and on July 17 a slight change was made in the seal. By 1915 the seal in use in some manner had been slightly changed. The Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, knowing of the difficulties many States and cities had encountered in the unauthorized changes of their official seals and arms, even the seal of the United States having suffered through carelessness, and of the civic value of such an historical asset, was desirous of placing the device of the seal of the city in a position of permanent honor on a municipal flag. Their desire to perpetuate history was not actuated by any spirit of criticism of a flag adopted in 1896. The Evening Press with praiseworthy enterprise had offered a prize for the best design for a city flag. Out of 600 designs, the committee appointed by the Press accepted one entered under the name of Mr. William M. Clarke. After some alterations by the committee it was accepted.

A committee from the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, composed of Mesdames James H. Campbell, I. Platt Powell, Edwin F. Sweet, Frank D. Harter, and L. Victor Seydel, after conferring with the Evening Press and others who were interested in the first city flag, and with their cordial approval sent a resolution to the common council asking that the device of the seal of 1850, omitting the beaded circles and using the words "Grand Rapids, Michigan," be placed on a flag to be of blue, the center bar of white on which was to be placed the device of the seal in blue. It was desired to have a civic flag that would unite harmoniously with the blue field of the State flag and the red, white, and blue of the national flag. The two blue bars symbolize the loyalty of the two divisions of the city, and the white the Grand River with the city arms uniting the two. July 26, 1915, the common council by a unanimous vote rescinded the action of March 9, 1896, relative to a city flag and adopted the report of the committee from the common council, consisting of Aldermen William de Boer, H. C. White, and George E. Rogers, which gave to the city a flag based upon the city's history. The committee from the local chapter sent an original document, bearing a Turner seal of 1850 obtained from the public library, and an impression of the present seal from the office of the city clerk to the flag manufacturers. Small

silk flags based upon these seals were presented to the common council by Mrs. James H. Campbell and Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, and were accepted, thus making the device the city's arms. This symbol of the city has been used but three times in the 65 years of the city's life. It forms the keystone in the arch of the Ryerson Library. It is engraved on the beautiful book plate of the library. It is on the bronze table placed by the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter and the city on the stone bowlder in memory of the Civil War Camps, Kellogg and Lee, on the Central High School grounds. Grand Rapids is the only city in Michigan which has a municipal flag officially adopted. The civic flag should be displayed on city buildings.

The State of Iowa has had descendants of Betsy Ross, who were chapter members:

Jean Espy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Fort Madison, Iowa, had for several years, as an honorary and honored member, Mrs. Rachel Wilson Albright, a granddaughter of Betsy Ross, * * * in whose home she was reared.

During the last several years of her life she was engaged the greater part of her time in making small silk flags. * * * Doing all the delicate stitching upon each one herself, and suitably inscribing them in her own handwriting as being the handiwork of the granddaughter of Betsy Ross. There are hundreds of these flags now throughout our broad land.

One of the last she made was about 4 feet in length, which she presented to St. Luke's Church, inscribing it on April 7, 1905, her last writing, her age being 92 years and 9 months.

She was a member of this church from its organization to her death. In making these flags she used small needles, No. 10, which she threaded more deftly and quickly with No. 200 thread than most women do with coarser sizes.

But it was not her physical characteristics that endeared her to her friends, but her strong and lovable character. She was a brave, Christian woman of great intelligence, knowledge, and true culture. She and her mother, Mrs. Wilson, the daughter of Betsy Ross, are both buried in the city cemetery at Fort Madison, Iowa, and this chapter keeps a flag on each grave.

The following accounts of chapter activities with regard to the flag are given as concrete examples of what is being done by chapters all over the country:

CUBA.

It is especially noteworthy that loyal Americans not living in this country take especial pains to emphasize their nationality. The flag is always hoisted on Flag Day and on all patriotic holidays as well as Sundays at the residence of United States Vice Consul Springer, which is the home also of his sister, the regent of Havana Chapter, Habana, Cuba, and his sisters, Miss Grace Springer and Miss Ines Virginia Springer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Thomas Marshal Chapter, of Washington City, was hostess Tuesday evening, April 11, 1916, at the Young Men's Christian Association,



FLAG DAY CELEBRATION IN CHICAGO BY THE GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN CHAPTER, MRS. LEWIS K. TORBET, REGENT.

and presented a silk flag, mounted, to the Mount Vernon Club of boys. Mrs. Jessie Burgess Acker, State chairman of the committee of Children and Sons of the Republic presided and arranged a most delightful patriotic and musical program, which opened with the singing of America by the boys. Mrs. Frank Foster Greenawalt, State regent, gave a brief history of the club. Miss Margaret V. McCabe, regent, introduced Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, who presented the flag to the State regent and gave a most interesting talk to the boys.

Mrs. Brackett, of Chicago, sang, and then Representative Richard W. Austin, of Tennessee, presented the flag, in behalf of Mrs. Acker, to the club and gave an account of his visit to the Philippines and China. Joseph Watson, the youthful president of the club, accepted the flag and expressed the thanks of the boys.

Senator T. B. Catron, of New Mexico, gave an account of his personal knowledge of Francisco Villa, and also spoke of an oak tree he had seen in Russia that was the result of the planting of an acorn carried from near the tomb of Washington. Refreshments were served by the chapter, with the boys acting as waiters and enjoying themselves immensely. Mrs. Brackett, of Chicago, and Mr. White, of the District, were the vocalists of the evening, with Mr. Van Zant at the piano. Mr. De Gast, director of the boys' building of the Young Men's Christian Association, assisted Mrs. Acker in carrying out the program.

Many outside guests were present besides the club of boys, which numbers about 25.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Aloha Chapter, of Honolulu, celebrated flag day, June 14, 1916, by assisting the Pan Pacific Club in its celebration at the Capitol Grounds, and presented a flag to the club. It has also prevented desecration of the flag by notifying one hat-cleaning establishment to change its sign, a painted flag, upon which was painted an advertisement and a picture of a hat. Notified four merchants and head of Japanese Merchants' Association to cease selling cravats, a part of which was a flag. Notified three merchants to change window decorations where flags were used and allowed to trail on the floor of the window.

ILLINOIS.

National flag day, June 14, commemorating the creation of the American flag, 139 years ago, was celebrated by the **General Henry Dearborn Chapter,** of which Mrs. Lewis K. Torbet is the regent, on the grounds of the municipal pier, by the dedication of a 70-foot flagstaff and the raising of the flag, at 4 o'clock. A triangular plot of ground, just west of the pier and at the entrance to the municipal

park, was given to the chapter by the harbor board, it being named by the regent, the General Henry Dearborn Triangle, and dedicated by her to the boys and girls of Chicago in perpetuity. The ceremony was featured by the presence of Mrs. William Nelson Pelouse, a member of the chapter and sister of Mayor Thompson, and of Mrs. William Hale Thompson. The flag was raised by Miss Elizabeth Bird and Master Joseph Graham. The boy scouts in large numbers aided in the ceremonies, every one standing attention, as the reveille was sounded. The Star Spangled Banner was sung by Miss Mildred Pillinger. Mayor Thompson being unable to attend, was represented by Maj. John V. Clennin, who on behalf of the mayor accepted the gift for the city. Rev. John P. Brushingham gave the benediction. The flagstaff and flag was a gift to the chapter, a bronze tablet at the base of the staff reading:

> Given in the name of the General Henry Dearborn Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Chicago, Illinois, by Amaria G. Cox, Flag Day, June 14, 1916.

The chapter is only 2 years old, having a membership of over 200. Last year on the lot of the Immanuel Baptist Church, 2320 Michigan Boulevard, a similar staff and flag was given in the name of the chapter on Flag Day and it is the intention of the chapter yearly hereafter to make a like gift.

Since the celebration, the regent has passed away, having lived a beautiful life, full of service.

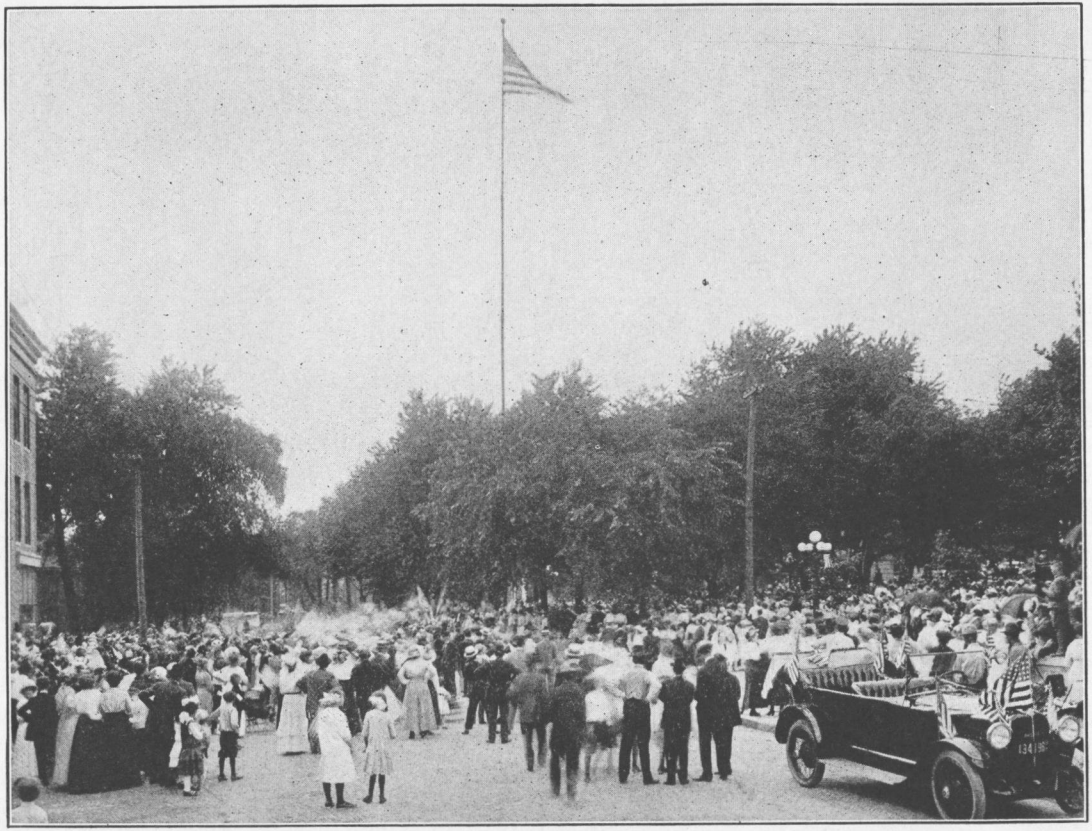
INDIANA.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, of Indianapolis, gave a garden party on Flag Day, June 14, with James Whitcomb Riley and the Sons of the American Revolution as guests. It was a brilliant and impressive occasion. This chapter has planned an entire year's program on the flag.

General Francis Marion Chapter, of Marion, gave 7,000 leaflets teaching loyalty to our flag to the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grade teachers in Grant County. These were in simple language, and were gummed on the back and each pupil pasted one in the book he used most. Six thousand leaflets, a copy of part of the eloquent letter on the flag by Hon. Robert S. Rantoul, president of the Essex Institute, of Salem, Mass., were given in like manner to the seventh and eighth grades and the high schools.

IOWA.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter, of Ottumwa, has distributed flag leaflets in three ward schools. Several teachers are Daughters of the American Revolution members. Chapter members visit schools and participate



FLAG DAY CELEBRATION BY ELIZABETH ROSS CHAPTER, OTTUMWA, IOWA.

in flag drills. In 1916 the chapter promoted a public celebration of Flag Day, the purchase and erection of a 100-foot steel flagpole, and presentation of two flags to the city—one large and one storm flag. The amount of money expended for this celebration was $475.

MICHIGAN.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, of Kalamazoo, realizing that at no time in our history have the Stars and Stripes meant so much to the American people, carefully planned ceremonies for Flag Day that were unusually elaborate. Invitations were extended the public and normal schools of the city to participate in the celebration, and 1,200 children marched, carrying flags. Stirring speeches were given by Maj. Balch and Supt. Hartwell, of the public schools; Mrs. Blood, acting regent, and Mrs. J. A. Starkweather, who told the story of the flag. The flag salute and ritual were given and the flag was raised on the flagpole presented to the city by the chapter a few years ago. All the children of the Republic clubs participated and led the children in salute and ritual, while the Sons raised the flag. The Star Spangled Banner was sung by all and thus ended the most auspicious Flag Day ever held in Kalamazoo.

Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter, of Adrian, was honored by being requested to present a flag to Company B, Thirty-second Michigan, who have been called to the border. The regent, Mrs. Louise Barnum Robbins, requested the favor of presenting it personally, in honor of her late husband, a Civil War veteran. Over 5,000 persons were present on June 21, at the presentation, when Mrs. Robbins, standing on the front porch of her home, with the military companies standing at attention in a hollow square in front of her, told the soldiers why she was giving them the flag, and in closing gave a most eloquent tribute to our national flag which for 130 years has been the banner of this free Nation, closing with the words: "I give you this flag unsullied. May the Great Commander of us all help you to keep it so, and bless you."

Descending the steps, accompanied by the honorary color bearer carrying the flag, Mrs. Robbins gave it over to the color guard, who bore it away, carrying it around the hollow square and back to their positions in the front of the company, amidst general applause. The band then struck up Star Spangled Banner, hats were removed, and all stood at attention. Rev. F. A. Perry in a forceful speech, filled with patriotic fervor, accepted the flag for the company, and at the conclusion of his remarks the crowd slowly dispersed.

Ludington Chapter, of Ludington, celebrated Flag Day, June 14, 1916, by presenting a flag to the Carnegie Public Library with due ceremony, in which the clergy, public men, school children, members

of the Grand Army of the Republic, and citizens generally participated. Flag codes have been hung in the post office, the railway station, the library, and the meeting place of the boy scouts.

Saginaw Chapter, of Saginaw, gave a flag to Home for the Aged; presented flags to Junior Civic League and Children of the Republic Clubs; placed flag codes in public schools, both Protestant and Catholic, and in most public buildings and churches, and expects to continue this work. Has placed the flag in proper position several times back of presiding officer at conventions. Has published Etiquette of the Flag and Michigan Flag Law many times.

MISSOURI.

The following account of an anniversary celebration, in which the flag took an important part, was given by the historian of the **Maryville Chapter,** of Maryville:

When our townspeople decided to celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the first town-lot sale the Daughters of the American Revolution were asked to take part.

As the anniversary occurs on the national Flag Day we decided our part would be a flag raising, together with the history of the first flag ever raised in our town or county.

The first flag was made by Emma Ray, a lineal descendant of Ensign William Hungate, of Virginia, a Revolutionary soldier. At the time of the first town-lot sale our town consisted of a store, blacksmith shop, maybe a saloon, and a few cabins or dwellings, surrounded by vast rolling prairies, with only here and there a cabin where some brave householder had ventured to face the privations and hardships of a western frontier. When, soon after the lot sale, they began to plan for a Fourth of July celebration, it was found that not a flag was to be had among the entire population. What would a celebration be without a flag? One Emma Ray, daughter of a farmer that had come from near Bardstown, Ky., and settled on the prairie near the town site, decided they must have a flag. She visited the little store owned and run by a young man named James H. Saunders, purchased material and with her own hands made the flag of 13 stripes and 23 stars, and on the day of the celebration the young storekeeper raised it to position on the flagstaff.

Since we have a daughter, a granddaughter, a sister, and a niece of Emma Ray, all members of our chapter, we feel that we have more than a passing interest in this flag and its history.

These ladies made a duplicate of the first flag of 13 stripes and 23 stars. This flag was carried by four young girls of our chapter, holding it by the four corners, who, followed by the Daughters of the American Revolution of our chapter, marched to the courthouse square, where from an elevated platform the Rev. Lewis M. Hale made a splendid historic address, after which Uncle Jimmie Saunders, the "storekeeper" of long ago, his hair now white with the frost of 92 winters, stood in almost the same spot, facing an immense throng, amid prolonged applause, and again unfurled Old Glory to the breezes of grand old Missouri. Capt. Hyslop, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic post, stepped forward and led in three rousing cheers for Old Glory; then followed with three more for Uncle Jimmie Saunders, and three for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Many eyes were dimmed with tears at sight of this venerable old man taking part in a patriotic demonstration. The crowd seemed wild with enthusiasm, while a spirit of loyalty and patriotism seemed to pervade the air.

Thus ends our part in the anniversary program, but we feel the story of the first flag would not be complete without the little romance that is a part of its history. While the young "storekeeper" had come from near the same place in Kentucky as had Emma Ray, neither had ever heard of nor seen the other until she appeared in the store to purchase goods for a flag. So favorably was he impressed with the comely young girl that he courted and married her. They reared their family here and have always been factors in the promotion of public welfare, loved by all that knew them.

Mrs. Saunders was a true Daughter of the American Revolution, although she went to her reward long before that organization had an existence, but her husband still lives to bless our lives with his smile and gracious manner.

The duplicate flag will be treasured among our chapter's historic collections.—(Mrs. J. F. Montgomery, historian.)

NEW YORK.

Captain Israel Harris Chapter, of Granville, has erected a memorial. It consists of flagstaff 55 feet high mounted on two bases, upper base 3 by 3 feet, lower base 4 by 4 feet. The flag floating from the staff is a large one, 8 by 16 feet. A bronze tablet is affixed to the upper base bearing the following inscription: "In memory of Captain Israel Harris, May 30, 1916."

Monroe Chapter, of Brockport, has placed about 800 flag leaflets in the books of the school children of Brockport, including the normal and high schools. The rules governing the flag were compiled by Mrs. George H. Adams, chairman of the Monroe Chapter committee, to prevent desecration of the flag. The chapter has corrected the use of the flag as follows: Advertising matter attached to the flag; the flag used as a covering for a pulpit with many things placed upon it and advertising matter attached to it; the use of Dennison crêpe paper, upon which the flag had been printed, as a floor covering in a show window upon which shoes were placed; in the shoes were cards upon which the United States flag and the price of the shoes were printed; the flag used as a trade-mark, also as part of a costume.

OHIO.

Columbus Chapter, of Columbus, observed Flag Day, June 14, 1916, by making a historical pilgrimage to an old graveyard and marking the grave of a woman, Ann Simpson Davis, who carried messages between Washington and the other officers when she was a girl 14 years of age. It also presented a flag to a school. The committee has been very active in suppressing a number of cases of desecration of the flag in advertisements and the sale of paper napkins and other articles on which are representations of the flag.

Sycamore Chapter, of Peebles, Adams County, held a Flag Day picnic at Treber Inn, near Dunkinsville, Ohio, next to the oldest building of its kind in Adams County, built 1797, still owned by the Treber family. The chapter has had the flag salute taught in county schools.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Phoebe Bayard Chapter, of Greensburg, at its annual meeting elected Mrs. John C. Silsley as regent. The retiring regent, Mrs. John J. Houseman, presented the chapter with 21 beautiful flags, all closely associated with history. They will be used for decoration in the proposed chapter house. As each flag was displayed Mrs. Houseman read its history. They were as follows:

The flag planted by Columbus on the soil of the New World in 1492.

The flag designed by Columbus for the New World.

One used by Sebastian Cabot, who landed at Labrador in 1497.

The flag of England used at Jamestown and until June 14, 1777.

The New England colonial flag of 1686.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony flag without the cross.

Cromwell's flag first unfurled at Taunton, Mass. The first to use the motto "Liberty and union."

The "pine tree flag" used by Massachusetts in 1775.

A liberty flag with evergreen tree on it.

A liberty flag carried during the Revolution. The coiled rattlesnake was designed by Patrick Henry for the Culpeper minutemen.

The Bunker Hill flag of 1775, and carried by the colonists June 17.

The rattlesnake flag of 1776, and using the words, "Don't tread on me."

"Washington's headquarters flag," called in England "the rebellious stripes," and hoisted by John Paul Jones over the *Alfred* when he said, "The flag of America floats for the first time over an American man-of-war."

The crescent flag, similar to the one Sergt. Jasper rescued at Fort Moultrie.

The first flag officially adopted by the United States, June 14, 1777, and first used in actual military service at Fort Stanwix, N. Y., August 6, 1777. This was also used at Brandywine September 14, 1777, in its first battle.

The United States flag of 1795, with 3 horizontal bars of 5 stars each, 1 for every State in the Union, and with 15 stripes.

The flag of 1812.

The Union Jack used for United States ambassadors, ministers, and pilots.

The Confederate flag as it appeared in the beginning.

The Confederate flag as it appeared at the close of the Civil War.

The twenty-first flag was a handsome silk flag of the United States to be used by the chapter at its functions.

These examples of flag activities on the part of the chapters by no means cover the ground; the number is so great that it seems best to present here work which is representative of all the chapters, and not to attempt complete detail. Great enthusiasm and interest in the flag is shown by the chapters.



FLAG DAY CELEBRATION OF SYCAMORE CHAPTER.

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

Patriotic education is any form of education which promotes good citizenship.

In the society the work has moved along certain distinct channels: Education of the adult foreigner; education of the foreign child; and education of the southern mountaineer, our own flesh and blood of good revolutionary ancestry; and, finally, the education of our own children in good citizenship.

In a country such as ours, which opens wide its hospitable doors to the entire world, offering to the citizens of all countries the opportunity to acquire a home and subsistence, it is of the utmost importance to assimilate, as quickly as possible, the alien element, to teach the foreigner our mode of life, and make him one of us.

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has attacked this problem vigorously. With the adult foreigner the education has taken three forms: Instruction by means of lectures, instruction by means of guide book, and academic training.

LECTURES TO FOREIGNERS.

The idea of instructing the immigrant by means of lectures in his own tongue originated with the Buffalo Chapter, of which Mrs. John Miller Horton is regent.

This work was begun in 1899; at that time Buffalo had a population of 75,000 Poles and 25,000 Italians. These lectures are illustrated with stereoptican views. The first lecture was given in a hall without seats to an audience of 600. Now thousands attend. These lectures have become a part of the regular work of the chapter, which appropriates annually $300 for it. One year the chapter spent $1,500 for it. The work has spread all over the country, and is particularly successful in cities which have large foreign populations.

LA GUIDA.

The Connecticut Daughters have the distinction of originating the guide-book idea. In 1909 they decided to publish a book which should give to the immigrant practical knowledge of the laws, customs, manners, and ideals of American life in his own language. They engaged Mr. John Foster Carr to write a book and, when completed, they copyrighted it. It has been published in seven different languages; the first edition was published in Italian. It has cost the Connecticut Daughters over $7,000. Seven editions have been published, including a supplement especially prepared for Boston, and a teacher's index for the use of the teachers in the public schools and night schools, which in many places have taken up the guide with enthusiasm as a textbook for their foreign classes.

To Mrs. George Maynard Minor, vice president general from Connecticut, belongs the credit for raising the funds for the publication, and to Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State regent of Connecticut, belongs the credit of promoting the enterprise by every means in her power. To all the Daughters of Connecticut is due great honor and praise for their accomplishment in this great undertaking.

The book has been phenomenally successful. Commendations, unstinted, have been received for it from all over the country and abroad. Italy has conferred a decoration upon Mr. Carr and presented libraries located in chapter towns with 50 Italian books each.

A direct result of the publication of the guide has been the organization, by permission of the Connecticut Daughters, of a new society known as the Immigrant Education Society, of which John Foster Carr is director, with a council composed of eminent men and women from all over the United States.

ACADEMIC TRAINING.

Springfield, Mass., has established the American International College for Immigrants. It aims to teach foreign-born young men and women to know our country, obey its laws, and respect its institutions, and to fit them to become leaders in good American citizenship among their own country men and women in the United States. This is the only college in the country which these students can enter without a previous preparation in English, which they have not been able previously to acquire; the only college in which foreign-born young men and women are especially trained for patriotic educational work.

The school receives students from 16 years of age upward. The average age of those in attendance is 22 years. There are 17 different nationalities enrolled. To meet the needs of these students there are three departments—the introductory, academic, and collegiate.

The introductory course is for those who have no knowledge of English, but can read and write in their own language.

The academic and collegiate courses are those usual for such department. There is a special American citizenship department.

This educational institution, while not originated by the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been adopted by them, especially in Massachusetts, and has been selected as one of the means of patriotic education, and therefore worthy of support. A fund is being collected for a Daughters of the American Revolution building in this college. The following amount has been collected during the year:

Alabama	$5.00	Massachusetts	$1,035.25
Connecticut	90.00	Michigan	67.75
District of Columbia	2.00	New Hampshire	59.00
Florida	22.00	Ohio	25.00
Georgia	5.00	Rhode Island	31.00
Illinois	150.00	Texas	1.00
Iowa	45.00	Vermont	80.50
Kentucky	3.00	Total	1,676.50
Maine	48.00		
Maryland	7.00		

CHILDREN AND SONS OF THE REPUBLIC.

In 1901 Mrs. John A. Murphy, of Cincinnati, inaugurated, with the assistance of Miss Anne P. Burkham, also of Cincinnati, boys' clubs, the children of foreigners, for the purpose of educating them in the duties of citizenship. A slightly military form was given to these clubs because of its direct appeal to the boy heart and mind. There were systematic drills and flag salutes. Every effort was made to inspire respect for the flag and the country of which it is the symbol. The drills also inculcated obedience. Simple parliamentary procedure was taught and simple debates on the institutions of the country.

This work, at first confined to Ohio, has in due course of time spread all over the country and is in charge of a national committee.

The States showing the greatest interest in Children and Sons of the Republic are Michigan and Illinois, each reporting 30 clubs. The cities leading in number of clubs are Chicago and Grand Rapids. There are 1,181 children enrolled as members of the Grand Rapids clubs, which are established in the city schools, directed by the teachers, and supervised by the Daughters of Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Mrs. E. M. Davis, chairman. This chapter illustrates what can be done when there is a strong desire to do. The Chicago chapter is another example of splendid accomplishment, and the Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, Ohio, demonstrates a perfectly worked-out system of conducting Children and Sons of Republic Clubs.

Mrs. C. E. Davidson, State chairman of Illinois, sends a fine report of prosperous, well-conducted clubs in seven cities of that State, the majority obtaining in Chicago, where Mrs. L. G. Duval continues to prove her ability as chapter chairman. The George Washington Club of Sons of the Republic, Miss Fudge, directress, "has carried itself as an independent club and for two years has rented its meeting place at Henry Booth House." Each of these clubs exercises a good influence in its neighborhood. The Evanston Club of Minutemen has been divided, the older boys now being Sons of

the Republic. Mrs. C. P. Coffin is very pleased with the success of this club work, under the care of Fort Dearborn Chapter. The clubs in each of the Illinois cities receive the kind attention of the Daughters, who strive to teach personal pride as well as patriotism.

As usual, Michigan make an enviable record. Mrs. J. W. Finney, chairman of the State, finds organization of many clubs accomplished and enthusiasm prevailing in all of them. The yearly State conference held by the Michigan Daughters for the Children and Sons of the Republic clubs is a notable feature. Each Michigan city makes its club prominent upon all public occasions, both civic and patriotic. After the return of the Kalamazoo delegates from congress last April the U. S. Grant and Minutemen Clubs were so impressed by the slogan "Buy a foot of land" that each bought a foot for Continental Hall Office Building.

The newest club formed is at Menominee, called the Menominee Tribe, and these 60 boys are calling upon the "real patriotism" of the Daughters in solving the problem of how best to teach and control them. In some instances the directresses had to provide counsel to extricate the boys from their misdeeds.

Mrs. Wilkins, of Eastman, Ga., "feeling that example is better than precept," attended the county school institute, was accorded the privilege of explaining the object of the Children and Sons of Republic, and as a result of her efforts "14 clubs were organized in the different rural schools of Dodge County."

Mrs. Troupe, Maryland's State chairman, three years ago organized two county clubs. Last November the James McHenry Club was started in Baltimore, and Mrs. Troupe has interested the public-school board of the city of Baltimore sufficiently to have received an invitation to come before them and tell of the workings of these clubs. She will ask that the doors of the Baltimore schools be opened to Children of the Republic, thus affording a permanent meeting place.

Texas has adopted the plan of forming clubs in the county schools as well as city schools. Mrs. H. P. Robertson writes of several flourishing clubs in rural schools, also three obtaining in the city schools of El Paso and one at Temple. Mrs. Macfarlane has established two clubs in Tampa, Fla. One recently organized "of 18 boys who belong to an Italian mission." This chairman declares, "Many more clubs could be formed in Tampa if only leaders could be found."

Mrs. B. L. Miner reports for Iowa: "Twelve clubs, with an enrollment of 400 young foreign Americans, all eager to be taught our conception of patriotism. The George Washington Club, of Des Moines, is very enthusiastic, 'insisting upon weekly meetings.' These boys are Poles and Russians; each one has from one to five relations

engaged in the great European war. On the Fourth of July they held a celebration in the Jewish Settlement House."

Pennsylvania sends a fine account of faithful watchfulness over 12 clubs. Miss Storey, chairman, writes of the Pittsburgh clubs, eight in number. These boys meet weekly in settlement houses, public bathhouses, libraries, and school buildings: "The Bathhouse Club is interesting, but difficult; however ,the young man who is club director seems fascinated by this new species of club boys." This club was recently taken through a large factory, "where the boys were shown how work can be accomplished, where all around is a model of cleanliness." Mrs. Ammon has direct supervision of these Pittsburgh clubs.

Ohio, the pioneer State in Children of the Republic clubs, submits a very interesting account of the year's work in Cleveland and Cincinnati. The board of education of Cleveland "has given the use of the Brownell School Club Room, swimming pool, and gymnasium for two nights a week, from 7 to 9 o'clock, to the Sons of the Republic. Mrs. O. J. Renner, State chairman, says: "I am delighted with this work and expect to see more accomplished during the coming year."

Mrs. Joy writes that "Wisconsin has not done much in Children and Sons of Republic in the past year, but the Liberty Boys of '76, organized five years ago, meet regularly and are a credit to their leader, Miss Vomstock."

New York City has acquired several clubs, due to the faithful endeavor of Mrs. Simon Baruch, honorary chairman Children and Sons of the Republic. The first two clubs she established in the Home of the Friendless, where are gathered Italian children of both sexes. She was also successful in arousing interest amongst the teachers and girls in the State Training School for Girls, at Hudson, N. Y. Mrs. Baruch was very much impressed by one of the young girls of this school who repeated, word for word, the Constitution of the United States. New York State and City offer opportunity to Daughters who are willing to lend a friendly, helping hand to the thousands of foreign children who so early in years are forced to plunge into the great whirlpool of life to battle for themselves.

Mrs. Clement J. Stott, chairman of Missouri, feels discouraged over the outlook in that State. She has written to 60 or more chapters, but has met with scant success in finding Daughters willing to assume leadership of clubs. She writes that Miss Nelson, of St. Louis, carries out the Children of the Republic idea in her large kindergarten school; and there is hope of reorganizing the Andrew Jackson Club in the Gillis Home for Orphans at Kansas City.

The New England States report no Children and Sons of the Republic work, except New Hampshire, where some real interest has been shown, notably at Sommers. Miss Hall, chairman, has been

industrious in sending literature to chapters in different parts of the State, but so far she has only achieved two clubs. The latest formed is at Franklin, a group of five Polish girls and one young man. The principal subject taught them just now is "how to speak our language."

Cumberland and Campbell Chapters, of Nashville, Tenn., are holding together the John Marshall and Andrew Jackson Clubs, the first in the Presbyterian Mission, the other in the Nashville Boys' Club.

CHILDREN AND SONS OF THE REPUBLIC CLUB NAMES.

District of Columbia.—Mount Vernon Club of the Young Men's Christian Association, Children of the Republic.

Florida.—Ybor City: The George Washington, the Stars and Stripes Club.

Illinois.—Chicago: George Washington (Sons of the Republic), La Fayette, Alexander Hamilton, Gen. John A. Logan, Col. William Gibbons, Robey, Ida E. F. Noyes, Israel Putnam, Sons of Uncle Sam, Ellen Mecum, John Paul Jones, Thomas Jefferson, Fannie Hammond, Francis Marion (boys and girls); girls' clubs in Chicago: Daughters of Martha, Malvina Tipton, Jane Noyes, Caroline Murphy, White Lilies; Bloomington: The John McLean Club; Elgin: The Minutemen; Galesbury: The Capt. James Lawrence, Oak Park, Abraham Lincoln; Evanston: Minutemen (Sons of the Republic), (club not named); Moline: Sons of Liberty, Old Glory, Martha Washington.

Iowa.—Des Moines: The Liberty Boys, Gen. George Washington, Stars and Stripes, U. S. Grant; Dubuque: Boys and Girls of the Republic; Humboldt: Old Constitution Club; Marshallton: John Paul Jones; Cedar Rapids: La Fayette Club, Lincoln, Paul Revere; Waterloo: Uncle Tom; Boone: Nathan Hale; Onawa: The William McKinley; Fort Madison: (Unnamed club).

Louisiana.—New Orleans: Betsy Ross, Old Glory, Liberty Boys and Girls, Martha Washington, John Paul Jones.

Maryland.—Baltimore County: Commodore Isaac Hull, Patapsco Club; Baltimore City: The James McHenry.

Massachusetts.—Dighton: The Frances Dighton Club.

Michigan.—Ann Arbor: George Washington, Martha Washington; Battle Creek: Gen. Emory Upton Club; Bay City: The Lincoln Club, the Fremont Club; Detroit: Alexander Macomb (Sons of the Republic), Alpheus S. Williams, Nathan Hale, Priscilla Alden, Betsy Ross (seniors and juniors); Grand Rapids: Jefferson Civic Club (four chapters), Lafayette Civic Club (four chapters), Turner Civic Club (five chapters), Paul Revere Civic Club (four chapters), Miles Standish, Bunker Hill, Marquette, Marion, John Ball, Benjamin Franklin, Dolly Madison (two chapters), Hall School Club; Jackson: The Daniel Boone Club, the Gen. Custer, the Rebecca Boone; Kalamazoo: Gen. William Innes Club (Sons of the Republic), Minutemen, U. S. Grant, Admiral Dewey, Mercy Warren; Marquette: The Boys' National; Menominee: The Menominee Tribe.

Nebraska.—(Club names not given).

New Hampshire.—Dover: Margery Sullivan Club.

New York.—New York City: Nathan Hale, Nathaniel Green, Molly Pitcher, Betsy Ross; Hudson: Thomas Jefferson, Mrs. Gurnsey, Baron von Steuben, Olive Whitman.

Ohio.—Cincinnati: Sons of the Republic, Arthur St. Clair, Gen. George Washington, John Paul Jones, the William McKinley, William Henry Har-

rison, President Abraham Lincoln, Oliver Hazard Perry, U. S. Grant; Cleveland: The George Washington (Sons of the Republic), the Abraham Lincoln, Gen. U. S. Grant, Thomas Jefferson; Toledo: The Newton Club, the Patrick Slevens; Canton: The John Stark Club.

Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia: America Club (Sons of the Republic); Johnstown: Benjamin Franklin, one unnamed; Pittsburgh: Gen. John Forbes, Count Pulaski, Daniel Boone, Capt. Christopher Gist, John Ormsby, Gen. John Stanwix; McKees Rocks: George Washington, William Penn, Martha Washington, Elizabeth Hillman; Sayre: Betsy Ross, John Franklin.

Texas.—San Antonio: Asa Danforth; Temple: George Washington, Woodrow Wilson; El Paso: The William B. Travis, Ben Milam, David Crockett; Little River School House, Bell County: The Robert E. Lee.

Washington State.—The George Washington.

Wisconsin.—Milwaukee, The Liberty Boys of '76, Commodore Perry, Boy Patriots.

NEW PLEDGE.

I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands; one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

OLD PLEDGE.

I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands. I pledge my head, my hand, my heart to God and my country—one country, one language, one flag.

GIRL HOME MAKERS.

The society is greatly interested in training the girls of foreign parents in citizenship by way of training them in the duties of home making. It is under the direction of a subcommittee of the national committee on conservation; Mrs. William B. Neff, of Cleveland, the founder of the work, is chairman.

Especial interest in the work of the Girl Home Makers has been a part of the tidal wave of esthusiasm over the preparedness of girls for their part of the world's work which has swept the whole country during the past winter. It is second only to the demand for national military preparedness; but, unlike the latter, is unanimous and provokes no antagonism.

From all avenues of publicity—the daily press, the magazine, the lecture platform, the pulpit, the school board—comes the cry that girls must be specially trained for the important national duty of home making and that the cultural education of a generation ago does not sufficiently equip the woman of to-day.

Never before has the Nation paid such tribute to the importance of the woman's share in its economy. Even legislative bodies have considered it. The increase of interest in the Girl Home Makers is marked by the fact that already 30 States have appointed a State

chairman—the first step toward accomplishment. The first duty of the State chairman is to send to the national chairman for circulars, and then send them with a statement of her own to every chapter in her State. I believe that almost all have done this, and from some come encouraging reports of clubs well started.

Mrs. Will E. Treat, of Missouri, reports a flourishing club in **Hannibal Chapter**, of Hannibal, organized in the spring of 1914. Under the leadership of Mrs. C. M. Fette the club, which is divided into three classes, has a membership of 40, with an average attendance of 30. One class is working on garments; one is hemming towels, making aprons, darning, and doing a variety of needlework; the third is whipping a patchwork bed quilt, each one working on a quilt until she is proficient to make a doll quilt for herself. Each week four girls from class one are chosen to cook, samples of the cooking being served as refreshments—and no fault has ever been found with the cooks! The equipment consists of gifts from the attics of friends. A piano was donated by a music house of the city—a much appreciated gift. Mrs. Treat concludes her report, saying:

> I believe the greatest good comes to these girls, not in learning to cook and sew but in being kept off the street and being taught by example and precept a higher ideal of womanhood than they have ever known. We never realized how much we had accomplished until new members came and we compared them with the old.

From Pueblo, Colo., Mrs. M. J. Galligan and Mrs. A. H. Sproat send a vivid report of the club of **Pueblo Chapter**, saying:

> The beginning of the school year found the girls at Whittaker House clamoring for the cooking and sewing, and impatient at the necessary delay.
>
> In starting the clubs last year several Daughters of the American Revolution ladies gave their services one day a week each, but this year through the generosity of these ladies and others we are able to hire a teacher for the cooking classes of white girls, each class having the same lesson taught in a uniform manner. Each girl has her own small dishes and personally cooks and prepares each recipe given. There is great rivalry in seeing who can make the most perfect dish. There is rivalry all through, even in running from school to be the first at the home, in scrubbing hands to see who is cleanest and smoothest. One wonders that the skin is left.
>
> These girls get into their caps and aprons, copy from the blackboard to their notebooks the recipe for the day, cook the article, and set the tables in readiness to eat the goodies. They take turns in being mother and father, who serve the food and who correct the manners of the other girls, in being waitresses, dishwashers, and so on, while the girl who is housekeeper has to see that the kitchen is in perfect order when they leave.
>
> Any guest visiting the class is invited to the meal. A learned Pueblo man accepted the invitation and absentmindedly pulled out his chair and sat down first, leaving the girls all standing. Not a word was said until after the meal, when the girls all flew to their teacher and broke out with, "Oh, Miss Brown, he sat down first!"
>
> We have a class of colored girls conducted along the same lines, and much credit is due their teacher, Miss Hargrave, who has given her time for two years.

The girls make their caps and aprons, their towels, repair and make over their clothes, bring new material and make it up. They did their Christmas crocheting in class. They had a Christmas tree, each receiving a gift and being served with refreshments. It proved a happy time for the girls, who gave a rising vote of thanks to the chapter.

For the running expenses the chapter voted us $50 last year and again this year, and our instructor is paid by personal subscription. Each girl is requested to bring a penny for each lesson. The average cost of a lesson is 10 cents a class. The curriculum so far has included soup, eggs, tea, coffee, cocoa, study of water, milk and vegetables, cereals, dried fruits, and simple desserts. We have a two-years' course outlined and will give a prize or diploma at the close of it.

Such reports as these two will always make a responsive thrill.

Mrs. Laura E. Beggs, of Peoria, Ill., has started a club in that city, of which I have no report.

Mrs. Willis J. Wells, State chairman of Illinois and also chapter chairman of **Chicago Chapter**, reports that the clubs started under the auspices of her chapter are doing splendidly. One hundred and sixty girls are divided into clubs, which would be larger if they could be accommodated. The house which was rented last year and fitted up by the chapter is already too small. A matron is in charge and the girls are thoroughly interested. I regret not to have a more detailed report of this extensive work.

Baltimore has three clubs under the supervision of Mrs. Sothoron. Mrs. Lilly Tyson Elliott is the State chairman.

New Orleans Chapter has taken steps toward the work among its foreign girls. It will probably be established next year.

Ohio has the largest number of clubs of any State, being a State in which foreigners abound.

Columbus Chapter started a class last year of little girls under the supervision of a trained kindergartner. The work was conducted at the South Side Settlement House. A cottage of four rooms was made from a piano box. It was painted outside and had real doors and windows. A kitchen, dining room, and living room were properly furnished. The children were taught how to make the model bed and how to keep the house clean. A family of dolls represented parents and children and the pupils were thus taught the family tie and the proper treatment of each other. A set of dishes and silver was bought on which the club was given a party in June. The parents of the little ones agreed that they had learned a great deal in a short time.

Cincinnati Chapter reports that it is justly proud of its Girl Home Makers. Twenty-five little girls are learning to be good American housewives. In visiting the homes the greatest need was found in American homes, but the foreigners were the most anxious to learn. On Tuesday afternoons a domestic science teacher gives

lessons in plain cooking, and on Thursday members of a committee give lessons in sewing and housekeeping. The cooking class made such an impression that the Bethel workers asked to use the club utensils and recipes for their work. The chapter is much encouraged and intends to continue the work.

Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, has two clubs, one of girls from 10 to 12 years old, the other from 12 to 14, comprising about 20 girls each. They meet after school in a cheery room in a new school building. The rest of the girls meet in the evenings, as they are employed during the day. All are taught to sew by hand, making various garments of material furnished by the chapter. The older girls completed simple white dresses. The teacher tries in friendly talk to inspire and lead the girls to better things than they had known. One of the girls is now doing the sewing of her family. A happy day, with dinner at the Young Women's Christian Association camp was given them. It is intended to continue these clubs.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, has just started four clubs.

Moses Cleveland Chapter, Cleveland, has a fine club of girls at the model cottage of Hiram House. They have become proficient in home making, have entertained the chapter many times, and will be ready to graduate in another year. Some of the girls had to go to work this year, but refused to give up their places in the club to other girls. They manage, by coming late, to keep their places. They will be ready to graduate in another year.

Western Reserve Chapter still has its pioneer club, the Martha Washington, the 12 original members having kept together for four years and a half, a remarkable circumstance in the transient class from which they are drawn.

Some of the girls have moved to distant parts of the city, but come back to their beloved club. With six girls of another club who by special training have overtaken them, they will be given diplomas in June with appropriate commencement exercises. They have learned to do their work well and thoroughly, having some of them filled positions during the summer with their teachers and members of the chapter with success. All of them have had practical work in the settlement. It has been possible for the housekeeper to go away and leave two or more of these girls to prepare and serve the dinner for the settlement family of six or eight persons, which they have done to her satisfaction. The oldest girl is now 13. They are making pretty white dresses for their graduation.

In May of last year the Home Makers were invited to give their playlet, Banishing the Brownies, at the Woman's Club, for the regular Saturday program. It was a great success, the little apartment having been placed in the ballroom beforehand, where the



CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS UNDER THE CARE OF HOLLYWOOD CHAPTER, HOLLYWOOD, CAL.

audience gathered at 2 o'clock. The children came marching up from the private car, which had been given them for the occasion by the Cleveland Electric Co., 120 strong, in their beautiful red, white, and blue uniforms, and gave the play without a mistake, as fresh and pretty and sweet as though they had never heard of the Hay Market. Afterwards they were allowed the great privilege of playing on the lawn for an hour, where they made a wonderful picture.

For two summers past they have had a tiny farm on the porch roof of the settlement, a farm 20 feet long by 8 feet wide and 12 inches deep, for which they carried up the earth themselves in baskets. Here grow the only green grass and leaves in this smoky region. A real little house and barn accommodate the doll family and celluloid stock, while a tiny pond supplies the duck and swan with swimming space. It is an object lesson to the 200 Home Makers who are permitted to watch it, the little ones taking turns in weeding and watering, and more than one has looked forward to the day when she can have a real farm in the country.

On the Fourth of July the children were taken to Gordon Park, where they gave their flag drill and songs and were treated to a fine luncheon, with plenty of ice cream.

Western Reserve Chapter has only 200 Home Makers, in 18 clubs, because it can not afford to have more. But at least 200 more girls are waiting their turn to become Home Makers as soon as funds can be raised to take care of them. This means that 200 homes of the future will be bettered and brightened by the generosity of one chapter, while if all the homes that will be bettered by this one department of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution could be grouped in one place it would make a goodly village. May it grow to a city!

The Home Makers' Club, a protégé of the **Quemahoning Chapter**, Johnstown, Pa., is progressing nicely in its second summer term. Twenty girls, ranging in age from 9 to 14, of foreign and American parentage, are enrolled and are being taught sewing, housekeeping, and cooking. A charge of 1 cent a lesson is made to develop the proper spirit of pride and independence. The influence of this school is widely felt in the district in which it is located.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.

The chapters are also doing work for the foreign girls, which really is home making, but has not directly formed a part of the Girl Home Makers' committee.

The following are examples of this work:

Marion Chapter, of Fayetteville, Ark., has contributed to a girls' canning club.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter, of Southport, Conn., has a sewing class for young girls held weekly during the months of October to May, inclusive. An instructress was furnished for the class, expenses of the same being defrayed by the chapter. One or more members of the chapter were present at each meeting. Light refreshments are served to the class at the close of sessions. Total expense of the same for the year, $40.19.

The **Abigail Webster Chapter,** of Walpole, N. H., taught a class of seven Polish girls in English several weeks last winter.

The chief interest in the **California Society** has centered in the subject of citizenship education, and in reviewing the work of the chapters for the past year it is very gratifying to observe the growing inspiration to promote education among our alien population.

It is only within a short time that plans have been formulated in accordance with those of the California Commission of Immigration and Housing, which will put the State upon a good working basis for the civic education of the immigrant.

Along the line of work accomplished for the education of aliens may be mentioned the following: Six of the Los Angeles chapters maintained a night class for Russians and Armenians during the summer vacation, and at the opening of the school term in the fall this class was taken over by the board of education. Covina Chapter started a class in citizenship in the public school. Sierra Chapter (Berkeley) has worked faithfully with the board of education for the opening of night classes and for a district teacher to give individual instruction in civics to alien women in their homes; other chapters in the northern district have also worked along these same lines and have received encouraging promises from their boards of education; they have also contributed money for the purchase of textbooks for foreigners attending night classes in San Francisco. Rubidoux and Aurantia Chapters of Riverside gave a banquet to new citizens on the Fourth of July. Pasadena and Martin Severence Chapters, of Pasadena, gave a very successful entertainment to pupils of the Raymond night school, and many other chapters throughout the State have contributed money for maintenance of classes in citizenship education.

FILIPINA GIRLS' SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

The chapters of the country are endeavoring to raise a fund of $10,000 for the education of specially gifted Filipina girls. At present the total amount is about $3,000. The fund is under the chairmanship of Mrs. Caroline E. McWilliams Holt, of Manila, P. I.

The movement to found a Daughters of the American Revolution scholarship endowment fund for Filipina girls is the outcome of three things—the visit to Manila in 1911 of our late honorary president general, Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, and her distinguished husband; the subsequent organization of the Philippines Chapter and a wonderfully interesting experience of Mrs. McWilliams Holt in the islands in 1910–11, when she visited her son, an Army officer, stationed in the islands. At that time she supervised the completion, furnishing, and opening for occupancy the high-school dormitory for native girls at Iloilo, Panay, P. I., for the insular bureau of education, and remained in charge during the school year 1910–11. As a result of this experience Mrs. McWilliams Holt became very much attached to the girls in her care, and conceived the high idea of their character and latent possibilities. She became imbued with the desire to help all Filipina girls to attain an education and to become useful citizens. She has issued an appeal to the chapters in which she cites a number of instances of special merit and ability on the part of Filipina girls.

EDUCATION OF THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINEER.

Mrs. Frederick McCausland Braddock is chairman of the patriotic education committee for southern mountaineers, and her report, as presented to the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress, is so filled with statistics and so permeated with the atmosphere of helpfulness that it is here given entire:

During the last few weeks I have been receiving very interesting reports from many of the southern mountain schools in which they often give in detail full credit for all gifts received during the past year from Daughters of the American Revolution sources.

Miss Katherine Pettit, writing from the Pine Mountain Settlement School, at Pine Mountain, Harlan County, Ky., the school which was founded by William Creech, whose whole life has been lived far back in the Kentucky mountains, speaks gratefully of the assistance rendered the school by the Daughters of the American Revolution this past year, and says also that just now the need is for long-sleeved gingham aprons.

Miss Pettit appends this list of Daughters of the American Revolution contributors:

Cumberland County Chapter, Oaklane, Philadelphia, Pa	$5.00
Samuel Davis Chapter, Bowling Green, Ky	11.45
Daniel Davisson Chapter, Clarksburg, W. Va	1.00
Elizabeth Ludington Hagan Chapter, Morgantown, W. Va	50.00
Colonel George Creghan Chapter, Fremont, Ohio	4.00
La Fayette Chapter, La Fayette, Ind	50.00
Martha Pitkin Walcott Chapter, East Hartford, Conn	5.00
Captain Mollie Pitcher Chapter, Washington, D. C	5.00
Winchester Chapter, Winchester, Ind	10.00
Total	141.45

President Samuel T. Wilson, of Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., in a very appreciative letter states that Marysville College will celebrate a century of service to the mountain people of the southern Appalachians in 1919, the school having been founded in 1819, and that a campaign has been entered into for a centennial fund of $300,000. President Wilson writes that 47 Daughters of the American Revolution chapters and 2 societies Children of the American Revolution have contributed to the scholarships. New England Daughters of the American Revolution chapters have given 35 of these. The following Daughters of the American Revolution endowed scholarships have been received by Maryville College:

1. The Elizabeth Belcher Bullard memorial scholarship, "given in memory of a great friendship," by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Barney Buel, State regent of Connecticut, through the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, Conn., $1,000.

2. The Elizabeth Hillman memorial scholarship, given by Mrs. John Hartwell Hillman, through Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, "in perpetuity for mountain girls in Maryville College," $2,000.

3. The Mary Harwood memorial scholarship, by the Stamford, Conn., Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, $1,000.

Out of the 800 enrollment in Maryville College at least 300 must receive scholarships.

Miss Margaret Henry also writes me from Maryville College that they need funds for the establishment of a department of agriculture, and also for the current salary of the trained nurse.

Rev. Edward T. Mabley, warden of the Helen Dunlap School at Winslow, Ark., an industrial school for the education of the neglected mountain girls of the Ozarks, reports the following gifts from Daughters of the American Revolution sources:

Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky, Ohio	$25
Hot Springs of Arkansas Chapter	25
Gilbert Marshall Chapter, Little Rock, Ark	25
John McAlmont Chapter, Pine Bluff, Ark	100
Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio	10
Kewanee-Illinois Chapter, Kewanee, Ill	25
Seventh Arkansas State conference, Daughters of the American Revolution	25
Captain Basil Gaither Chapter, Little Rock, Ark	25
Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock, Ark	25
L'Anguille Chapter, Marianna, Ark	25
De Soto Chapter, Tampa, Fla	5
Pine Bluff Chapter, Pine Bluff, Ark	25
Tulsa Chapter, Tulsa, Okla	50
Captain Basil Gaither Chapter, Little Rock, Ark	25
Mary Isham Keith Chapter, Fort Worth, Tex	10
Johnstown Chapter, Johnstown, N. Y	50
Hot Springs of Arkansas Chapter	25
Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock, Ark	25
Colonel Martin Pickett Chapter, Batesville, Ark	25
Seventh Arkansas State conference, Daughters of the American Revolution	25
Pine Bluff Chapter, Pine Bluff, Ark	25
Hot Springs of Arkansas Chapter	25
Fort Armstrong Chapter, Rock Island, Ill	5
Gilbert Marshall Chapter, Little Rock Ark	25
Marion Chapter, Fayetteville, Ark	5

Mary Washington Chapter, Mansfield, Ohio	10
Saratoga Chapter, Saratoga Springs, N. Y	25
John Pilchard Memorial Chapter	10
Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky, Ohio	25
Total	730

Rev. Mr. Mabley expresses great appreciation of Daughters of the American Revolution gifts and reports that the Helen Dunlap School has had a very useful and successful year. A number of boxes containing household linen, clothing, and books have also been received from various Daughters of the American Revolution chapters and have been of much service to the school.

Lyman Ward, principal of the Southern Industrial Institute at Camp Hill, Ala., reports that "in spite of hard times this is going to be our best year." Mr. Ward especially mentions one boy who has no parents, and really does not know when he was born, and another boy who was plowing barefoot in the fields all last year—both are deserving and working hard for an education, utterly without means or friends or clothes. He makes a special appeal for help for these deserving boys.

C. Crow Batson, secretary to President William Goodell Frost, of Berea College, Berea, Ky., writes a very appreciative letter, and appends the following list of Daughters of the American Revolution gifts to Berea:

Hollywood Chapter, Hollywood, Cal	$80
Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol, Conn	55
William Haymond Chapter, Fairmont, W. Va	40
Long Island Society, Children of the American Revolution, Brooklyn, N. Y	18
Little John Boyden Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C	5
Total	198

Many letters of inquiry have reached me regarding the Daniel Boone rugs and Rachel rugs and the beautiful homespun coverlids, the old-fashioned ones like those our great-grandmothers made. The girls at Berea College still make these lovely things, all handwork and kettle dyes.

Miss Martha Berry, founder and principal of the Berry School at Mountain Berry, Ga., writes under date of March 15, 1916:

"Our schools are both still greatly in need of help, and I can not tell you how much it means to me when my Daughters of the American Revolution sisters stand by me. During the year from March 1, 1915, to the present date we have received gifts from about 125 chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, mostly small amounts from each chapter, but aggregating quite a substantial aid. I feel that these gifts bring with them especial blessing and that they are the evidence of the most intelligent interest and a spirit of cooperation toward our ideals of building up our American citizenship."

Mrs. T. R. Winsheimer, State chairman of West Virginia, Daughters of the American Revolution, for southern mountain schools, has sent me the following interesting report: The Elizabeth Ludington Hagan Chapter, of Morgantown, gave a $50 scholarship to the Pine Mountain Settlement School at Pine Mountain, Ky., last June. On Washington's Birthday this chapter gave a military card party and an old "coverlet" display for benefit of southern mountain work; this party netted $46, which was bestowed as follows: $20 to the Pine Mountain Settlement School, $1 to Pine Mountain Settlement for "good roads to get out," $15 to the Helen Dunlap School at Winslow, Ark., $10 to Josiah Ellis School at Yancey, Va.

Colonel John Evans Chapter, of Morgantown, sent $1 to Pine Mountain Settlement to apply on new $500 barn. Colonel John Evans Chapter also contributed $5 toward the Patriots' Memorial School, which it is hoped will eventually be built in the southern mountains. Mrs. Charles Hogg, reports that the Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., contributed $10 to a Daughters of the American Revolution mountain school at Georgetown, N. C., and also sent a large box of clothing to the same school.

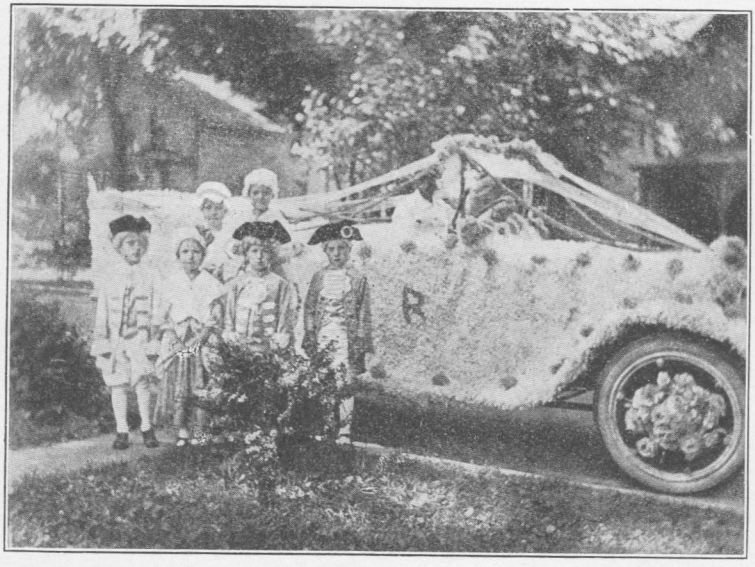
I have had some correspondence with Mrs. H. Kaminski, regent, and Miss Georgia Congden, secretary of the Georgetown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Georgetown, S. C., in regard to assistance for the Daughters of the American Revolution Industrial School, which has been established by their chapter in the outskirts of Georgetown for the education and uplift of the neglected girls of the "swamp country," many of whom are the lineal descendants of Marion's men. Miss Congden feelingly asks if we should not be as interested in the poor waifs of the "swamps" as of the "mountain." Gifts of money, food, clothing, or books will be gratefully received by the Georgetown Chapter to assist in this worthy work.

I have had several interesting letters making numerous inquiries about the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the southern mountains from Mrs. G. M. Selby, of Sheridan, Wyo.; Mrs. William Johnston Taylor, of Orange, N. J.; Mrs. T. R Winsheimer, of Morgantown, W. Va.; Miss Mariam Jamieson, of Wellington, Ohio; Mrs. F. M. Larland, of Stanford University, Cal.; and Mrs. Susan M Laoney, of Palo Alto, Cal.

I have had considerable correspondence with Mrs. Thomas H. Latham, of Atlanta, Ga., secretary of the Ellen Wilson Memorial, "for the Christian education of mountain youth" in regard to our society working in conjunction with the Ellen Wilson Memorial. I have made several addresses about the mountain work before branches of the Ellen Wilson Memorial that desired more specific information than they already possessed.

During the past year I have traveled more than 12,000 miles and delivered more than 50 addresses before Daughters of the American Revolution chapters, woman's clubs, religious bodies of four different denominations, two Daughters of the American Revolution State conferences, and the Daughters of the American Revolution national conference held at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco last September, on the educational work being accomplished in the southern mountains. In every case there was a hearty response in the hearts of my hearers, and I have felt gratified at the contributions for the work that have been forthcoming. In July, at the request of the Ellen Wilson Memorial, I addressed the ministerial alliance in Little Rock, Ark., on the mountain educational work, and requested that each of the clergymen present preach on the subject on the morning of July 4. Since Independence Day in 1915 fell on a Sunday, each one did so. My own rector, Rev. Henry N. Hyde, of Christ Church, made a stirring appeal for the mountain people. Late in August I addressed the meeting of the Daughters of the King, held in connection with the national convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at the Bible Institute in Los Angeles, Cal. The response was immediate, a purse being made up on the spot for certain mountain schools.

During last summer I issued a circular giving specific information about 16 of the southern mountain schools that have been assisted by the patriotic education fund of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. This circular has been in great demand and has been sent to every part of the country.



MARY LITTLE DEERE CHAPTER, OF MOLINE, ILL., TAKES PART IN FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

In these days when the cry everywhere is for "national defense," what a wonderful thing it would be if the teeming millions in the southern mountains were all educated to the extent of being available for national defense in case of need. These are pure American citizens; they are loyal to the American flag and American ideals when properly educated. In our campaign for national preparedness let us begin with the preparedness of the more than 5,000,000 souls in the 100,000 square miles of the southern mountains. Some of our greatest leaders came from this splendid mountain stock, and there are more in the making. Let us help to give them their inalienable right to secure a good education.

The annual report of the treasurer general shows that $4,381.77 has passed through her office for southern mountain schools from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916. It will be noted that most of this money has been given to the large and prosperous schools, and that a very small amount has been widely distributed among the small and weak schools in the more remote and isolated mountain regions. I would make a very special appeal in behalf of the smaller and more needy schools; many of these are doing a noble and splendid work, and many highly educated young men and women are giving their lives to this valuable work with the smallest stipend and poorest school equipment. Let us help these more isolated districts and send encouragement in the way of substantial aid to these brave and courageous souls, who, through Christian grace, are willing to devote their lives and abilities for the education and betterment of the southern mountain people.

Faithfully submitted.

KATHERINE BRADDOCK, *Chairman.*
(Mrs. Frederick McCausland Braddock.)

EDUCATION IN PATRIOTISM OF THE AMERICAN CHILD.

The society has borne in mind the saying that "Charity begins at home," so in its efforts at patriotic education it has not forgotten its own children. This education has taken a variety of forms and has been approached from every possible avenue. The great educational value of parades on the Fourth of July and other holidays has been recognized and the chapters have taken part in them and costumed themselves and children in accordance with the period represented. **The Mary Little Deere Chapter,** of Moline, Ill., furnishes in the accompanying illustration a typical scene.

Under the account of the flag was given the efforts of the chapters to instill reverence in the childish mind, and the adult as well, for the Nation's emblem; the great number of flags presented to various organizations and individuals; the flag laws distributed; the "Use and abuse of the flag" for insertion in school books; the flag ritual and pledge taught have shown the efforts of the chapters to give general education on its significance as typified in "One God, one country, one flag."

To promote the study of American history, prizes and medals, costing during the year $1,857.25, have been offered in the public schools for good standing in history and for best essays on historic topics.

Old 96 District Chapter, of Edgefield, S. C., has submitted one essay by a school girl, won in a prize-essay contest under the auspices of the chapter.

The **Jacksonville Chapter,** of Jacksonville, Fla., has also submitted a prize essay written under the direction of the chapter by a school girl.

Framed copies of the Declaration of Independence have been placed in the public schools.

Story-telling hours have been conducted in the schools.

Pictures representing great periods in the history of the country have been framed and placed in the schools.

All this tending to show that the chapters as members of a great patriotic organization have realized their responsibilities and have taken advantage of their opportunities to promote patriotic education.

WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The work of the welfare of women and children grasps the problems from every angle—mental, moral, physical, legal, religious, political—from the old-fashioned standpoint of shelter and protection to the modern point of view of individual expression.

The following are brief statements of the work of the chapters:

Mobile Chapter, of Mobile, Ala., sent a girl to the State industrial school at Montevallo.

Virginia Cavalier Chapter, of Mobile, Ala., sent a telegram to an Alabama Senator asking him to support the child-labor bill; investigated the matter of seats in stores. The chapter's committee on the welfare of women and children united with the other chapters in the city in sending a girl of the girls' canning club to Montevalla for summer-school work.

Martha Baker Thurman Chapter, of Fort Smith, Ark., gave a stork shower to a burdened member and gave aid to a number of families not touched by other charities.

Robert Nelson Chapter, of Lamar, Ark., had a baby-day program and much interest was manifested.

Palo Alto Chapter, of Palo Alto, Cal., attempts to purify the class of plays represented at local moving-picture theaters.

Wendell Wolf Chapter, of the District of Columbia, visited juvenile court, assisted the board of charities, secured positions for two girls, contributed to Friendship House and to the home for the blind.

Augusta Chapter, of Augusta, Ga., assisted in making the early-closing movement in local stores a success.

Fort Early Chapter, of Cordele, Ga., has put on at the moving-picture theater a Saturday-morning matinée for children. The pictures for these matinées are selected by Daughters of the American Revo-

lution committee, and deal with fairy stories, travel, education, and adventure.

Peoria Chapter, of Peoria, Ill., expended $15 for materials which they made up into garments and gave to the visiting nurses for distribution among the needy.

Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, of Jeffersonville, Ind., observed baby week by having committees visit the children's institutions in the neighboring city of Louisville, Ky., and by investigating birth records in the county.

General James Cox Chapter, of Kokomo, Ind., secured books on the care of the health, particularly the care of babies, from the State board of health and distributed them among mothers.

Clinton Chapter, of Clinton, Iowa, gave $25 for the support of war widows of Battery A, of Clinton, Iowa, and birth expenses of a war baby to the commercial club "home guard."

Loyalty Chapter, of Alexandria, La., has employed a charity officer, who made six visits to sick children in hospital. Five individual cases were assisted, and material help furnished to three. Twleve toothbrushes were distributed to children.

Spirit of '76 Chapter, of New Orleans, La., assisted in the distribution of circulars, urging early Christmas shopping. Eleven of the members gave two days of their time during baby-registration week to assist in that work. The chapter work with the soldiers' families was among the women and children. Milk, food, and clothing were secured for babies.

Jonathan True Chapter, of Phillips, Me., has aided a worthy poor woman and her invalid husband.

Koussinoe Chapter, of Augusta, Me., and **Rebecca Emery Chapter**, of Biddeford, Me., assisted a crippled young woman in securing a musical education.

Attleboro Chapter, of Attleboro, Mass., organized a mothers' club at Richardson School, assisted in the organizing of Dodgeville Social center, and sent five boys to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Submit Clark Chapter, of Easthampton, Mass., contributed clothing for a girl attending the Springfield International College.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, of Kalamazoo, Mich., responded to the call of Julia Lathrop, of the Chidren's Bureau at Washington, for better babies' days or week. Owing to the type of climate the Academy of Medicine (the local association of physicians) suggested the 10th, 11th, and 12th of May desirable dates; cooperated with Child's Welfare League and other organizations in distributing invitations to foreign-born mothers in the city, in the following languages: Italian, Polish, Hungarian, Russian, German, Greek, French. These invitations were responded to and hold a place of honor in the homes.

Marie Therese Cadillac Chapter, of Cadillac, Mich., helped to pay the salary of the matron at the depot.

Saginaw Chapter, of Saginaw, Mich., secured appointment of a woman probation officer. She afterward was made county agent in place of Rev. Swan, who has gone to Mexico with the Home Guards. The chapter loaned a wheel chair and crutches, and at Christmas time gave individual help.

David Reese Chapter, of Oxford, Miss., in conjunction with other club women of the State, urged and secured the passage of the juvenile reformatory bill before the legislature.

Ralph Humphreys Chapter, of Jackson, Miss., did effective work obtaining legislation in recent session conducive to welfare of women and children, so that a juvenile reformatory bill was passed; most progressive prohibition bills were passed.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City, Mo., gave $5 to chairman of committe for welfare of women and children to pay for nurse for sick woman. A boy almost blind was taken to a physician who treated his eyes and fitted him with glasses, so that he was able to get a position in a factory. Food and clothing were given also in a number of cases.

Marshall Chapter, of Marshall, Mo., maintains a rest room on public square for the benefit of women from the country who shop in the city. Cots are provided upon which children may sleep, also a separate rest room for the colored women.

Pike County Chapter, of Louisiana, Mo., has clothed children that they could attend school and go to Sunday school; has given clothes and provisions to women who were needy.

Quivera Chapter, of Fairbury, Nebr., had a lecture by a lawyer on the "Laws of women."

Liberty Chapter, of Tilton, N. H., gave money to needy widow with small children.

Fort Rensselaer Chapter, of Canajoharie, N. Y., assisted in sending a deaf and dumb girl to Batavia, N. Y., and so prevented her marrying an illiterate widower with two children.

New Rochelle Chapter, of New Rochelle, N. Y., helps in every way to better conditions. Reclaimed a girl who left home, and is now earning a living in a department store.

Oneonta Chapter, of Oneonta, N. Y., has a welfare committee, which has worked to raise funds to place a blind baby in blind school in New Jersey. This was successfully accomplished and the committee is constantly cooperating with the woman's club in welfare for women and children.

A member of the **Seneca Chapter**, of Geneva, N. Y., is a local charity officer in connection with the Social Service League. One girl's maintenance for one month at the Helen Bullock Home was paid.

Staten Island Chapter, of Port Richmond, N. Y., has worked for the law preventing children from working long hours, also sent magazines containing a series of lessons on the care of tubercular patients at home to a remote country district where the disease existed, but where there was no doctor.

Bellefontaine Chapter, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, joined with the federated clubs in supporting a public playground for children.

Colonel Jonathan Bayard Smith Chapter, of Middletown, Ohio, gave assistance to girls' club to hold bazar and market.

Wauseon Chapter, of Wauseon, Ohio, cooperated with the local committe in making the baby week a success.

Cateechee Chapter, of Anderson, S. C., took charge of a little girl who was becoming an inveterate beggar and truant from school, probably with her mother's connivance, and placed her under proper surveillance.

Old 96 District Chapter, of Edgefield, S. C., had its charity office distribute 200 tubes of tooth paste to the children of the primary grades of the Edgefield public school; also to the children of the cotton mill school, and three prizes were given to the three children who kept their teeth cleanest and wrote the best composition on this subject.

John Sevier Chapter, of Johnson City, Tenn., has cooperated with the local childs' rescue association.

Old Glory Chapter, of Franklin, Tenn., has secured increased salaries for the teachers in Franklin, Tenn.; has given clothing, food, and books to children who could not have been in school without this help. In this special credit is due to one of the teachers, Miss Mary Pinkerton.

Agnes Woodson Chapter, of Belton, Tex., assisted in taking census of children up to age of 2 years, at solicitation of Texas Health Department.

Thankful Hubbard Chapter, of Austin, Tex., has contributed toward the maintenance of the Traveler's Aid of the city. This society protects young women traveling alone.

Thomas Chittenden Chapter, of Hartland, Vt., took charge of prenatal booth at an exhibition held in White River Junction, Vt., during the week celebrated as baby week.

Ah-dah-wa-gam Chapter, of Grand Rapids, Wis., has aided the State federation in working for better laws. Raised the age of consent from 14 to 16 years. Clothed 50 families.

John Bell Chapter, of Madison, Wis., has done work in the Italian district, both educational and patriotic.

This work has been here given in detail because to classify it or to generalize about it would have been to do it an injustice and would not have given the correct impression. It was necessary to have the doings of chapters speak for themselves.

MEMORIAL DAY.

In no one thing have the chapters shown more reverence than in their observance of Memorial Day. The day is very generally observed, by attending divine service, by marking the graves of soldiers with flags and flowers, by cooperating with other organizations in so doing, and in many instances by honoring the survivors of the Civil War.

SPECIAL MEMORIALS.

Memorials this year have covered a wide range and have been expressed in a variety of ways: Tablets and fountains have been erected, parks and schools named, trees planted, cabinets placed in Memorial Continental Hall, and pictures of Washington and Lincoln presented to schools. Books are also occasionally presented as memorials. And all this done, as Kipling would say, "Lest we forget."

Action has been taken to preserve the memory and honor the achievements of three prominent women.

MEMORIALS TO MRS. DONALD M'LEAN.

On May 19, 1916, the society lost its great leader, the honorary president general, Mrs. Donald McLean.

On Sunday, November 5, 1916, the **New York City Chapter**, of which Mrs. McLean was regent before her election to the presidency, held memorial services in her honor in Old Trinity Church. The services also commemorated Margaret M. Ball, first vice regent, and of Dr. James Nevett Steele, of Trinity Church, for almost 20 years chaplain of the local chapter. Dr. Steele had himself planned the memorial service and had chosen its readings and songs just before his death.

American flags and wreaths of lilies draped Dr. Steele's pulpit and the pews formerly occupied by Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Ball. Dr. Frank B. Reazor, of Orange, N. J., paid tribute to the three in the address of the afternoon. He recalled Mrs. McLean as "one who dealt with life in a large and forceful way, yet never lost sight of its personal side," and said that flags were the fitting memorial for one who had had so great a creative interest in Memorial Hall and the Paul Jones tablet in the New York Hall of Fame. He spoke of the "lifelong patriotic spirit" of Margaret M. Ball as manifested in her mission work and said of Dr. Steele that "those who knew him best had loved him best during nearly a score of years in Trinity Church."

On May 30, 1916, the **Molly Varnum Chapter**, of Lowell, Mass., held memorial services at Spalding House in honor of Mrs. McLean.

Services in her honor will also be held during the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress in April in Memorial Continental Hall.

MEMORIAL TO MRS. EMILY LEE RAGAN.

On the 19th of April, 1916, Mrs. Emily Lee Ragan passed away. It was a strange coincidence which took her away on the date of the Battle of Lexington. In life most active in perpetuating the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, in death she punctuated her services by passing away on the anniversary of the date which brought about that glorious result.

During the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress she was included in the memorial services held at that time. She was given the honor of burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mrs. Ragan was born March 28, 1839, in Madison, Ind. She was married to Henry L. Sherwood, who was first lieutenant of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1894 she was left a widow, dependent upon her own efforts, and entered the field of journalism, and for many years was well known as a newspaper correspondent.

She was among the 18 original organizers of the Daughters of the American Revolution and collaborated with Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood in the Story of the Records of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was also one of those by whose efforts the First Universalist Church was established in Washington, and for 17 years she was secretary of the Woman's National Missionary Society.

During the Spanish-American War she was actively engaged in the work of the soldiers' rest rooms at 1204 Pennsylvania Avenue and was one of the charter members of the Mary A. Babcock Auxiliary, No. 1. She was associated and actively engaged in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Federation of Women's Clubs, and for 20 years was president of the woman's clinic. September 10, 1901, she was married to William H. Ragan, of the Agricultural Department, widely known as an authority on pomology. Mr. Ragan died August 6, 1909.

The last work of her life, and one on which her heart was set, it is declared, was that of the Legion of Loyal Women in their efforts to raise a suitable memorial to Clara Barton. She was a charter member of the Clara Barton Memorial Association.

MEMORIAL TO CLARA BARTON.

Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, was a charter member of the society, and during the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress a resolution was adopted requesting a suitable memorial to her in the new American Red Cross Building. Reference has

already been made to this in the account given of the congress. In addition, Mrs. John A. Logan addressed the congress as follows:

As president of the Clara Barton National Memorial Association, I wish to thank the Daughters of the American Revolution for their enthusiastic indorsement of the movement to build a fitting memorial in the city of Washington to the memory of Clara Barton for her services on the battle fields and in the hospitals of the Civil War, where she ministered alike to the Union and Confederate troops who were sufferers from the casualties of war. Also to perpetuate her heroic work in the adoption of the Red Cross by the Congress of the United States, and for her personal services on more than 20 fields of disaster while president of the American Red Cross.

The association wishes also to thank Miss Janet Richards, the able chairman of the resolutions committee, for the masterful manner in which she presented the resolution to your congress.

"MAINE" MEMORIAL TABLETS.

In the month of February, 1912, the wreck of the battleship *Maine* was raised and floated in Habana Harbor by the engineers of the Navy.

In August of the same year Congress passed an act authorizing "the Secretaries of War and Navy to cause to be made from any parts of the *Maine* or its equipment that were suitable for the purpose, tablets, as relics to be allotted to municipalities, military, naval, and patriotic societies in the United States, former officers and crew of the *Maine*, their heirs or representatives, providing such bodies receiving tablets should defray the cost thereof or the actual cost of production."

When the design for these tablets was under consideration the Navy Department communicated with six of the best-known sculptors in America, asking that they submit designs for this tablet. The designs received were referred to the Commission of Fine Arts at Washington, D. C., and, upon their recommendation and approval by the War and Navy Departments, the design of Mr. Charles Keck, of New York City, was accepted.

This tablet represents "Victory" in the attitude of sorrow, on her shield the words "Patriotism" and "Devotion"; at one side a graceful palm branch, symbol of victory; in the background, the ill-fated battleship *Maine;* and as Victory, bearing her shield, stands with bowed head, one arm is outstretched as a tender and loving benediction for the dead. There is also inscribed upon the tablet: "In memoriam, U. S. S. *Maine*, destroyed in Habana Harbor, February 15, 1898"; and below, "This tablet is cast from metal recovered from the U. S. S. *Maine*."

The metal (bronze, brass, and copper), consisting of several tons, recovered from the wreck was shipped to the bronze foundry of John Williams, New York City, melted and cast into 1,000 *Maine*



MAINE MEMORIAL TABLET.

memorial tablets, and distributed by the Navy Department, upon application, as allotted by the Government to different parts of the United States.

Since that time a number of chapters have availed themselves of the privilege of securing and placing these memorial tablets. They have been made the occasion of impressive ceremonies.

Clock Reel Chapter, of Waverly, Iowa, presented a *Maine* memorial tablet to the Janesville Post, Grand Army of the Republic, which was, in turn, placed in the keeping of the local school board, to be placed in the main corridor of the high-school building for the benefit of the future citizens of Janesville. This was carried out on Memorial Day with appropriate ceremonies and was very impressive.

John Stanton Chapter, of Garner, Iowa, unveiled on Decoration Day last a *Maine* memorial and an inscription tablet bearing the inscription: "Presented to the town of Garner by the John Stanton Chapter, D. A. R." The bowlder on which the tablet was placed is a gray granite and is placed on the lawn of the public library, where the exercises were held.

Mary Marion Chapter, of Knoxville, Iowa, erected a *Maine* memorial tablet in the courthouse corridor commemorating the deeds of valor in the Philippines of Company D, Fifty-first Iowa.

Onawa Chapter, of Onawa, Iowa, placed in the city library a *Maine* memorial tablet on April 16, 1916. It was mounted in heavy oak, finished like the interior of the library.

Christiana Musser Chapter, of Chanute, Iowa, also placed a *Maine* memorial tablet in its city library on May 30, 1916.

The Thompson Free Library of Dover, Me., was the scene Saturday afternoon, May 8, 1915, of one of the most beautiful and impressive ceremonies ever witnessed there.

The occasion was the unveiling and presentation by the **Dover-Foxcroft Chapter** to the library of a bronze tablet in memory of the brave men who perished in Habana Harbor at the sinking of the battleship *Maine.*

The exercises took place in the presence of the members of the library association, **Dover-Foxcroft Chapter,** Daughters of the American Revolution, the Grand Army of the Republic Post, Union Veterans' Union, representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution, teachers of the town schools, and other invited guests.

After the preliminary exercises the tablet was presented to the library association by Mrs. Laura Doore Warren, regent of the chapter, who said, in part:

> The tablet we have unveiled to-day was cast from the metal recovered from the wreck of the battleship *Maine* when it was raised and floated in Habana Harbor by the engineers of the Navy in the month of February, 1912.

Mr. Francis C. Peaks, a member of the executive committee of the association, responded eloquently, and, in conclusion, he quoted from Kipling's beautiful poem, "Lest we forget."

The exercises closed with the singing of America by the entire assembly. The tablet is hung in memorial room of the library and, following the exercises, was inspected with interest by those present as it rested in a setting of American flags.

West Augusta Chapter, of Mannington, W. Va., placed in the high-school building a *Maine* memorial tablet.

The Jacques Laramie Chapter, of Laramie, Wyo., placed on December 13, 1915, in the library of the State university at Laramie a tablet of brass made from the battleship *Maine;* also a roster of the university students who enlisted and went to the Spanish-American War in 1898.

This concludes the list of *Maine* memorial tablets placed during the year.

MEMORIALS TO INDIVIDUALS.

Cache La Poudre Chapter, of Fort Collins, Colo., dedicated and unveiled October 17, 1916, a beautiful bronze tablet, which bears the following inscription:

> Dedicated to the memory of Antoine Janis, first settler in Larimer County, Colorado. This tablet is placed by Cache la Poudre Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Colorado produced a women of such strong and charming personality and of such constructive ability that since her death a movement has been inaugurated to build a memorial in her honor. This woman was Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. The Colorado Daughters are aiding the women of the federated clubs of Colorado in raising a fund to build a woman's building for the women students of the University of Colorado at Boulder, Colo.

Denver Chapter, of Denver, Colo., has given during the year $100 toward this fund.

Eve Lear Chapter, of New Haven, Conn., is raising money to redeem the burial lot, now owned by strangers, of Lydia Bolles Newcomb.

Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, of Hartford, Conn., has transformed her dream of a $25,000 library, in memory of Noah Webster, into a most substantial reality founded on the solid rock of a corner stone laid last October with fitting ceremonies—simple, yet impressive and inspiring, and full of a spirit fine and loyal to one another and to the society.

Susan Carrington Clark Chapter, of Meriden, Conn., has given $1,000 to the Meriden Hospital in honor of Susan Carrington Clark.

Manor House Chapter, of the District of Columbia, has placed a special wall cabinet in the museum of Memorial Continental Hall

in memory of the founder of and former regent of the chapter, Mrs. Minnie F. Ballinger.

John Lindsay Chapter, of the District of Columbia, furnished a Bible rest to Rock Creek Church in memory of John Lindsay.

Our Flag Chapter, of the District of Columbia, has contributed toward the portrait of Miss Eugenia Washington, one of the founders of the society. This picture now hangs in Memorial Continental Hall. Subscriptions toward this memorial were made by chapters all over the country.

Atlanta Chapter, of Atlanta, Ga., has erected a memorial fountain to the founders of the chapter which is a contribution to civic beauty as well. The fountain is known as the High Memorial Fountain.

Governor John Milledge Chapter, of Dalton, Ga., has taken charge of a park in the city to be known as the Mae McAfee Shumate Park, being a memorial to the first Daughter of the Revolution in Dalton.

Lyman Hall Chapter, of Waycross, Ga., has established a Crawford W. Long day in the public schools. The following account of Dr. Long is given by the regent of the chapter, Mrs. J. L. Walker:

One hundred and one years ago, November 1, Crawford W. Long, the discoverer of anæsthesia, was born in Danielsville, Ga.

Dr. Long graduated at the University of Georgia, then Franklin College, in 1835, at the age of 20. He received his diploma from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania four years later. He located at Jefferson, in Jackson County, of his native State, and it was there, while engaged in general practice of medicine, that he gave to the world the first demonstration of the use of an anæsthetic in a surgical operation. This was March 30, 1842. The anæsthetic employed was sulphuric ether, and it was fully two and a half years before Wells used nitrous-oxide gas to procure anæsthesia and more than four years before Morton's employment of sulphuric ether for the same purpose.

Dr. Long's failure to publish his discovery promptly to the world has caused some confusion in the minds of the uninformed.

All students of medical history regard this incident as closed. In fact, there has never been any well-grounded claim or contention that Dr. Long did not use ether as an anæsthetic before any other claimant for this honor.

While a publication of his discovery at the time it was made would have rendered the claim of Dr. Long, as to priority, incontestable, this much can be fairly said in his defense:

Dr. Long attempted to make no secret of his discovery, but freely exhibited to medical men and almost to the community his operations under ether, nor did he try to create any mystery concerning the substance given. He took out no patent for his discovery, as did Morton and Jackson. He made not the slightest effort to convert it into a money speculation, but cheerfully exhibited it to all men, so that no one could charge that he tried to hide it from the world.

True, his, at that time, was a very contracted world. Dr. Long was a very timid man, and was waiting to test his great discovery in some capital

operation. He lived in an obscure little town, where there were no railroads and no great manufacturing plants to maim his fellow men, and the amputation of a leg or arm was an era in the life of a country doctor.

While he was still waiting for larger operations to more thoroughly test his discovery before communicating it to some scientific journal the labors and researches of Wells, Morton, Jackson, and Simpson on this line was given to the world, and Dr. Long lost whatever advantage priority of publication might afford.

The discovery of Dr. Long has prolonged thousands of lives by enabling surgery to grow from crude art to scientific certainty.

The Medical Association of Georgia, acting for the physicians of the State, in their desire to honor the name of Dr. Long requested the legislature to select him as one of the representatives of this State whose statue should be placed in the hall of fame in the Capitol at Washington as a fitting commemoration of his work. This the legislature did, naming as the other representative Alexander H. Stephens; but 11 years have passed and no appropriation has been made for this work. Every patriotic Georgian should take a personal interest in having his State represented in Statuary Hall, and should urge the legislature to make the necessary appropriation immediately.

The Illinois Daughters have united in placing a portrait of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, president general and honorary president general, who died December 25, 1913, in Memorial Continental Hall. The presentation was made during the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress. This has been mentioned in the account of the congress.

Princeton-Illinois Chapter, of Princeton, Ill., has given a special memorial to the speech made by Abraham Lincoln in Princeton July 4, 1856, consisting of a bronze tablet and a shelf of historical books, to the public library.

General Francis Marion Chapter, of Marion, Ind., unveiled on September 30, 1916, a bowlder in the courthouse yard, on which is the following inscription:

> In memory of Martin Boots, the first white man to enter land in Marion and the donor of the ground upon which this bowlder stands. Erected by General Francis Marion Chapter, D. A. R. 1916.

Four great-great-grandchildren, Seegar Heavilin, Martin Boots, and Robert and Joseph Flinn, unveiled the bowlder in the presence of over 200 people.

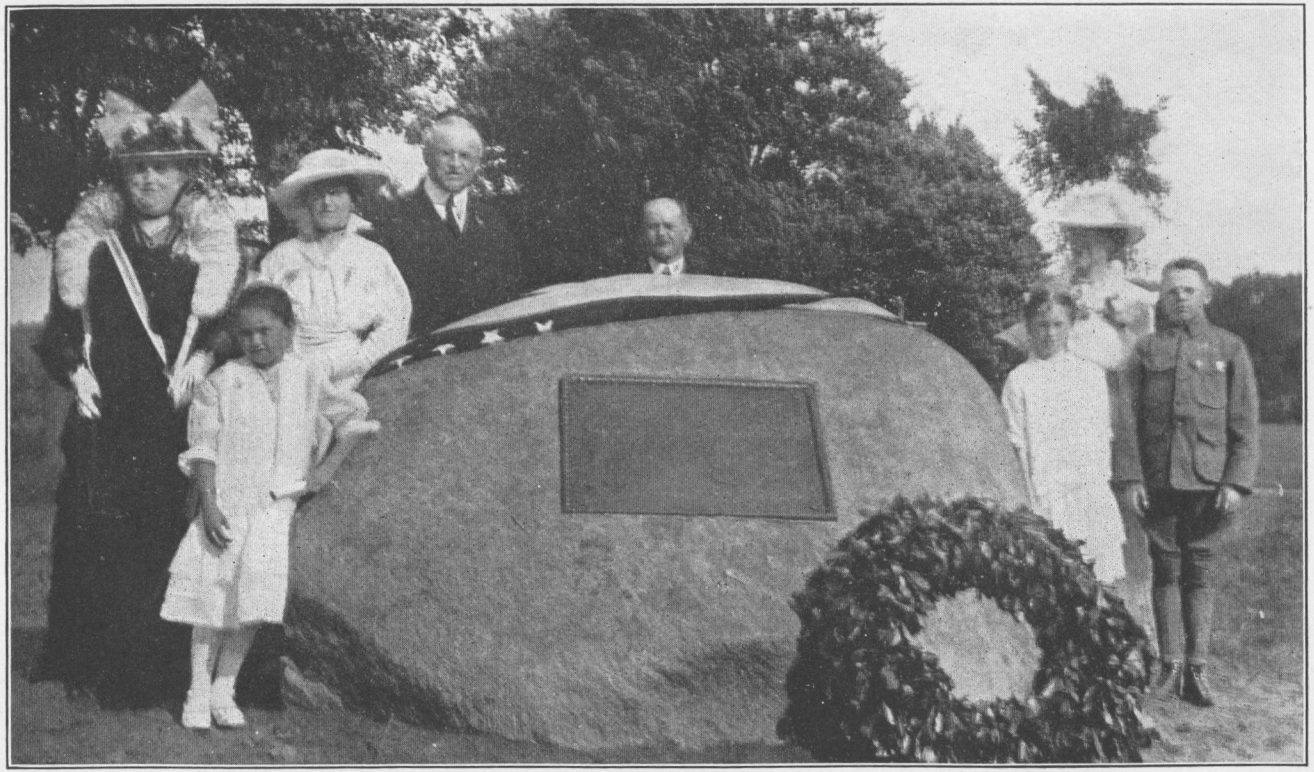
The following is a part of the historian's paper as read:

When the State which this year is proudly celebrating its centennial was in swaddling clothes there came to Indiana from Starke County, Ohio, the pioneer, Martin Boots. On October 19, 1825, Martin Boots bought of the United States the land on which the western part of Marion now stands. This was the first purchase of land in what was afterwards known as Grant County, and Martin Boots has therefore the honorable distinction of being the first settler of what subsequently became the progressive city of Marion.

In donating the land to the city Martin Boots reserved the right to name the principal street, which he named for Washington.



MEMORIAL TO MARTIN BOOTS.



MEMORIAL TO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS, GREENFIELD, MASS.

The bowlder supporting the tablet was the gift of Mrs. Martha Goldthwaite, the oldest member of the chapter, and was taken from the lawn of her home.

General Edward Hand Chapter, of Ottawa, Kans., has placed a memorial stone at the grave of Miss Elizabeth Morse, a pioneer missionary to the Indians.

Baltimore Chapter, of Baltimore, Md., as a memorial to the late Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, a former State regent, has been for several years presenting to the library in Memorial Continental Hall volumes of Maryland Archives and in continuation has this year placed Volume VI.

Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, of Turners Falls, Mass., erected and dedicated at Longs Four Corners, Greenfield, Mass., on Saturday, July 1, 1916, a memorial bowlder and tablet. The inscription on the tablet reads as follows:

> In memory of the soldiers and sailors of Franklin County who fought in the Revolutionary War. Erected by Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, D. A. R. July 1, 1916. This marks the spot where the soldiers were mustered in.

Framingham Chapter, of Framingham Center, Mass., placed a portrait of a Revolutionary captain, Jonathan Maynard, in the new public-school building that has been given his name.

General Israel Putnam Chapter, of Danvers, Mass., presented a memorial fountain to the town June 29, 1915. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Fred E. Wilkins, who told briefly the history of the movement to erect a monument in honor of the heroes of Danvers, who served in the American Revolution.

Mrs. Charles H. Preston, a member of the fountain committee of Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, in making the formal presentation to the town, said that no more fitting words for the occasion could be chosen than the closing paragraph of the report of the special committee which prepared the Danvers 'soldiers' record for the town in 1895; Danvers has had in the past a great history and has given birth to a race of warriors. She has had no occasion to be ashamed of her men; an intensely military spirit has always influenced her citizens, as the record will show.

Eight companies went from Danvers on the eventful 19th of April, 1775. Three of the companies belonging to the Essex regiment, commanded by Col. Timothy Pickering, of Salem, one of the companies being commanded by Samuel Flint, numbering about 45 officers and men, coming from what are now West Peabody and Danvers Center or Danvers Highlands. Another was Capt. Samuel Epes's company, from the south part of the town, now Peabody, comprising 82 officers and men. The third was under command of Capt. Jeremiah Page and consisted of 37 officers and men.

A company of Minutemen commanded by Capt. Israel Hutchinson included 53 officers and men from the north part of Danvers, now Danversport, with

some from Beverly. Capt. Lowe's company, 23 officers and men, were from the south part of the town. Capt. Asa Price's company, from the Danvers Center section, numbered 37 officers and men. An "alarm" company from the north part of the town, commanded by Capt. John Putnam, had 35 officers and men, and Capt. and Dea. Edmund Putnam's company, from Beaver Brook and Putnamville, comprised 17 officers and men.

After Lexington, Danvers suffered greatest in the memorable repulse of the British.

It is fitting that this memorial should be placed in Danvers Square, since this town is about the center of the county, with roads radiating to all principal towns and cities.

Roland G. Eaton, clerk of the board of selectmen, accepted this gift on behalf of the town, and the flag fell from the fountain as it was released by a cord held by Miss Elizabeth Emerson, of Hathorne, a descendent of Gen. Israel Putnam.

Mary Matton Chapter, of Amherst, Mass., has published a volume entitled "In Memoriam," in memory of their beloved regent, Lillian Brinkerhoof Billings, who died October 12, 1915.

The Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution Founders Society gave a reception and tea at the Daughters of the American Revolution State headquarters in the Colonial House, 301 Newbury Street, Boston. **Old North Chapter** members, of North Wilmington, Mass., were guests, and presented a water-color portrait of the founder, and first regent, Mrs. Marian A. Longfellow, to the Massachusetts Founders Society, hoping that through this society it might be placed in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. In April, 1916, the portrait was hung in the Massachusetts room of the Memorial Continental Hall.

Quequechan Chapter, of Fall River, Mass., sent a wreath, on Memorial Day, to be placed on the Statute of Marquis de Lafayette, given by French citizens to the city.

Albert Lea Chapter, of Albert Lea, Minn., each year fills with flowers two large urns at the base of the soldiers' monument on the courthouse square.

At the suggestion of the **Old Trails Chapter,** of Minneapolis, Minn., the city council designated Arbor Day in Minneapolis this year as the "Charles M. Loring Day," in honor of the father of the Minneapolis park system and the man who is conceded to have done more than any other to make Minneapolis a city of trees.

In 1856, when he was 23, Charles M. Loring came from his native State, Maine, to Chicago, then a small city.

In 1860, with his wife and small son, Mr. Loring moved to the village of Minneapolis. In 1862 he planted his first trees at Fifth Street and Fifth Avenue south. He planted those wonderful trees on Seventh Street south, by Bradstreet's store, carrying water for them three blocks, when he came home tired from work in his store.

The first street uniformly planted was Second Avenue south. It was planted from Fourth to Fourteenth Street, from Mr. Loring's offering a premium. Since then he has been planting, always planting. No man is more honored and loved for the work which he has done for Minneapolis than is Mr. Charles M. Loring.

On the day so designated 50,000 school children and several thousand people of mature years took part in the various tree-planting exercises. When the day was over there were more than 1,000 elm trees newly planted in public parks, school grounds, or in the yards of private residences.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City, Mo., after nine years of work has prepared a Thomas Hart Benton Memorial, which was dedicated and given to the city Saturday afternoon, November 20, 1915. The memorial is placed at the intersection of Benton Boulevard, Gladstone Boulevard, and St. John Avenue. The tablet on the front side bears the following inscription:

> Thomas Hart Benton, born near Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782; died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1856. Teacher, lawyer, soldier, editor, scholar, statesman. United States Senator from Missouri for thirty years, 1820–1850. Called "Apollo," "Wild Buffalo," "A Gnarled Oak," "Old Bullion." First and greatest statesman west of the Mississippi. To him is due the cheap-land system, specie standard, Oregon, California, and transcontinental railway lines. First martyr to slavery. A national statesman who was never connected with a single act of personal dishonor or one unworthy act of legislation. A devoted son, husband, and father. These tablets erected by Elizabeth Benton Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. 1915.

The inscription of the other side reads:

> Here where these rocky bluffs meet and turn aside the sweeping current of this mighty river, here where the Missouri, after pursuing her southern course for nearly two thousand miles, turns eastward to meet the Mississippi, a great manufacturing and commercial community will congregate and less than a generation will see a great city. (From an address in 1852 by Thomas Hart Benton at the village of Westport Landing, now Kansas City.)

The steel box under the bowlder contained the chapter yearbook with list of officers and members; views and maps of Kansas City; the daily newspapers; and a history of the beginning of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Missouri and the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, written by the chapter historian, Emma Geiger Magrath.

Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter, of Farmington, Mo., celebrated the one hundred and sixty-eighth birthday of Sarah Barton Murphy, May 8, 1916, by an exhibit of household articles, books, letters, clothes, jewelry, Indian work, etc., ranging in age from the seventeenth century to the Civil War. The relics were of such variety

and interest that the exhibit was kept open four days that the high school pupils and those of the middle and higher grades of the ward schools could come with their teachers to visit them. Many brought their tablets and took notes of what was to them most interesting. The teachers of the various classes used this exhibit as the subject for essays by the pupils, and many interesting papers were sent to the chapter by them.

Montana Daughters of the American Revolution placed a bronze tablet in memory of Sacajawea, "Bird Woman," the Indian princess who guided the Lewis and Clark expedition, at Armstead. The bronze tablet, set in a stone monument, stands on a specially prepared lawn just south of the Oregon Short Line station at Armstead, in Beaverhead County. The tablet was unveiled November 15, 1915, and on it appears the following inscription:

> In commemoration of Sacejawea, who guided Lewis and Clark through this, the land of her children and capture. On August 17, 1805, she rejoined her tribe near this site. The services she rendered the expedition were invaluable. This tablet was erected by the Montana Daughters of the American Revolution, 1915.

The history recalled by the tablet is as follows: Where the Red Rock and the Horse Prairie Rivers meet, near where the prosperous town of Armstead now stands, there camped in the latter part of 1805 the gallant Lewis and Clark and their band of associate explorers, en route to find the headwaters of the Columbia River, to blaze a trail through the great and unknown western territory which the American Republic had acquired. At this point, known for many years as Two Forks, the explorers found their difficulties increasing. Up to this time they had been able to make good use of various waterways in their wonderful trek across the country from St. Louis, but here they found they would have to abandon boats, and go overland. And here it was that the brave Sacajawea more than ever came to their aid. Here it was that she met her brother, chief of the Shoshone Tribe, and induced the Shoshones to provide the explorers with horses for their overland trip, and then she proceeded to guide them with unabating loyalty and great skill through the mountain fastnesses onward to the Columbia.

Fort Kearney Chapter, of Kearney, Nebr., has recently located the grave of an early pioneer woman, who died July 3, 1866, while crossing the plains, bound supposedly for California or Oregon. The stone, which was found lying in a swale, is in a good state of preservation, and bears the inscription: "Mary F. Esty, born Jan. 18, 1833; died July 3, 1866."

The chapter will reset the stone, and wishes to locate descendants of this Mary F. Esty, and would appreciate any publicity given this subject to that end.

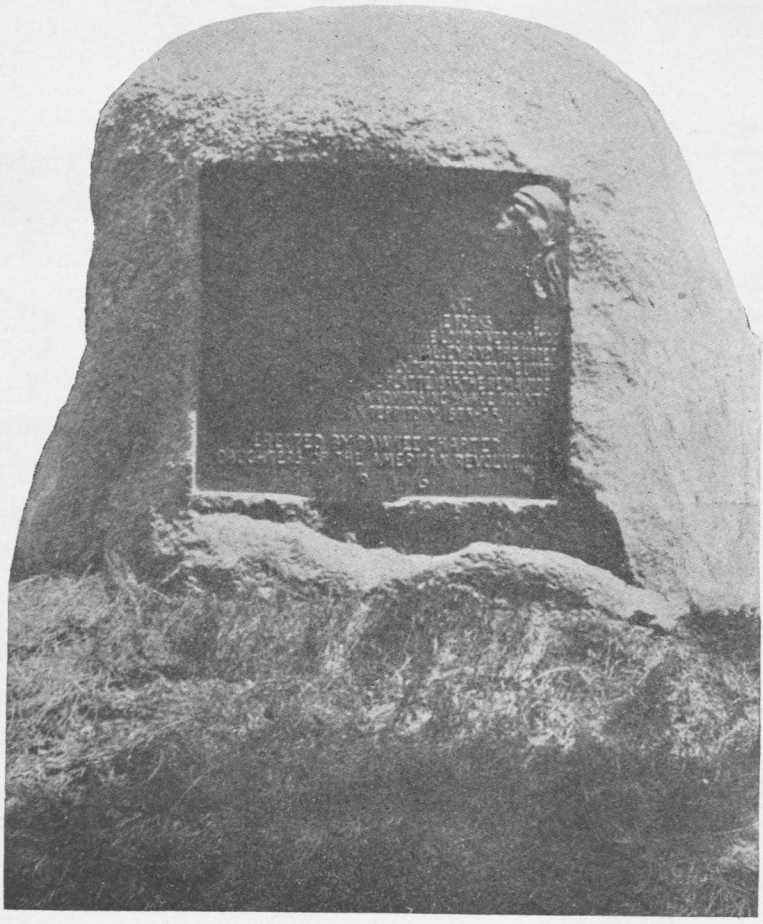


FIG. 1.—PAWNEE MEMORIAL, NEBRASKA.

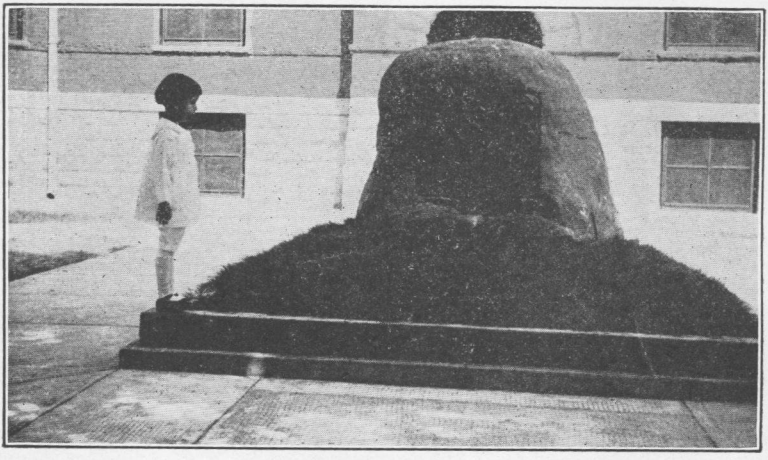


FIG. 2.—PAWNEE MEMORIAL.

Major Isaac Sadler Chapter, of Omaha, Nebr., unveiled a tablet to Chief Logan Fontenelle, chief of the Omaha Tribe of Indians, on March 1, 1916. This tablet was placed in the lobby of the new Fontenelle Hotel, in Omaha. Logan Fontenelle ceded, on behalf of the Omaha Tribe, the Nebraska lands to the United States in 1854. The inscription reads as follows:

> This tablet erected 1916 by Major Isaac Sadler Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, dedicated to the memory of Logan Fontenelle, chief of the Omaha Tribe. 1851–1855.

Pawnee Chapter, of Fullerton, Nebr., placed a massive red granite bowlder, upon which is a tablet of bronze. In the upper right-hand corner is the head of White Eagle, a noted Pawnee chieftain. In the upper left-hand corner is the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Upon the face of this tablet is the inscription:

> Pawnee Memorial. The Pawnee Confederation included four tribes—Skidi, Pshawi, Kitkehaki, Pitahawirat. Their domain laid between the Niobrara north; Shell Creek east; the divide between the Republican and the Solomon Rivers southwest; the forks of the Platte River west; comprising the Loup River drainage system, a section of the Platte Valley, and the upper half of the Republican Valley. They ceded to the United States the part south of the Platte in 1833; the remainder, excepting a reservation now comprising Nance County, 1857. They removed to Indian Territory 1873–75. Erected, Pawnee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. 1916.

This historical marker is placed in about the center of what is now Nance County, but which up to 1875 was the Government reservation for the Pawnee Indians. It occupies a prominent place in the county courthouse yard, and was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on July 4, 1916.

Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter, of Bridgeton, N. J., recently had a marker erected at the location of grave of first white female child born in Cohansey. Marker was ordered last spring, but just erected. The inscription on the old stone over the grave reads:

> In memory of Deborah Swinney, who departed this life the 4th day of April, 1760, in the 77th year of her age. She was the first white female child born in Cohansey. Daughter of John Smith and wife of John Swinney.

The term "Cohansey" was the original name for a large part of South Jersey, including Cumberland County and vicinity, and was named for an Indian chief.

A scholarship at the Brooklyn Heights Seminary was founded by **Fort Green Chapter**, of Brooklyn, N. Y., during the past year through Mrs. Franklin Hopkins, as a memorial to Mrs. S. V. White, founder of this chapter.

David Williams Chapter, of Goldsboro, N. C., visited the graves of Mary and Ezekial Slocumb, 11 miles from Goldsboro, and placed wreaths of immortelles on their graves. Capt. Thomas Slocumb, a direct lineal descendant, gave a brief sketch of their Revolutionary experiences. Rebecca Slocumb, the great-great-granddaughter of Mary, was the chief participant in the decoration of the statue, which took place April 2, 1916. Mary Slocumb rode at midnight to inform the Army that the enemy was advancing, but her husband, Ezekial, was killed, while fighting, before dawn.

On Memorial Day, Tuesday, May 30, 1916, dedicatory exercises of the new Rutherford B. Hays Memorial Library and Museum were held in Fremont, Ohio, under the auspices of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society. **Colonel George Croghan Chapter,** of Fremont, took part in these exercises. The ceremonies lasted all day and were participated in by persons nationally prominent.

Kokosing Chapter, of Gambier, Ohio, has given a set of books to the public library as a memorial to members of Kokosing Chapter who have died since the chapter was organized.

Allagewe Chapter, of Coudersport, Pa., has placed a bowlder in courthouse square, Coudersport, as a memorial to David Zeisberger, first white man to enter that territory. He was a Moravian missionary sent to the Indians. The tablet on the bowlder was presented by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.

Donegal Chapter, of Lancaster, Pa., takes care of the Ross monument erected in memory of George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence. On the Fourth of July it was decorated with flags, and exercises suitable to the occasion were held.

Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown, Pa., assembled on Monday, Ju 19, 1916, the one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the evacuation of Valley Forge by the American troops, in the temporary Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, to carry out with appropriate ceremony the dedication of a prayer desk to the memory of Mrs. Anna Morris Holstein.

This honor to Mrs. Holstein was accorded her partly because she organized the chapter, suggesting its name, and being its first regent, but more especially because of her initiating and carrying on the work of preserving Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge from desecration and destruction and securing it for State and country. In this she was actively interested until her health failed.

Owing to the unfinished condition of the Washington Memorial Chapel the services were held in the temporary structure near by, and commenced at 11 o'clock. There was a large delegation of chapter members present and a number of representatives from other near-by chapters, together with many relatives of Mrs. Holstein.

The chapter was honored by having with it Mrs. William Cumming Story, president general, and Miss Florence G. Finch, chairman of the magazine committee. The Sons of the American Revolution were represented by their president, Maj. Moses Veale, while the Society of the Cincinnati, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Historical Society of Montgomery County, Pa., and the Valley Forge Park Commission also had members present to represent them.

At the conclusion of the opening service the prayer desk was unveiled by the regent, Mrs. Fisher, during the singing of America, and presented by her to the Washington Memorial Chapel. The desk is a beautiful work of art, and on it is engraved this inscription:

> To the glory of God and in memory of Anna Morris Holstein, who in war served the Nation as a nurse and in peace preserved Washington's headquarters, this desk is given by the Valley Forge Chapter, D. A. R., of which she was the founder and first regent. 1916.

Wyoming Chapter, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., secured in April, 1916, a deed for the land on which a monument had been erected to the memory of the survivors of the Wyoming massacre who in 1778 were killed by Indians in ambush.

Catawba Chapter, of Rock Hill, S. C., contributed to a monument to be erected to the memory of Col. James Williams, by Daniel Morgan Chapter, of Gaffney, S. C.

Colonel Thomas McCrory Chapter, of Nashville, Tenn., assisted **Old Glory Chapter**, of Franklin, in celebrating Jackson's birthday at the Hermitage.

Andrew Carruthers Chapter, of Austin, Tex., has completed a fund of $4,800, the interest of which forms a scholarship fund for one girl at the University of Texas, Austin, Tex. The scholarship is a memorial to Andrew Carruthers, one of the heroes in the Battle of Kings Mountain.

Comfort Woods Chapter, of Wharton, Tex., gave prizes at the interscholastic meet of the county, and four rural schools received awards for meritorious work in school. The chapter has given through the State historian, who was the chapter organizer, Mrs. Henry A. Cline, a memorial medal to Miss Josephine Wooten, who was a sister of Mrs. Cline. Miss Wooten comes of the Wootens of North Carolina and was a prominent worker in patriotic work of the State, though a young girl. She lived to help boys and girls make useful citizens, and no more fitting honor could be shown her memory than to award this medal, which will be presented annually to the successful contestant of the historical contest, conducted under the direction of the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution.

Ann Story Chapter, of Rutland, Vt., formally presented the city of Rutland with a statue of the Green Mountain boy, November 19,

1915. Upon a pile of bowlders presented to the chapter by Col. Edward H. Dyer in memory of his mother, Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, whose idea it was to erect this memorial to the brave mountaineers, the statue, 8 feet in height, stands. Of solid bronze, it is a work of art. It typifies in every line the rugged form and characteristics of the native Vermonter. The heavy shoes, the buckskin trousers, and the massive gun, all peculiar to the Green Mountain boys go to make the piece of sculpture the big success which it undoubtedly is.

The memorial was draped in the folds of a huge American flag. At the appropriate time it was unveiled by two children, John Abner Mead Hinsman (fifth in descent from the first white settler of the valley of the Otter Creek, Col. James Mead, and a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*) and by Catherine Lena Boyden (sixth in descent from Capt. Reuben Dow, who was severely wounded at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and a descendant also of Thoms Townsend, who was in the Battle of Lexington). Immediately afterwards a floral wreath was placed at its foot by Mrs. Anna Haviland, of the Jane McCrae Chapter, New York, fourth in descent from Remember Baker and a kinswoman of Ethan Allen and Seth Warner. Small evergreen trees placed at the foot of the bowlders and wild ferns placed in the crevices gave a rustic appearance to the memorial.

Wisconsin Chapters have united in presenting memorial cabinets to the museum of Memorial Continental Hall in memory of two former State regents, Mrs. James Sidney Peck and Mrs. Thomas Hoyt Brown.

PICTURES AS MEMORIALS.

Santa Barbara Chapter, of Santa Barbara, Cal., through its regent, Dr. Belle L. Reynold, gave three copies of portraits of Washington, Lincoln, and Jefferson to the public schools, and through her efforts friends contributed two other copies. The chapter has already placed an order for another picture.

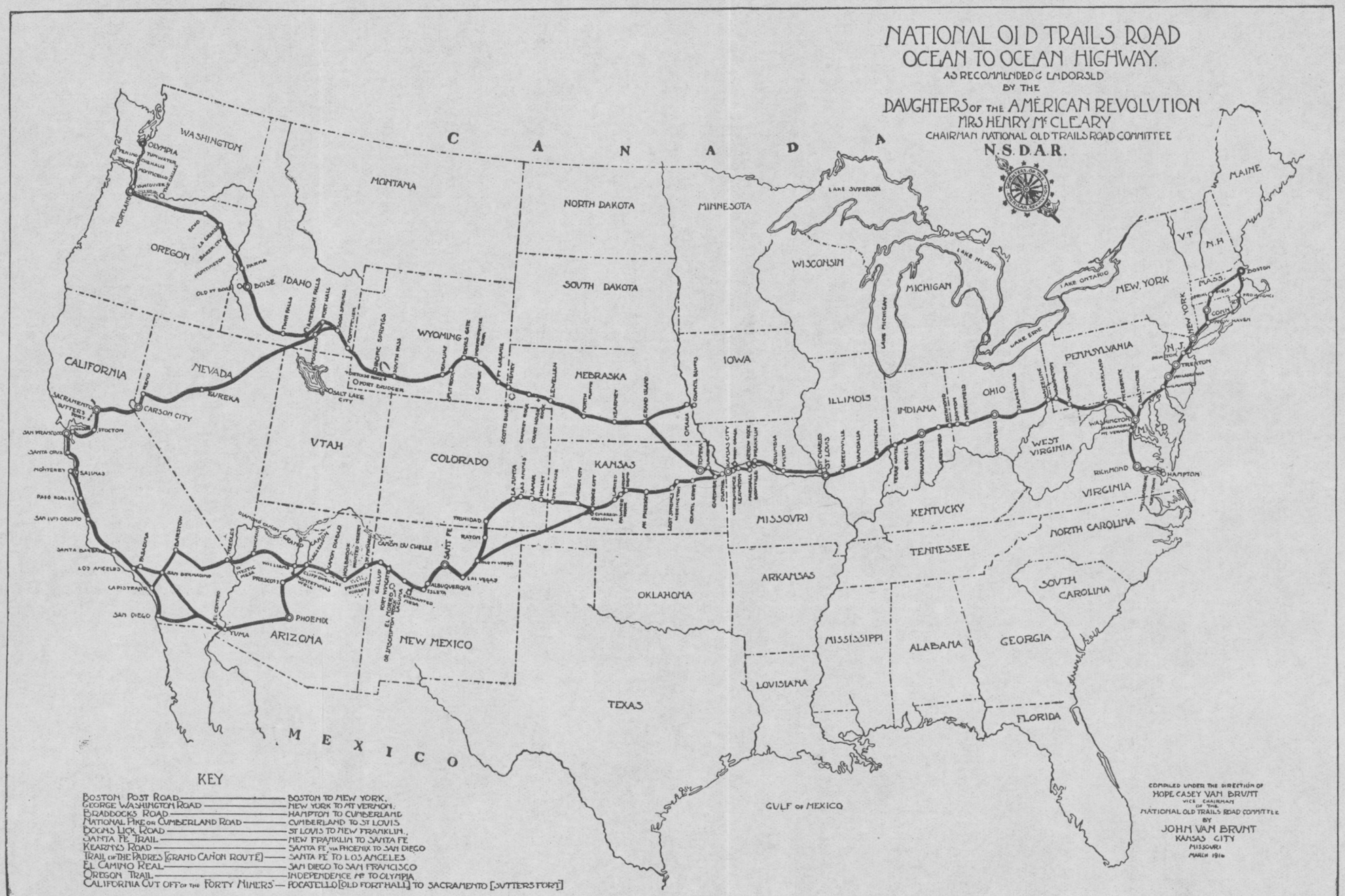
Kik-tha-we-nund Chapter, of Anderson, Ind., has given a bust of Lincoln to the Lincoln School.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, of Bay City, Mich., has given a bust of Lincoln, framed, to Fremont School.

Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton Chapter, of Holland, Mich., presented portrait of Daniel Webster and a historic picture to the public schools.

Anthony Wayne Chapter, of Mankato, Minn., gave a fine picture of the Capitol at Washington to the local high school in recognition of the work of the manual training department upon the door of the Gen. Sibley House at Mendota.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter, of Dunellen, N. J., gave a framed picture of Washington's birthplace to Wallace House.



MAP OF NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD, OCEAN TO OCEAN HIGHWAY.

NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD
OCEAN TO OCEAN HIGHWAY
AS RECOMMENDED & LAID OUT BY
THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
HISTORICAL COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD COMMITTEE
MRS. D. A. R.
KEY
MAP OF NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD, OCEAN TO OCEAN HIGHWAY

Roswell Chapter, of Roswell, N. Mex., gave a framed picture of Washington Crossing the Delaware to a school.

Buffalo Chapter, of Buffalo, N. Y., presented a large portrait of Martha Washington to the University of Buffalo on Washington's Birthday, at the same time a portrait of George Washington was presented by the Sons of the American Revolution.

Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, Ohio, presented a bust of Lincoln and Lincoln's Gettysburg speech to the boys' school at Hudson, Ohio.

Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter, of Eugene, Oreg., has named one of the public schools Washington School, and has also presented that school with a portrait of Washington.

Old Glory Chapter, of Franklin, Tenn., has placed in the auditorium of the Franklin High School a portrait of George Washington, and has placed over it an American flag.

Fairfax County Chapter, of Fairfax County, Va., presented, in April, a portrait of Washington to one of the new public schools in that county (Baileys Cross Roads).

Sacajawea Chapter, of Olympia, Wash., presented a framed picture of George Washington to the Washington School in Olympia.

This concludes the list of memorials presented by the chapters during the year. The society has endeavored to commemorate the makers both of national and local history, and has not forgotten those within its own membership who have rendered worthy service.

OLD TRAILS.

The work of tracing trails and marking them is under the general supervision of a national committee, of which Mrs. Henry McCleary, of McCleary, Wash., is the chairman. The committee is endeavoring to secure the enactment of a law providing for an ocean-to-ocean highway. The bill is known as H. R. 2864, Sixty-third Congress, first session, and the first paragraph reads as follows:

> To be known as the Daughters of the American Revolution old-trails act, to provide a national ocean-to-ocean highway over the pioneer trails of the Nation, thus making a continuous trunk-line macadam road from the site of Jamestown, Virginia, and from the city of New York, New York, to the city of Washington, District of Columbia; thence by way of Saint Louis, Missouri, to Gardner, Kansas, and there to branch, one branch leading through Santa Fe, New Mexico, the other branch leading from Gardner, Kansas, through Kearney, Nebraska, to Olympia, Washington; also to aid the States through which the highway herein described as the National Old Trails Road shall run in extending, constructing, rebuilding, and repairing same.

Mrs. McCleary has given the following account of the highway and the following comments on the work of the committee in connection with it:

The national highway begins on the Atlantic coast, with the Boston post road, established in 1673, the oldest post road in our country, much of it the ancient Indian trail used by the Mohicans. At that time it required two weeks for mail to be carried from Boston to New York. Twenty years later the road was much improved, and they had weekly mail between Boston and New York. George Washington's road, from New York to Mount Vernon, and Braddock's road, from Hampton to Cumberland, traverse a part of our country of great historical interest. As early as 1676 part of it was used by the armed rangers and colonists of the Bacon rebellion, led by Col. John Washington, grandfather of our first President. In 1781 it was used by the forces of Gen. Greene on their way to the Carolinas, and by Washington, LaFayette, and Wayne going to Yorktown. Over it Gen. Sherman's Army returned from their famous march from Atlanta to the sea. Washington traveled over it during his administration, as he had previously done attending the house of burgesses.

The next link in this highway is the Cumberland road, or old national pike, extending from Cumberland to St. Louis, then the west port of civilization. It was 700 miles in length, and filled a great purpose and accomplished a more enduring service than any other civil enterprise in the first half of the last century. It was conceived by Albert Gallatin, a Congressman of Pennsylvania, and was begun in 1806 by an act of Congress signed by Thomas Jefferson. Prior to 1832 more than $7,000,000 had been expended on its construction. It was worth many times its cost. It carried thousands of people and millions of wealth into the West, and served to harmonize and strengthen, if not save, the Union. The West was being gradually alienated from the East. The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers were furnishing its only transportation, and it has been stated that but for the construction of the national pike the whole country west of the Mississippi would have been an independent empire.

Connecting with the national pike, the Boones Lick road, built in 1815, extended from St. Louis to New Franklin, 150 miles, and was the highway by which the pioneers entered the country west of the Mississippi. The Santa Fe trail led from New Franklin westward to Santa Fe, about 900 miles, traversing Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico, and developed all the territory then known as the "Far West."

Kearney's road led from Santa Fe, through New Mexico and Arizona, to San Diego, about 1,100 miles.

In 1846, when Mexico declared war against the United States, the "Army of the West" was recruited by Gen. Stephen W. Kearney and Col. Alex. W. Doniphan from the western counties of Missouri. They marched upon Santa Fe, which they took, and, continuing their march southwest to California, captured San Diego and Monterey. (See appendix.)

The last link in this chain of roads is the El Camino Real, from San Diego to San Francisco, also known in the early days when California belonged to Spain, as the King's Highway or Royal Road. It connected the 21 Franciscan missions and sentiment, romance, and religion are intermingled in this sunny road of the padres. When the Santa Fe trail had been well established some of the pioneers who traversed it, filled with the same spirit of adventure that had led their forefathers to cross the Atlantic in search of a strange country and their more immediate ancestry to cross the continent with the similar motive, began to look longingly toward the Northwest and to wonder what the Oregon country, of which they had heard, really possessed. Leaving the Santa Fe trail at Gardiner, Kans., they started on the long perilous journey to the Northwest. This Oregon trail traversed Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, about 2,000 miles. This old trail

had been used by Maj. Long in 1820, Capt. Bonneville in 1832, and Gen. Fremont in 1842. With the 54–40 excitement in 1845, the fear that England might acquire the Northwest, served to start a large body of colonists over this trail. * * *

The work of this committee has not been confined to working for this ocean-to-ocean highway alone, but in almost every State of the Union Daughters of the American Revolution are searching out the roads and trails that developed their States and marking them with tablets, bowlders, and monuments. Pericles said over the heroes who had fallen in defense of Greece, "No wreath is given, no monument raised by a nation to its illustrious dead, but it blossoms with good for the living through all future time. Virtue is encouraged, patriotism is kindled, and all that is noble in our nature is inspired to action by this homage to the greatness and goodness of our race."

But when we build a national highway as a tribute to the pioneers, we build a monument that not only honors the dead but serves the living. This is an age of road building, a time when the demand for an ocean-to-ocean highway grows stronger each year. Build this old trails road. Motorists will traverse it and learn to know their country better. Farmers will market their produce and it will give increased value to vast areas of land. Rural free delivery mail will reach thousands of homes. Children will attend school over it and it will afford increased opportunities for information to multitudes of people. Any means that affords increased advantages for our people, that will make the boys and girls of to-day more intelligent, patriotic citizens of to-morrow, is a wise investment for a republic. And so we plead for our N. O. T. R., as a tribute to the pioneers whose history is the story of the civilization and development of the continent and who will go down through history as the uncrowned kings and queens of our land.

The work of the chapters for the year is given in detail, as follows:

Joseph McDonald, of Sylacauga, Ala., has completed the marking of the Jackson trace through the southern half of Talladega County by the unveiling on September 29, 1916, of a marker in the park near the Union Station, with fitting ceremonies.

The marker is of white marble from the Talladega quarries and stands 5 feet high—a bronze tablet bearing this inscription: "Jackson Trace, 1814–1916. Joseph McDonald Chapter, D. A. R.," is embedded in the marble. This is one of the 11 markers placed along the trace made famous by the immortal Jackson. The remaining 10 are of limestone standing 3 feet above the ground and bearing the same inscription as the first mentioned. These are placed at an average of 3 miles apart along the county highway that follows the survey of the famous Jackson Road.

Oliver Wiley Chapter, of Troy, Ala., has made an effort to prove that Jackson, in his route from Nashville to Pensacola, passed through Troy, Ala. He marked his route by cutting three notches on the trees along his trail, and the long, straight street through this town is called North Three Notch and South Three Notch Streets.

Colonel Martin Pickett Chapter, of Batesville, Ark., has located the old military road, which the State is planning to mark in the near future.

Covina Chapter, of Covina, Cal., raised $35 by giving a colonial dance, and used the proceeds to place a mission bell on the El Camino Real, the old trail of the mission fathers of California. It was placed 1 mile south of the San Juan Capistrano Mission in October, 1916.

Esperanza Chapter, of San Francisco, Cal., has been raising funds to put a marker at the end of the Pony Express, near Sacramento, Cal.

San Diego Chapter, of San Diego, Cal., has cooperated with the supervisors and Southern California Highway Commission in getting an automobile road built on the old trails line. The Automobile Association of southern California has promised to put up signs, "Old Trails Road," when completed.

General Marion Chapter, of Canon City, Colo., through its regent, sends the following account of the marking of the Rainbow Route:

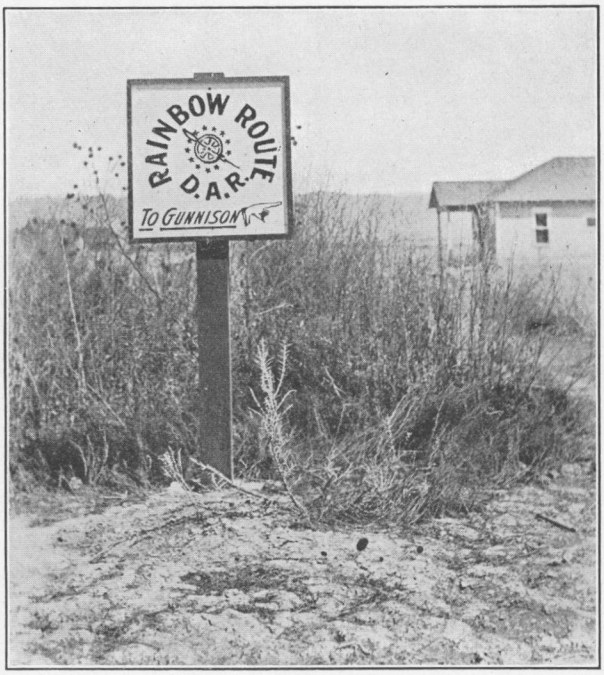
> Early in the summer we began agitating the question of marking the Rainbow Route through Fremont County. I corresponded with Miss Brewster, of Montrose, who is chairman of the Old Trails Road committee for Montrose County. I found that county had been marked; so she very kindly sent me much valuable information on the subject, also photographs of their markers. Our chapter furnished the material—paint, boards, etc.—and Mr. Tynan, the warden, very kindly had the markers made for us at the prison. The county commissioner furnished us surveyed distances and had the markers erected on posts. We were to mark only the crossroads, as the other roads and curves had been marked by the county commissioners and automobile club. By November the markers were all in place.

Mount Garfield Chapter, of Grand Junction, Colo., has made a survey of an old route through Gunnison, Delta, Montrose, and Mesa Counties, now called the Rainbow Route, with the expectation of placing markers at the turns in said route in Mesa County. This work of marking the Rainbow Route has been participated in very generally by the chapters of the State.

Anne Warner Bailey Chapter, of Groton, Conn., has given a history of the old trails between Saybrook and New London, Groton to Burnette Corners, and from Burnette Corners to Westerly.

Fanny Ledyard Chapter, of Mystic, Conn., has had work done by Miss Mary E. Burrows as one of the committee on "old trails roads." This consists of a complete history of the road from 1652 over the Indian trail. It has been traced by the old milestones, only two of which are in their places—one other has been built into the abutment of the bridge crossing from the "Great Brook" (Poquonnock River). The position of the others from Groton and New London Ferry (Pequot) to Stonington bounds are located, but no stones yet mark the places.

Mary Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, Conn., has unveiled, with impressive ceremonies, markers on "Ye Old King's Highway" in Bridgeport.



ONE OF EIGHT MARKERS PLACED ALONG THE RAINBOW ROUTE FROM PUEBLO ACROSS THE CENTRAL AND OVER THE WESTERN PART OF COLORADO.



OREGON TRAIL MARKER.

Cora Stickney Harper Chapter, of Fort Pierce, Fla., has, through interviews and correspondence with the oldest living settlers of the locality, succeeded in tracing portions of an old trail, and fixing site of Forts Pierce and Capron, built in 1845 and 1846, and of importance in the Indian wars. Markers will be placed.

Philip Perry Chapter, of Titusville, Fla., has located the Hernandez trail which connects with the Dixie Highway near Titusville. A stage route has also been located between Palm Beach and Miami.

Colonel William Candler Chapter, of Gainesville, Ga., has located the exact route taken by Gen. Andrew Jackson when passing through this section from Nashville, Tenn., to Fort Hawkins in 1818. Several Indian trails, also, have been traced in part, and it is hoped to have the work completed within the next year.

Governor John Milledge Chapter, of Dalton, Ga., has made an old-trail map extending from the Tennessee line through three counties; it is the old Federal Road.

William Marsh Chapter, of La Fayette, Ga., has located a number of distinct Indian trails: A wing of the Jackson trail passing through the county, the spot where he camped and the graves of two of his men, who died on the march, located. No effort has yet been made to verify this. The house of John Ross, the "great chief of the Cherokees" is standing. The sites of homes of chiefs, Indian mounds, graves of chiefs, the site of the Indian council cabin, and Indian villages have been located.

Idaho-Pocahontas Chapter, of Caldwell, Idaho, arranged a great celebration which took place on Friday, April 28, 1916, in Caldwell. Thousands of people gathered to witness the grand pageant by the children of the schools, which preceded the unveiling of a marker of the Oregon Trail. From 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 5, the business houses of the city closed their doors for the festival.

The day's program was divided into two parts, the pageant on the courthouse lawn, and the services at the Caldwell cemetery, where the Daughters of the American Revolution monument to early pioneers was uncovered.

The unveiling ceremonies started with 10 small girls and boys, children of the Daughters of the American Revolution members, carrying armloads of apple blossoms to lay beside the huge granite seat that had been placed on the spot as a trail marker. A company of Boy Scouts stood at attention, a soldier removed his cap, and the flag that covered the seat was pulled away. The seat was presented to the city of Caldwell by Miss Lue Adams, regent of Idaho-Pocahontas Chapter, and was accepted in behalf of the city by Mayor Fred Boyes. A splendid address on Oregon Trail was made at the unveiling ceremonies by O. M. Van Duyn, son of an Idaho pioneer.

The pageant was a typification of the history of Idaho, with the more intimate and wonderful epochs of the State's past woven into song and story and was conceived in the mind of Mrs. Ward Stone, State vice regent of the Daughters of the Revolution.

The entire day's program was under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose efforts had made possible the marking of the trail at a spot where its course it still plainly visible. It is said to be the only trail marker in the United States to be placed in a cemetery. Inscription on front of the seat reads, "1844 Oregon Trail 1865," and on the end, "Erected by Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916."

Pioneer Chapter, of Boise, Idaho, has completed a blue-print map of Idaho Old Trail through Ada County.

Topom's Chapter, of Gooding, Idaho, has found that the State highway was built along the old Oregon Trail as far as practicable, and has placed sign boards at intervals to show the distance to the capital.

Abraham Lincoln Chapter, of Lincoln, Ill., has started the campaign for marking the Lincoln circuit in Logan County, under the direction of the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association. No permanent markers have been erected in any part of the circuit.

Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, of Effingham, Ill., has marked the first county seat of Effingham County, located on the old National Road.

Lucretia Leffingwell Chapter, of Knoxville, Ill., has instigated a movement on the part of the road commissioners to improve condition of country roads.

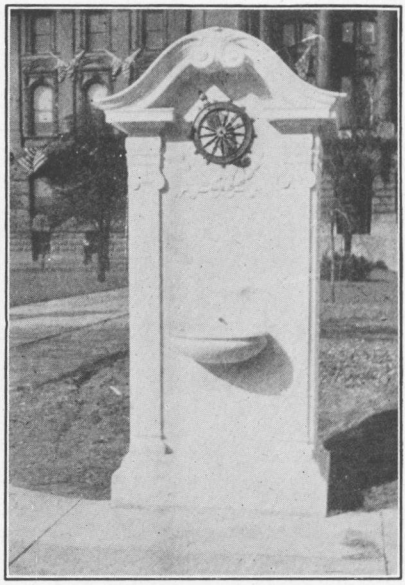
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, of Indianapolis, Ind., gave, as a centennial gift to the State a drinking fountain, which was placed in the Statehouse yard on the National Road. On the south face fronting the road is the National Daughters of the American Revolution emblem in bronze, below it is the inscription:

> The National Road, Cumberland, Maryland, to Terre Haute, Indiana, 1806–1839.

On the other side is:

> Indiana Centennial, 1816–1916. In memory of the brave men and women who toiled amid many dangers and laid the foundations of the Commonwealth of Indiana. Erected by the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, N. S., Daughters of the American Revolution.

Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter, of Indianapolis, Ind., unveiled and presented to the city, with appropriate ceremonies, on June 21, 1916, a marker showing the junction of the high roads over which came the emigrants from the East and from the South to Indianapolis,



FOUNTAIN PRESENTED BY CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAPTER, OF INDIANAPOLIS.

and to the regions beyond. This marker is of granite, 8 feet high, and has in bronze letters the following inscriptions:

On north side:

National Road to Washington.

On east side under the emblem of the National Society:

The one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Indiana into the Union is commemorated by this stone, erected by the Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, 1816–1916.

On the south side:

Michigan Road to Madison, 94 miles.

On the west side:

This milestone marks the crossing of the National and Michigan Roads. Over these trails came many of the pioneers who by their courage and industry founded the great Commonwealth of Indiana.

John Paul Chapter, of Madison, Ind., has placed a large native bowlder at the foot of Michigan Hill, Madison, marking the beginning of Michigan Road. It has a bronze tablet inscribed as follows:

Beginning of Michigan Road. Marked by John Paul Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1832–1916.

New Harmony Chapter, of New Harmony, Ind., has planted sycamore trees, in memory of the men and women who helped make New Harmony famous, along the old Rappite Levee, from the foot of Main Street to Juno Island in Wabash River, a distance of 2 miles.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter, of Ottumwa, Iowa, has assisted in tracing the Mormon Trail through Iowa.

Jean Espy Chapter, of Fort Madison, Iowa, has traced the trail of the Icarians across Iowa. The Icarians were a French communistic society which settled at Nauvoo, Ill., before the Mormons. They left Nauvoo and went to Fort Adams, Iowa, crossing the Mississippi at Fort Madison, Iowa. It is their way across the State that is called the Icarian Trail, so named by this chapter.

Stars and Stripes Chapter, of Burlington, Iowa, contributed $10 to the general old trails fund, and $6 toward marking of the local old trail, beginning here and extending to Agency. The chapter verified, through the historical society and Prof. Shaenbaugh, of Iowa City, and through old settlers, that this trail is authentic, viz, the Agency Road, which begins at the foot of Rands Hill on Osborne Street and extends to what was formerly the old Indian agency.

Oceanic Hopkins Chapter, of Pittsburg, Kans., through its ex-regent, Mrs. L. H. Phillips, has done some work in tracing the old military road used during the Civil War between Fort Scott, Kans., and the forts in the old Indian Territory.

Jemima Johnson Chapter, of Paris, Ky., has induced the county officials to paint the 8 milestones remaining in Bourbon County of the original ones placed by the Government in 1827 to mark its post road from Zanesville, Ohio, to Florence, Ala., and New Orleans, La.

New Orleans Chapter, of New Orleans, La., through its regent, Mrs. Branan, requested the State conference assembled in March, 1916, to indorse the plan to trace and survey that part of the Camino Real lying in Louisiana and mark the terminus with a suitable marker. It was unanimously indorsed. The work is in charge of Miss Ella Dicks, State chairman of old-trails road committee and chapter chairman of said committee. The State legislature has passed a bill to assist the Daughters of the American Revolution in this work.

Anne Arundel Chapter, of Millersville, Md., unveiled a bronze tablet placed upon a bowlder December 11, 1915, at Severn Cross Roads, 10 miles from Annapolis, to mark the old stage coach road from Baltimore to Annapolis over which Gen. Washington traveled when he went to Annapolis to resign his commission in 1783.

The regent of **Old Colony Chapter,** of Hingham, Mass., Miss Susan B. Willard, is State chairman of the old trails committee, and has given much publicity to the cause by speaking before many chapters and at road conventions. The subject of markers is now being considered. The State committee favors stone markers. Miss Willard has traced the "Old Boston post road" from Springfield to Cambridge under the "old elm" where Washington took command of the Army. The following Massachusetts chapters have contributed to the proposed markers: Abigail Phillips Quincy, of Wallaston; Colonel Loammi Baldwin, of North Woburn; Colonel Timothy Bigelow, of Oxford; Deborah Sampson, of Campello; General Benj. Lincoln, of East Boston; Old Boston, of Arlington.

Algonquin Chapter, of Benton Harbor, Mich., has marked at two places the old territorial road which begins at Detroit and ends at St. Joseph. At Benton Harbor a bowlder and tablet were placed, and at St. Joseph a tablet, both dedicated October 22, 1916, and with suitable ceremony presented to the cities in memory of the pioneer men and women of Barrien County.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, of Kalamazoo, Mich., placed a large bowlder on the oldest known trail coming into Kalamazoo from the east, inscribed as follows:

> This bowlder marks one of the old trails over which the early settlers came into Kalamazoo County. Sixty-eight rods north was the old trading post; 60 rods northwest was the old ford. The following pioneers came over this trail and settled before 1840: Titus Bronson, Col. F. W. Curtenius, Deacon Rockwell May, Horace M. Peck, George Torrey, Ephriam Delano, Deacon Edwin Mason, Henry Bishop, Henry Little, James Taylor, Nathaniel A.



BOWLDER AND TABLET MARKING OLD STAGE COACH ROAD FROM BALTIMORE TO ANNAPOLIS.



OLD TERRITORIAL ROAD MARKER AT BENTON HARBOR, MICH.



OLD INDIAN TRAIL, MARKED BY PE-TO-SE-GA CHAPTER, OF PETOSKEY, MICH.

Balch, Col. Benjamin F. Orcutt, Augustus Mills, Alexander Cameron, Moses Austin, Tilotson Barnes, Capt. James Bates, Morgan Curtis, Nathan Cobb, Asa Fitch, Dr. J. C. Abbott, Dr. Uriah Upjohn, George W. Winslow, Silas Hubbard, and Mary M. Lewis Hoyt. Erected in their memory by the Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, D. A. R. June 14, 1916.

The old trading post was marked with a blue and white enamel marker as follows:

Site of old trading post, marked by Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916.

Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, of Petoskey, Mich., marked the "old Indian trail" with a bronze tablet and native bowlder in Arlington Park, dedicated July 4, 1916. Inscription on the bowlder is as follows:

This bowlder marks the old Indian trail from Mackinaw City to Grand Rapids used from time immemorial by the Hurons, Chippewas, and other tribes. Erected by the Daughters of American Revolution, Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, 1916, July 4th.

The chapters of the State of Mississippi united in placing a suitably inscribed bowlder at French Camp, Miss., on the Natchez Trace.

Missouri has an active State committee on old trails under the chairmanship of Mrs. Jennie B. Kochtitzky, a member of the **Nancy Hunter Chapter**, of Cape Girardeau. Under her leadership, during the past year, the Daughters of the State have placed five granite bowlders, with appropriate inscriptions, as markers on El Camino Real, the old Spanish trail between New Madrid and St. Louis. Other portions of the trail have been identified, and other markers will be placed.

The work of the Missouri chapters in detail is as follows:

Cooper County Chapter, of Booneville, has contributed to a marker at Booneville.

Henry County Chapter, of Windsor, has traced all military and old trails roads through several counties.

King's Highway Chapter, of Sikeston, Mo., placed, April 12, 1916, a marker of red granite on King's Highway marking it because it is the oldest road west of the Mississippi River in Missouri. This marker is a tall bowlder, rough on three sides, but polished on the side where the inscription appears. The inscription is:

El Camino Real, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid. Erected by the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution, D. A. R. 1916.

This road during the Spanish régime was called El Camino Real, and it connected the Spanish posts which were established in early days in Missouri. It extends from a point in Arkansas opposite Memphis to St. Louis.

Roger Nelson Chapter, of Marshall, marked Old Trails Road, on telephone poles, with insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, between Marshall and Arrow Rock.

Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter, of Farmington, assisted the State chairman, Mrs. Kochtitzky, to make a trip to Graniteville, where she secured her markers for the King's Highway. The chapter is working to authenticate a traditional trail through the town.

Tabitha Walton Chapter, of Moberly, wrote letters to the governor and other high officials for a $3,000 appropriation for markers for Boones Lick Trail.

Threesivellus Minor Chapter, of Caruthersville, Mo., has been instrumental in having a granite bowlder placed in Caruthersville as near as possible to the old Indian trail, leading south from New Madrid, Mo., being an extension of the old King's Highway and the probable route of De Soto's travel northward into Missouri in 1540, and one of the oldest trails in the State.

Elijah Gove Chapter, of Stromsburg, Nebr., dedicated on June 20, 1916, the first marker to be placed on the Overland Trail, one of the historic old emigrant roads, crossing the State. The marker is of red granite, 5 feet high, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot thick, rough hewn, all but the face, which is polished and bears this inscription:

> Overland Trail. Erected by Elijah Gove Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916, Stromsburg, Nebraska.

Abigail Webster Chapter, of Franklin, N. H., has agitated the subject of marking the old military or Plymouth road.

Asquamchumauke Chapter, of Plymouth, N. H., is trying to trace the Plymouth or military road, spoken of in Dearborn's History of Salisbury.

Old Number Four Chapter, of Charlestown, N. H., has done considerable work in tracing Old Crown Point Road.

Staten Island Chapter, of Port Richmond, N. Y., has made a special study of roads this year, especially of the old mail route between Boston and Philadelphia, which goes across the island.

David Williams Chapter, of Goldsboro, N. C., has located the old stage coach road from Goldsboro to Wilmington.

Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, of Tiffin, Ohio, has given undivided attention to the locating, naming, and marking of the Harrison Trail, which enters Seneca County at McCutchenville and runs northward through Tiffin, Fort Seneca, and Old Fort, each being an historical point.

Jonathan Dayton Chapter, of Dayton, Ohio, has given much attention to the Cumberland Road that goes through Dayton, but no markers have been placed.

Fort Findlay Chapter, of Findlay, Ohio, unveiled an the 4th day of December, 1915, a marker erected on the line of Hulls Trail. The

marker was erected 3 miles south of Findlay on the State road at the point where Gen. Hull crossed the road. It is a rustic Italian marble marker and bears the inscription:

> Hull's Army. 1812. Erected by Ft. Findlay Chapter, D. A. R. 1915.

Multnomah Chapter, of Portland, Oreg., unveiled on August 24, 1916, a monument at Multnomah Falls on the Columbia Highway, and also on or very near to that portion of the Oregon Trail used by those who journeyed down that trail along the Columbia River. Situated under a stately maple tree midway between the Benson Bridge below the falls and the railway close to the banks of the little creek fed by the falls, the monument will ever stand as a tribute to the memory of the Oregon pioneers.

Upon the bowlder is a beautiful bronze plate with the following inscription:

> The Oregon Trail. 1843. Erected by Multnomah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Portland, Oregon, 1916.

Under this inscription a large bowl has been chiseled in the bowlder and water is piped into this from beneath the falls, so that thirsty visitors at any time can have a drink of pure and sparkling water. The ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling were brief and impressive.

Old 96 District Chapter, of Edgefield, S. C., has traced the Chickasaw Trail, which crossed the Savannah River at Fort Charlotte in Abbeville County, came on down through Edgefield and Orangeburg on to Dorchester, and then joined other trails to Charleston—Congaree Trail—from Fort Moore on the Savannah River, a mile below Hamburg, cross Chickasaw Trail at Edgefield, and on to the fort at the Congaree, located where Columbia now is. Keowee Trail started from Charleston, came to Dorchester at Four Holes Creek, passed on through what is now the site of Orangeburg Court House, came through upper part of Edgefield County to Abbeville and on to Fort Keowee, after joining the warpath of the Chickasaw Indians, 30 miles from Ninety Six.

Star Fort Chapter, of Greenwood, S. C., appointed a committee to select suitable bowlder for marking Old Ninety Six Road from Orangeburg.

Sumter's Home Chapter, of Sumter, S. C., has been studying out the old trail roads in the county with a view to the chapter marking them.

The chapters of **Texas** have contributed to markers placed on the King's Highway.

Early in the afternoon of Friday, August 18, 1916, a concourse of over 600 assembled to witness the ceremonies incident to the unveil-

ing of the first marker on the old Oregon Trail, in Tumwater, Wash. The president general of the National Society had come from her home in New York State, the State regent of Minnesota from her distant home, and many other guests from different States were present to testify by their presence the reverence felt for the pioneers.

The program at the unveiling of the Tumwater marker, which was under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Washington, brought together also a remarkable assemblage of people directly connected with the history of the old Oregon Trail and prominent in the making of past and present State history.

This marker is the culmination of about two years' work by the committees in studying State history to accurately locate the old road between Puget Sound and Oregon, in investigating plans for marking the way and securing satisfactory design, materials, and construction. The entire plan in detail was indorsed by both societies, and the committees have faithfully and with pleasure carried it to completion.

The marker is solid sand-cast concrete, reinforced by steel wire netting and two three-quarter inch rods from summit to base. It is 5 feet high, the face of the shaft 2 feet broad, and it is 1 foot thick. The color is almost white, and the surface dressed smooth as marble.

The bronze tablet is 10 by 20 inches and bears the insignia of the two societies in the upper corners. The inscription in large letters is:

> Oregon Trail. 1844. Marked by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution of the State of Washington. 1916.

The bridge near which this marker is placed was recently completed, and permanent road approach will surround the foundation of the marker and the grass cover it, thus making an appropriate setting for the marker. The Pacific Highway, which extends the entire western length of the State, is the main thoroughfare and most traveled road in the State. The first pioneers under Col. Nicholas Michael T. Simmons who pushed their way through the dense forest and across the many rivers from Vancouver to the tidewaters of Puget Sound at the present site of Olympia, selected their unmarked way with such accuracy that no better road has ever been found. The Pacific Highway is almost identical with the first trail throughout the entire distance of 140 miles between Vancouver, Wash., and Olympia.

Pack Horse Ford Chapter, of Shepherdstown, W. Va., has located an early Indian trail where the Indian warriors of the South met those of the North and had many a pitched battle, burying their dead at this spot, where an Indian burying ground has always been respected. The first white man to come into this part of Virginia

crossed at this ford, and from that time it was called Pack Horse Ford. An early order of the governor of Virginia at Williamsburg, Va., "orders that a road be made from Pack Horse Ford at Winchester, Virginia."

Rhoda Hinsdale Chapter, of Shullsburg, Wis., placed a marker on the old Chicago-Dubuque stage road, which also marks an old-time stage tavern. The marker bears the inscription:

> This stone marks the old Chicago stage road and the tavern built by Fortunatas Berry in 1829. Erected by the D. A. R. of Shullsburg.

Jacques Laramie Chapter, of Laramie, Wyo., through the State regent, a member of the chapter, has done active work along the line of locating trails. In September the regent was on the Bozeman Trail in Wyoming locating battle sites for the semicentennial next year, in August, 1917. One of the Indian battles was known as wagon-box fight, and was fought near the site of the old Fort Phil Kearney. There were 32 white men against 2,500 red men.

Sheridan Chapter, of Sheridan, Wyo., has placed a marker on Bozeman Trail, located near Dayton, Wyo.; another between Dayton and Parkman, in November, 1915.

The work in locating and marking old trails has been enthusiastically and satisfactorily done. The chapters have not been content with tracing the trails, but have studied their history, and many papers have been written on the subject. Chapters which have not done active work have contributed generously.

In some States the telegraph poles have been marked and in others trees have been planted along the great highways to mark and beautify them. It has been recognized that the trails are the great arteries of the country, and that to locate and mark them is to aid the progress of civilization.

CHARITY AND PHILANTHROPY.

In this classification, as in others heretofore, it has been difficult to find a clear-cut division in the activities of the chapters. There has been charity in relieving suffering and providing for material needs; there have been preventive measures and amelioration in the mass; and often the individual and the class have been aided at one and the same time. The work is here presented in detail and the difficulty in classification will no doubt be noted.

Cherokee Chapter, of Selma, Ala., has aided the flood sufferers of Dallas County, Ala.

The **Peter Forney Chapter,** of Montgomery, Ala., in cooperation with with **Francis Marion Chapter,** of Montgomery, contributed articles for the relief and comfort of the Alabama National Guard in the mobilization camp at Montgomery.

Virginia Cavalier Chapter, of Mobile, Ala., has given clothing and shoes to poor children, to enable them to go to school.

Captain Basil Gaither Chapter, of Little Rock, Ark., sent a Christmas box to a scholar at Helen Dunlap School, Winslow, Ark., and a box of summer clothes.

Colonel Martin Pickett Chapter, of Batesville, Ark., took part in "better-babies day" and "the canning-club girls' day"; also the "corn-boys' day."

James Bate Chapter, of Helena, Ark., works each Christmas with the United Charities, giving both money and clothing, as desired.

Martha Baker Thurman Chapter, of Fort Smith, Ark., has given clothing to the Salvation Army and rural schools, associated charities, and children's homes; provided an Easter egg hunt for the children's home, and gave $5 to that home.

Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, of Van Buren, Ark., united with the other societies and clubs in the observance of nation-wide baby week in April, at which time 100 babies were examined and scored.

Robert Nelson Chapter, of Lamar, Ark., contributed food and clothing to local flood sufferers.

Aurantia Chapter, of Riverside, Cal., held a rummage sale in a very poor district, selling at a very low price clothing contributed and mended by chapter members.

California Chapter, of San Francisco, Cal., has worked in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association travelers' aid and the Red Cross Society.

Hollywood Chapter, of Hollywood, Cal., contributed to a Christmas tree at a school in the immigrant quarter of the city, giving toys, clothing, and fruit.

Palo Alto Chapter, of Palo Alto, Cal., assisted in the Belgian, Mexican, and Armenian relief work.

Pasadena Chapter, of Pasadena, Cal., has done much personal work among the Mexican women and children.

San Antonio Chapter, of Ontario, Cal., made a dozen pairs of pillowcases and gave them to the George Junior Republic at Chino, Cal.; also gave several sacks of excellent clothing for the women and children of the Macy Street School, Los Angeles.

Arapahoe Chapter, of Boulder, Colo., devotes its December meeting to children. Poor children are presented with gifts contributed by children of chapter members.

Colorado Chapter, of Denver, Colo., has given assistance to Olivet Mission. From October to March an average of 40 bowls of soup with crackers was supplied and served in lunch room to boys and girls of evening school. A Christmas tree and luncheon was given also.

Denver Chapter, of Denver, Colo., has given $240 to the commission for relief in Belgium; $15 was sent to the hospital at El Paso, Tex., to purchase dainties for our sick and wounded soldiers. Forty-six garments were made for the children of the Denver Orphans' Home.

Monte Vista Chapter, of Monte Vista, Colo., started a library association that, with the help of others, will be a Carnegie Library. The appropriation has been made and other work done.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter, of Southport, Conn., gave a corn contest at the Wakeman Memorial Building, Harbor Road, October 3. This contest is held yearly for the children of the higher grades of the public school in Southport. The prizes are given by Miss Frances Wakeman, a member of the chapter. About 150 children entered the contest, prizes being distributed to the winners having the best corn which they developed themselves.

Eve Lear Chapter, of New Haven, Conn., united with the Connecticut Mayflower Society, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, and the Theosophical Society of New Haven in defraying the burial expenses of a well-descended woman, who died in poverty, in order to save the body from potter's field.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, of Moodus, and **Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter**, of Hartford, Conn., sent flowers and letters of sympathy to the sick and shut-ins.

Stamford Chapter, of Stamford, Conn, sent a young man to Plattsburg military camp in August.

Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter, of Washington, D. C., has presented a bookcase to day nursery and dispensary.

Constitution Chapter, of Washington, D. C., gave an entertainment at Bruen Home, with ice cream for the Christmas dinner for 130; an entertainment at the city orphan asylum; Shakespearean play for the friends of the Children of the American Revolution members; 40 books to the day nursery and dispensary library; also Christmas gifts for a poor family of six.

John Lindsay Chapter, of Washington, D. C., supported and cared for an aged woman for several months until her death, as she was absolutely alone; also gave contributions to hospitals and Florence Crittenden work.

Livingston Manor Chapter, of Washington, D. C., assisted in the settlement work at Friendship House, 324 Virginia Avenue SE.

Major L'Enfant Chapter, of Washington, D. C., has sent $400 worth of clothing and bandages to the Hospital de Ciel, in France, for the wounded and destitute women and children of the war zone. This has been raised entirely by the individual efforts of the members.

Samuel Groton Chapter, of Washington, D. C., has furnished an instructor, a chapter member, for the women of Friendship House,

who meets with them once a week during eight or nine months of the year.

Colonel Arthur Erwin Chapter, of Deland, Fla., on St. Distaff's Day, sewed garments for the children's home, Jacksonville.

Orlando Chapter, of Orlando, Fla., has paid for help in the household of a member who has had a long illness, depleting her income; also bought food and clothing for her.

Princess Hirrihigua Chapter, of Elgin, Fla., furnished a maternity room in the city hospital.

Dorothy Walton Chapter, of Dawson, Ga., sent Christmas boxes to the poor.

Governor John Milledge Chapter, of Dalton, Ga., is receiving donations and planning to use these for establishing a rest room in the city high school.

Joseph Habersham Chapter, of Atlanta, Ga., provided a girl with books and clothing that she might be in suitable condition to go to school.

William Marsh Chapter, of La Fayette, Ga., is maintaining a rest room for the benefit of women and children; also sent a box of dainty and useful clothing to a needy mother.

Aloha Chapter, of Hawaii, has conducted a vacation school, and is a member of the central committee on child welfare.

Elgin Chapter, of Elgin, Ill., contributed to the Salvation Army a Christmas fund; to the Larkin Children's Home; to the Belgian relief fund; to the associated charities of Elgin.

Fort Armstrong Chapter, of Rock Island, Ill., has contributed to the Helen Dunlap School, Winslow, Ark., money and two barrels of clothing; to the associated charities of the city, and to the visiting nurses' association, boxes of clothing.

Walter Burdick Chapter, of Marshall, Ill., every year makes all arrangements and pays all expenses of a municipal Christmas tree; sends baskets of provisions to the needy; has a charity committee, which investigates all cases asking help, and sends fuel, provisions, or clothing when needed.

General Francis Marion Chapter, of Marion, Ind., gave big Christmas baskets to poor families and contributed to Belgian relief.

General James Cox Chapter, of Kokomo, Ind., conducted, in a mission house established in the foreign district of the city, a kindergarten for several months, taught in adult classes there, and gave material aid to the establishment.

Rushville Chapter, of Rushville, Ind., assisted in local charity work. The chapter always has a meeting at the county home December 24, having songs, prayer, and talk by the members, giving to each of the inmates fruits and candies.

Balliet Chapter, of Mount Vernon, Iowa, contributed to Belgian relief.

Daniel Boone Chapter, of Boone, Iowa, maintains a room in Eleanor Moore Hospital.

Marshalltown Chapter, of Marshalltown, Iowa, contributed to the Belgian relief.

Martha Washington Chapter, of Sioux City, Iowa, sends at Christmas time a box to Mr. Nettleton, who is the son of a real daughter. Last spring the chapter sent a box of clothing to the McCall Mission in Paris and contributed to Belgian flag relief.

Mary Marion Chapter, of Marion, Iowa, aided a patient suffering from tuberculosis and helped the Good Fellows Club at Christmas time.

Stars and Stripes Chapter, of Burlington, Iowa, brought Dr. Sylvestor of the Iowa State University, Iowa City, to Burlington. He talked on the defective child and held a clinic. The chapter took a census of vital statistics and used influence to secure suitable wards for delinquents, and turned the matter over to proper authorities. Through affiliation with the city federation, brought Mrs. George T. Rice, of Massachusetts to the city. She talked on factory problems and prison reform; helped also with a community Christmas for two years. Quiet zones were established around the hospitals; helped to muzzle the caliope on the river excursion boats; engaged in a tree day, a garden day, and a bird day; sent two boxes to the hospital ambulance supply in France and contributed to the Belgian relief fund.

Betty Bonney Chapter, of Arkansas City, Kans., has aided a visiting nurse in the needy cases she has found in the city.

Betty Washington Chapter, of Lawrence, Kans., gave from the baby-chest fund six layettes.

Emporia Chapter, of Emporia, Kans., makes baby clothes at its meetings and keeps on hand sufficient clothing to give to needy children.

Eunice Sterling Chapter, of Wichita, Kans., keeps a baby chest for the use of the city nurse.

Fort Larned Chapter, of Larned, Kans., helped in the work of baby week.

Newton Chapter, of Newton, Kans., helps maintain a visiting nurse.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, of Covington, Ky., has helped with food and clothing two old ladies found in abject poverty. They are great-granddaughters of a Revolutionary officer and granddaughters of an officer who served in the War of 1812 and was paymaster in the United States Army under Gen. Jackson. The chapter found a place for them in the Kenton County Infirmary.

Frankfort Chapter, of Frankfort, Ky., supported during seven months' illness and afterwards buried a tubercular patient, and found good homes for two of her children and for three other children. The work was done by the charity officer and her committee on the funds donated by chapter members and outside friends.

St. Asaph Chapter, of Danville, Ky., has made numerous contributions of baskets of canned fruits and vegetables to the city hospital, and clothing for the poor.

New Orleans Chapter, of New Orleans, La., is bringing sunshine to the children of Charity Hospital. Regular visits have been made to this institution. Carnations were distributed on one occasion. One month toys were given to all of these little ones; also American flags have been distributed there. Clothing has been supplied to convalescent children of the hospital; also clothing for men and women upon their dismissal from the institution.

Spirit of '76 Chapter, of New Orleans, La., has a sustaining membership in the name of the charity officer in the Woman's Auxiliary of the Charity Hospital; also in the Welfare Society. The chapter has given several bundles of clothes to destitute families. The work this summer has been among the destitute families of the soldiers at the front; has distributed in money $127, and in food and clothing $80.

Abigail Whitman Chapter, of Norway, Me., has contributed to Belgian Relief.

Colonial Daughters Chapter, of Farmington, Me., bought shoes and rubbers for one family at Christmas.

Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, of Orono, Me., has worked for the Belgian relief, King's Daughters, mountain schools, and Opportunity Farm.

Rebecca Emery Chapter, of Biddeford, Me., has also contributed to Opportunity Farm, an institution in Maine where boys under the best possible conditions are educated and taught to help themselves. The chapter sends a generous donation of money yearly. One member of the chapter has nearly furnished the dining room, and the chairman of the State child welfare committee, Eva E. Bean, LL. B., a member of the chapter, has donated comforters and directed other gifts.

Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, of Annapolis, Md., has given continued support to Peggy Stewart room in Emergency Hospital, Annapolis; contributed to Belgian relief, Serbian relief, and French orphans. Through members of the chapter time and service given to social service and antituberculosis work; also assistance to district nurse for work among poor people of the city. Has also obtained hospital services and board for several maternity cases; medical attention for eye, ear, and throat trouble among a number of children; also a spinal brace for a girl of 15 years.

Pulaski's Legion Chapter, of Chevy Chase, Md., has worked in conjunction with the Social Service Club of the Chevy Chase Seminary and contributed liberally to these various benefits.

Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, of West Somerville, Mass., has sent a barrel of clothing to the International College, at Springfield, Mass.

Captain John Joslin, jr., Chapter, of Leominster, Mass., has furnished a room in a hospital.

Colonel Thomas Gardner Chapter, of Allston, Mass., at Christmas, provided a needy family of eight people with dinner and gifts.

Framingham Chapter, of Framingham, Mass, at Christmas, cooperated with the local associated charities in distributing Christmas cheer among the needy.

General Joseph Badger Chapter, of Marlboro, Mass., sewed for the hospital and collected funds for the Belgian relief fund.

John Hancock Chapter, of Newton Highlands, Mass., contributed linen and clothing to the various relief societies, and during the summer the regent made 30 comfort bags for our own soldiers.

John Paul Jones Chapter, of Brookline, Mass., cooperated to secure a police woman for Brookline, and also assisted in girls' camp work.

Old Bay State Chapter, of Lowell, Mass., held in December, 1915, a Christmas sale. Forty dollars of the amount raised was sent to the former regent and founder of the Old Bay State Chapter, Mrs. Agnes Williams Di Palma, who is now living in Italy, for work among Italian war sufferers. The chapter also gives the Youth's Companion annually to the Boys' Club, of Lowell.

Old Belfry Chapter, of Brookline, Mass., sent comfort bags to the soldiers at El Paso, Tex.

Abiel Fellows Chapter, of Three Rivers, Mich., gave money toward the care of a leper in Three Rivers; also to Belgian relief fund.

Algonquin Chapter, of Benton Harbor, Mich., has a chairmon of the welfare of women and children committee, who is the president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union Home for Girls, and is an active worker in the juvenile court. So much general work of a charitable nature has been done through her.

Charity Cook Chapter, of Homer, Mich., has filled Christmas baskets for old ladies living alone and in need; has sent candy and other delicacies to a family of five children whose father lies ill with a broken back. Three years ago the townspeople gave them a little home and furnished the necessities. The chapter raised $34.88 for Belgian relief fund; gave $1.75 to help buy a wheel chair for a cripple; contributed to blind babies' home at Monroe, Mich.

Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton Chapter, of Holland, Mich., distributed presents among the inmates of the county infirmary at Christmas time.

Emily Virginia Mason Chapter, of Hastings, Mich., at Christmas time remembered 121 rural people with gifts.

Marie Therese Cadillac Chapter, of Cadillac, Mich., sent eatables and clothing to rural families who were needy.

Mary Marshall Chapter, of Marshall, Mich., provided the silver for the Starr Commonwealth for Boys, contributed $65 to Belgian relief, partly clothed and fed a family of six and gave them Thanksgiving and Christmas dinner.

Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, of Potoskey, Mich., contributed to Belgian relief and gave many books and baskets of food at Christmas.

Saginaw Chapter, of Saginaw, Mich., has contributed to hospitals, tuberculosis society, Home for the Aged, Home for the Friendless, the Homestead, East Side Federated Charities, West Side Federated Charities, Salvation Army, Rescue Mission, Young Women's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Association, Jewish relief, and $138 to relief fund for Home Guards.

Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter, of Jackson, Mich., gave a contribution of food to free kindergarten.

Anthony Wayne Chapter, of Mankota, Minn., made several hundred hospital pads for wounded European soldiers and is now making a hundred garments for French war babies.

Distaff Chapter, of St. Paul, Minn., has worked for the French wounded emergency fund through the Red Cross.

Rebecca Prescott Sherman Chapter, of Minneapolis, Minn., at Christmas and Thanksgiving gave supplies of food and clothing to needy families.

Bernard Romans Chapter, of Columbus, Miss., through influence with members of the Mississippi Legislature (1916) has helped to establish a State reformatory for boys in Mississippi.

Alexander Doniphan Chapter, of Liberty, Mo., is operating with other charity organizations of the town. Aside from that, much individual work is being done by individual members of the chapter. One is supporting and educating an orphan boy.

Bowling Green Chapter, of Bowling Green, Mo., remembers the inhabitants of the county farm every Christmas; also contributed to Belgian relief.

Hannah Hull Chapter, of Brookfield, Mo., has clothed many women and children.

Henry County Chapter, of Windsor, Mo., has contributed to Belgian relief and home philanthropic work.

Independence-Pioneers Chapter, of Independence, Mo., helped a number of families of the men who went to the border; also gave a complete wardrobe to an expectant mother.

Jefferson Chapter, of St. Louis, Mo., sent large boxes of preserves and jellies to Hospital Corps; gave layette for militiaman's wife; sent 200 handkerchiefs to militiamen; gave three outings for boys from the slums.

Lafayette Lexington Chapter, of Lexington, Mo., contributed $50 to the Belgian relief fund, $5 to the Battle Creek (Mich.) Chapter, which is sending an automobile ambulance and 100 cases of clothing to French Red Cross in commemoration of George Washington's warm affection for Gen. Lafayette and the French people.

Noah Coleman Chapter, of Rollo, Mo., with the Daughters of 1812, furnished food and clothing to a real daughter of 1812 and a descendant of the Revolution.

Pike County Chapter, of Louisiana, Mo., distributed clothing and provisions to the poor.

Rachel Donelson Chapter, of Springfield, Mo., subscribed to the furniture fund of the Young Women's Christian Association, Belgian relief, and to the matron at the railway station.

Roger Nelson Chapter, of Marshall, Mo., has helped several families with food and clothing.

St. Charles Chapter, of St. Charles, Mo., contributed to Belgian relief.

Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter, of Farmington, Mo., contributed to Belgian relief.

Tabitha Walton Chapter, of Moberly, Mo., contributed baskets of food to the poor at Christmas time.

Virginia Daughters Chapter, of Albany, Mo., contributed to Belgian relief fund; also contributed largely to an orphan home in a neighboring city.

St. Leger Cowley Chapter, of Lincoln, Nebr., has given clothing and bedding to needy families.

Abigail Webster Chapter, of Franklin, N. H., sewed for the Franklin Hospital, and has sent newspapers to company of boys at Laredo.

Liberty Chapter, of Tilton, N. H., has done sewing for the Woman's Memorial Hospital, at Concord, N. H.

Milford Chapter, of Milford, N. H., at Christmas filled a barrel with clothing to be distributed among the needy in town. Sent 42 comfort bags to the French soldiers, with $5 to be used in buying gauze for bandages.

Old Number Four Chapter, of Charlestown, N. H., has done quite a little sewing for the Belgians, and has also contributed money.

Boudinot Chapter, of Elizabeth, N. J., has contributed toward building a home for children in the New Jersey pines, and contributed to visiting nurse association as a memorial to the birthday of Elias Boudinot.

Continental Chapter, of Plainfield, N. J., contributed to a new milk station for the poor of Plainfield. Clothing and articles of Christmas cheer were sent to the piney section of New Jersey.

Morristown Chapter, of Morristown, N. J., contributed to Belgian relief fund, and also gave contribution to French war relief work.

Nassau Chapter, of Camden, N. J., sent at Christmas time clothing and food to persons who would not otherwise have been remembered.

Tennent Chapter, of Asbury Park, N. J., contributed money for 60 flags and flowers and distributed them in the hospital at Long Branch; also gave a fine barrel of clothing, toys, etc., to the public school at Vincetown, N. J., in the pine district; also contributed to Belgian relief fund.

Agwrondougwas Chapter, of Bainbridge, N. Y., contributed to Belgian relief.

Battle Pass Chapter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., met and sewed during the year for the Prospect Heights Maternity Hospital.

Colonel Isreal Angell Chapter, of New Berlin, N. Y., contributed to Belgian relief.

Deborah Champion Chapter, of Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., gave money, furniture, food, and clothing to a family who lost their belongings by fire; sent barrels to families in the South.

Fort Rensselaer Chapter, of Canajoharie, N. Y., is helping to clothe a poor family.

Hendrick Hudson Chapter, of Hudson, N. Y., has contributed toward the support of soldiers' families during their absence on the Mexican border.

Kayendatsyona Chapter, of Fulton, N. Y., contributed to Belgian relief.

Ketewamoke Chapter, of Huntington, Long Island, N. Y., contributed to Belgian relief.

Lowville Chapter, of Lowville, N. Y., gave 148 articles of clothing, 9 pairs of shoes and rubbers, 7 baskets of food, 5 bundles new cloth, thread, and trimmings, 13 pieces of furniture and carpets, 18 baskets food, at Christmas time, to worthy poor.

Major Benjamin Bosworth Chapter, of Silver Creek, N. Y., has made contributions to the State charities aid association and to the Belgian relief fund.

Melzingah Chapter, of Beacon, N. Y., sent a large box of books to Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, at border.

New Rochelle Chapter, of New Rochelle, N. Y., responded to the Belgian relief, sent contributions to the Georgetown Chapter, Georgetown, S. C., for the school for fallen girls; gave $15 for the infantile paralysis fund; and has distributed through the charity organization in the town clothing, money, food baby carriages, bedding, and household necessities. Rescued a small family of destitute children from a drunken father and crazed mother; discovered real need for charity in certain parts of the city and improved the conditions, in cooperation with city officials; contributed to the Colburn Memorial Home for the Aged; sent food and coal to the home on donation day; gave musicale and realized $120 for the citizens' committee for hos-

pital; visited the poor; helped the day nursery; contributed to the Red Cross fund; joined the fly-swatting brigade; and encouraged the cleaning of back yards.

Saratoga Chapter, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has given three steamer chairs to the Saratoga Hospital; gave one day's support to the Hawley Home for Children.

Tawasentha Chapter, of Slingerlands, N. Y., has provided new clothing for a girl of 12 whose father had just died and whose mother was in a hospital; has contributed to the Children's Vacation Home at Canan, N. Y.; to Belgian relief; and to American Red Cross. Has furnished eatables and flowers to the child's hospital in Albany, and has bought material and made garments for a girl of 16 who is being treated for infirmities brought on by infantile paralysis.

Colonel Jonathan Bayard Smith Chapter, of Middletown, Ohio, has helped by a contribution to furnish a hospital.

The regent of the **Columbus Chapter**, of Columbus, Ohio, attended juvenile court during the year and assisted in looking after the girls and women.

Delaware City Chapter, of Delaware, Ohio, has been making a study of curfew ordinances and their workings in various cities throughout the country. Correspondence has been carried on with the Children's Bureau in Washington, the International Reform Association, the municipal research branch of the St. Louis Public Library.

Hetuck Chapter, of Newark, Ohio, has contributed to Belgian relief.

Mary Washington Chapter, of Mansfield, Ohio, has contributed to Belgian relief.

New Connecticut Chapter, of Painesville, Ohio, has to its credit the support of three of the fatherless children of France; also contributed to Belgian relief.

Sycamore Chapter, of Pebbles, Ohio, has also contributed to Belgian relief.

Enid Chapter, of Enid, Okla., assisted the Red Cross in caring for families of soldiers.

Muskogee Chapter, of Muskogee, Okla., made a donation to old folk's home of that city.

Okmulgee Chapter, of Okmulgee, Okla., has donated to the local hospital.

Che-mek-e-ta Chapter, of Salem, Oreg., sent a Christmas box to a poor family.

Willamette Chapter, of Portland, Oreg., cooperated with **Multnomah Chapter** in caring for wives and children of members of the Oregon National Guard who were on the Mexican border; has also made yearly visits to the Patton Home for Old People, when the members of the chapter entertain with program and refreshments for benefit of the inmates.

Canonsburg Chapter, of Houston, Pa., sent clothing and baskets of provisions to poor during Christmas and Thanksgiving seasons.

Donegal Chapter, of Lancaster, Pa., contributed to the Charity Society of Lancaster and to the Belgian relief.

Fort McIntosh Chapter, of Rochester, Pa., has contributed toward the old ladies' home, New Brighton, Pa.

General Thomas Mifflin Chapter, of Mifflintown, Pa., has contributed to Belgian relief.

Jane Campbell Chapter, of Lynchburg, S. C., assisted Georgetown School for Girls.

Star Fort Chapter, of Greenwood, S. C., has a charity officer who visits sick children in the city hospital, and, through this charity officer, investigated conditions under which women work in the town.

Joseph Ligon Chapter, of Paris, Tex., did relief work after the fire on March 21, when the town of 20,000 was partly burned, leaving 7,500 homeless.

Sara McCalla Chapter, of Cameron, Tex., in connection with the City Federation of Women's Clubs, held the first better-babies conference ever conducted in Milam County. Two hundred and fifty babies were examined by competent nurses and physicians. This conference was voted to be made an annual affair.

Ox Bow Chapter, of Newbury, Vt., has given to the Belgian relief fund.

William French Chapter, of Bellows Falls, Vt., contributes to the visiting nurses' association and to the Kern Hatten Home for Orphan Boys.

John Kendrick Chapter, of Wenatchee, Wash., has contributed to Belgian relief.

Buford Chapter, of Huntington, W. Va., cooperated with woman's club during baby week, and gave a prize of a spoon in this contest; joined in the movement to establish a bureau of federated charities; invited by the chamber of commerce to participate in the celebration of the fifty-third birthday of West Virginia.

Colonel John Evans Chapter, of Morgantown, W. Va., largely assisted the Colonel Zacquill Morgan Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, in packing 13 generous Christmas baskets, which were distributed by the local charity organization.

Elizabeth Zane Chapter, of Buckhannon, W. Va., sent a Christmas box to Pine Mountain Settlement School, Pine Mountain, Ky.

Henry Dodge Chapter, of Phillips, Wis., sent two Christmas baskets to needy families, besides procuring clothing for several others. At another time the chapter cared for a family of six while the father was looking for work; also outfitted two other families of four children each with clothing.

Janesville Chapter, of Janesville, Wis., has made and distributed through city nurse clothing for newborn babies whose mothers were too poor to provide them.

Oshkosh Chapter, of Oshkosh, Wis., furnished the Christmas dinner and entertainment for old ladies' home—music, readings, Christmas tree, and a gift of one handkerchief and $1 for each lady—20 in number.

Tyranena Chapter, of Lake Mills, Wis., sends each year a barrel of clothing to the Hindman School of Kentucky.

This closes the enumeration under "Charity and philanthropy," and demonstrates very clearly that the chapters have a very serious feeling of responsibility for those less fortunately placed than themselves.

CIVICS.

From the welfare of the home to the welfare of the community is but a step. In pioneer days life, while very laborious, was comparatively simple. The citizens of the new country drank pure water and breathed pure air. Food, shelter, and clothing were all of home manufacture. Now all is changed, and life has become tremendously complex. Women, as well as men, all over the country have risen to the situation, and the following statements show that the chapters of the society are aiding in the solution of the problem of modern life:

Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, of Auburn, Ala., cooperated with the city civic league in welfare work among the negroes.

Mobile Chapter, of Mobile, Ala., planted an oak tree in a public-school yard on Washington's Birthday.

Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, of Van Buren, Ark., joined with the village improvement club, which had charge of the week's clean-up in the town the latter part of April.

Robert Nelson Chapter, of Lamar, Ark., has had charge of the improvement of school grounds.

Arapahoe Chapter, of Boulder, Colo., has furnished a waiting room in a hospital; assisted in paying salary of visiting nurse, and presented flagstaff to public library.

Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, of Milford, Conn., purchased for a Chautauqua course in town five tickets to aid in bringing to the town this educational feature for the good of everyone.

Judea Chapter, of Roxbury, Conn., collected nearly $20 for Majory's battleship fund. Marjory was the little girl who hoped by means of 10-cent collections from individuals to secure enough money to build a battleship.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, of Moodus, Conn., pays from its treasury yearly for the care and upkeep of the parks surrounding

the monument to Nathan Hale, the soldiers' monument, and the public library.

Putnam Hill Chapter, of Greenwich, Conn., participated in the observance of the Fourth of July, together with various town committees. The Daughters of the American Revolution float took the prize in the Independence Day parade. The chapter helped in the organization of a town band, and held public exercises in the town hall on Memorial Day.

Constitution Chapter, of Washington, D. C., has given two fountains to playgrounds in that city.

De Soto Chapter, of Tampa, Fla., holds membership in the city playground association.

Dorothy Walton Chapter, of Dawson, Ga., cooperates with the civic club.

Governor John Milledge Chapter, of Dalton, Ga., planted shrubs and trees in the Mae McAfee Shumate Memorial Park.

Joseph Habersham Chapter, of Atlanta, Ga., has, through its honorary life regent, Mrs. William Lawson Peel, published in the Atlanta Constitution (newspaper) 26 articles on civics and sanitation, written by Mrs. Peel. The articles have met with wide commendation, and have done great good.

Sarah Dickinson Chapter, of Newnan, Ga., supports a rest room for women and children in the city.

William Marsh Chapter, of La Fayette, Ga., observed clean-up day by a parade with band and school children. Prize was offered for greatest number of cans collected and pounds of waste paper. Flower seed was distributed through the county along the Dixie Highway, and a prize offered for best results. A reception was given by the chapter to officials of Dixie Highway.

Members of **Aloha Chapter**, of Honolulu, Hawaii, helped a Palama settlement during better-babies week. One member, making an exhibition, told how to make furniture from boxes for humble homes.

Dorothy Quincy Chapter, of Quincy, Ill., took part in the city fall celebration. The officers, dressed as colonial dames, rode in the pageant in a car decorated in national colors.

Kewanee Chapter, of Kewanee, Ill., has established a loan exhibit in a room in the public library.

Martha Board Chapter, of Augusta, Ill., has maintained and taken charge of the public library pending its transfer to the township.

Agnes Pruyn Chapman Chapter, of Warsaw, Ind., on Arbor Day placed 75 bird houses, made by pupils in manual training department of public school, in the cemetery. A petition was presented to the town board to protect trees and bird houses erected.

Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, of Jeffersonville, Ind., is endeavoring to reclaim and preserve an old cemetery in the city.

Huntington Chapter, of Huntington, Ind., had a decorated float in the booster-day parade.

John Paul Chapter, of Madison, Ind., maintains John Paul Park, and has given a new spray-drinking fountain for this park, and has built a 158-foot stone wall, finished at top with corals, for the park.

Manitou Chapter, of Rochester, Ind., cooperated with the woman's club in beautifying the main street of the city by cleaning the street and beautifying lawns.

Richard Henry Lee Chapter, of Covington, Ind., has been active in the city-beautiful movement.

Beacon Hill Chapter, of Des Moines, Iowa, assisted in a community Christmas given by the city of Des Moines on the river front; took active interest in the campaign for better babies, also in the free clinic conducted each summer on the roof of the Methodist Hospital, where poor babies and their mothers are cared for free.

Clinton Chapter, of Clinton, Iowa, is planning to erect a monument on the river front in Clinton and has adopted the following methods of raising money for this project: Published a cook book—Favorite Dishes of the D. A. R.—an edition of 1,000, containing 295 pages and over 800 receipts; has conducted a chain of quartette teas; has conducted a loan exhibit of historic relics of great educational value; has also appointed a committee on patriotic music to encourage community singing.

Okamanpado Chapter, of Estherville, Iowa, contributed to and assisted with the community Christmas tree.

Stars and Stripes Chapter, of Burlington, Iowa, brought Zona Gale to the city to give a civic talk. The chapter was associated in the city-beautiful work, and members entered the contest, in which 1,400 joined; gave prizes for the best-kept back yards and made thorough garden inspection.

Esther Lowery Chapter, of Independence, Kans., concentrated efforts on raising $1,000 toward rocking the driveway in Mount Hope Cemetery; work on this is now in progress.

John Fitch Chapter, of Bardstown, Ky., is cleaning and preserving old graveyards.

Kennebec Chapter, of Bingham, Me., has beautified streets by setting trees on Arbor Day.

Rebecca Emery Chapter, of Biddeford, Me., originated the movement for the celebration to commemorate the settlement of Biddeford 300 years ago. The week of the 16th of September was given to festivities, and it was by far the greatest thing the city has ever undertaken.

Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, of Annapolis, Md., has taken part in all civic enterprises of the city. The vice regent of the chapter is president of the civic league of the city and majority of chair-

men of various board of civic league are members of the chapter. Seven of the eleven members are on the board of managers of the Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Washington-Custis Chapter, of Baltimore, Md., assisted in getting an ordinance passed by Baltimore councilmen which makes it unlawful to play the music of Star-Spangled Banner in any way except in its entirety and alone and all audiences to stand at attention in all public places or playhouses while played.

Attleboro Chapter, of Attleboro, Mass., entered a float in the parade for laying of corner stone of Attleboro post office.

Framingham Chapter, of Framingham Center, Mass., keeps in order the little plot of ground about the Minuteman Monument, paying for the cutting of the grass through the summer.

Mary Mattoon Chapter, of Amherst, Mass., entered a float July 4, 1916, in the historic parade.

Molly Varnum Chapter, of Lowell, Mass., cooperated with the other chapters in the city in marching in the preparedness parade on Flag Day. This was the greatest patriotic demonstration ever held in the city. A flag was given by the chapter to the Lowell Council of Boy Scouts and presented by the regent at the Scouts' annual field-day exercises.

Old Colony Chapter, of Hingham, Mass., offered prizes for the best designs of bird houses made in the public schools.

Quequechan Chapter, of Fall River, Mass., through its regent, attended a reception to newly naturalized citizens.

Abiel Fellows Chapter, of Three Rivers, Mich., secured partial care of Bowman Memorial Park Cemetery.

Algonquin Chapter, of Benton Harbor, Mich., has taken part as an organization in civic parades both on Independence Day and Labor Day.

Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter, of Allegan, Mich., offered a prize for a bird contest.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter, of Detroit, Mich., cooperated with the Safety First Movement. Letters sent out urging floral flags in parks and schools, also factory grounds. These met a cordial response.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, of Kalamazoo, Mich., contributed toward civic work.

Pet-to-se-ga Chapter, of Petoskey, Mich., placed a floral wreath in park, also cooperated with city in a Fourth-of-July celebration by having a pageant and historical float, which took first prize.

Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter, of Jackson, Mich., cooperated with the teachers of Austin Blair School in buying shrubbery for school grounds.

Anthony Wayne Chapter, of Mankato, Minn., started a wonderful pageant, which was given July 4, 1916, and proved to be the greatest

community event in the history of Mankato. It portrayed the chief events in the history of the town, taking in as it did all classes, all ages, and all nationalities. It drew an audience estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000 people. The chapter contributes a share toward the rest room maintained for the use of out-of-town shoppers as a place where they can rest or leave their children.

Bernard Romans Chapter, of Columbus, Miss., has been active in civic work in connection with local civic league.

Ralph Humphreys Chapter, of Jackson, Miss., cooperates in the work done by the City Federation of woman's club in civic work.

Anne Helm Chapter, of Macon, Mo., purchased in June a lot for a library building, and presented it to the city. The chapter was instrumental in gaining the vote for a tax to sustain a public library.

Bowling Green Chapter, of Bowling Green, Mo., in its report last year told of its work toward erecting a gateway at the city cemetery. The chapter is working at this at the present time, and nearly $1,000 has been raised.

Hannah Hull Chapter, of Brookfield, Mo., has advocated sanitation, clean yards, clean parks, and clean reading matter.

Henry County Chapter, of Windsor, Mo., is making an effort to regulate the tramp nuisance in the town, by making systematic arrangement about feeding them and caring for them on winter nights.

Howard County Chapter, of Fayette, Mo., was instrumental in getting up the one hundredth anniversary celebration of the county on August 16–17, 1916. The chapter also contributed scrap cans for the streets.

Marshall Chapter, of Marshall, Mo., assisted in work of beautifying Marshall, by planting shrubs and in cleaning up the city.

Marysville Chapter, of Marysville, Mo., has taken care of an old abandoned cemetery in the center of Marysville, and is keeping it in good condition.

Missouri Chapter, of Mexico, Mo., looked after a rest room for country women, censored moving pictures, and is collecting a fountain fund, the fountain to be placed in the public square.

O'Fallon Chapter, of O'Fallon, Mo., cooperated with the Home Makers Club and the town board in a clean-up day in June; also contributed to the Hatcher Bates Memorial Library of O'Fallon.

Olive Prindle Chapter, of Chillicothe, Mo., has erected a bronze tablet on a marker in recognition of efforts in raising the money to pave the cemetery lane. The regent writes the following amusing account:

> The Daughters of the American Revolution raised about $2,000 by solicitation and every other known means, short of stealing, and paved two blocks of the muddiest street in Christendom, which led to Edgewood Cemetery. Then they had the name changed from Cemetery Lane to Edgewood Avenue. This year we put up a marker in recognition of our efforts in paving the street.

Pike County Chapter, of Louisiana, Mo., worked with the city clubs in civic work.

Rachel Donelson Chapter, of Springfield, Mo., made and presented to each member of Company K, Missouri State Guards, a mending kit. The Young Men's Business Club entertained every train of soldiers sent to the border who passed through Springfield with refreshments and post cards stamped ready to be mailed. The chapter made 900 sandwiches for them. Mrs. Henrietta Geiger, one of the oldest members, met nearly all trains with flowers.

Through the efforts of the chapter the birds had water and food put out for them and houses.

Roger Nelson Chapter, of Marshall, Mo., has helped to make Marshall more attractive by cleaning up and planting shrubbery and bushes in public places. The regent is a member of the clean-up league.

St. Charles Chapter, of St. Charles, Mo., circulated petitions relating to the acquisition of a property eminently suitable for a high-school site and is hoping the efforts of the chapter will not be in vain.

Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter, of Farmington, Mo., has taken charge of a cemetery of 10 acres, cleaned it up, filled sunken graves, and put it in such good condition that it can be kept up now for half the work and expense.

Virginia Daughters Chapter, of Albany, Mo., cooperated with town and school in beautifying the town.

Warrensburg Chapter, of Warrensburg, Mo., took part in a Shakepeare pageant and contributed to prizes to high-school students for essays on it.

Oro Fino Chapter, of Helena, Mont., was invited to place a tree in one of the new city parks and decided to comply with this request. The Sons of the American Revolution were also invited to place a tree and asked the chapter to purchase the same variety and have them placed on either side of the walk at the entrance. These trees are to be marked in some manner before the year passes; they are Colorado blue spruce.

Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter, of Crawford, Nebr., planted in June, 1916, flowers and seeds at the city hall to assist in beautifying the grounds.

Major Isaac Sadler Chapter, of Omaha, Nebr., participated in a patriotic parade June 14, 1916; observed Flag Day with luncheon and address.

Margaret Holmes Chapter, of Seward, Nebr., created an interest in the care of the cemeteries of the village. As a result one cemetery has completed arrangements for permanent upkeep of all lots.

Otoe Chapter, of Nebraska City, Nebr., worked with the civic league during home-coming week, Nebraska City.

Pawnee Chapter, of Fullerton, Nebr., has distributed cards upon American citizenship to the schools located in foreign settlements.

Rev. Reuben Pickett Chapter, of Chadron, Nebr., has planted a row of evergreen trees for three-fourths of a mile from Chadron city limits to Greenwood Cemetery.

Ashuelot Chapter, of Keene, N. H., joined in a civic parade on the Fourth of July.

Colonel Thomas Reynolds Chapter, of Pemberton, N. J., awarded two prizes for best garden by school children from seeds distributed the previous year. Seeds were again distributed and prizes offered this year. The chapter prepared a float of Betsy Ross and George Washington on Pemberton old-home day.

Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter, of Bridgeton, N. J., contributed toward prizes for home culture club, which aims to teach boys successful farming methods and the girls to be good cooks and to sew.

Jersey Blue Chapter, of New Brunswick, N. J., participated in the great civic celebration held in the city in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Rutgers College held during the week beginning October 8, 1916.

Rutgers College is especially fortunate in its store of traditions which made possible a great historical pageant. One episode of this pageant depicted the "Spirit of '76," and in it the hearty response of the people of the city and the students and faculty of the college to the call to arms to defend the liberty of the Nation was ably shown, the patriotism of the college and the city being depicted in scenes emblematical of the occurrences of the early days of the Revolution.

Crowds of citizens appeared in the streets as the scene opened, and a company of New Jersey Militia, recruited from among the townspeople, was seen marching through the streets of New Brunswick headed by a fife and drum corps. In the company were a number of men from old "Queens" College, among them being Simeon De Witt, later appointed surveyor general by Washington, and Col. Neilson.

The militia company disbanded in front of a tavern, which formed the background of the scene. As the company broke ranks Col. Neilson and some of his officers entered the tavern. A moment later a dispatch rider entered the scene apparently in great haste to deliver the dispatches of vital importance. He entered the tavern and delivered his message to the colonel.

Col. Neilson then came out, commanded silence, and read out loud the Declaration of Independence, which had just been brought to him by the messenger. The troops broke out into wild cheers, and a musketry salute was fired by the militiamen in honor of the event. The episode closed with a portrayal of the scenes of excitement that followed.

The chapter also joined with the mayor and other societies in the celebration of a safe and sane July fourth; joined with the historical society in preparing a "textile exhibit," from which many articles

were chosen for the State exhibit in Newark, February to March, 1916.

Morristown Chapter, of Morristown, N. J., contributed to settlement work among Italians in Morristown.

Orange Mountain Chapter, of West Orange, N. J., had a speaker from the consumers' league address the chapter.

Trent Chapter, of Lawrenceville, N. J., started a branch of preparedness league in Trenton.

The principal work in civics of the **Stephen Watta Kearny Chapter**, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., in the year 1916, was in connection with the patriotic observance of February 22. Under its auspices a mass meeting was held in the hall of representatives in the State capitol, participated in by the schools, the civic organizations, and the community in general. The Boy Scouts served as ushers. Music was furnished by the public schools and by the Government Indian school. A company of Indian boys from the Government school performed a flag drill, which won enthusiastic applause from the large audience present. Other features of the program was the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, and appropriate addresses in which the State, the bench, and the bar were represented.

Adirondack Chapter, of Malone, N. Y., presented a bill to the State legislature for the beautifying of the State Arsenal green.

Astenrogen Chapter, of Little Falls, N. Y., presented flags to the playgrounds.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter, of Gouverneur, N. Y., was instrumental in having the village authorities place baskets in the park for waste paper.

Iroquois Chapter, of Worcester, N. Y., inaugurated "clean-up week" for the second week in May and has had published in the local paper articles relating to the betterment of civic conditions.

New Rochelle Chapter, of New Rochelle, N. Y., helped clean up New Rochelle in the spring and joined the railroad view committee in making the entrance to the city more sightly around the station and the approach from town.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, of Cambridge, N. Y., decorated a float for a pageant in connection with the celebration of the centennial of the town.

Oneonta Chapter, of Oneonta, N. Y., contributed toward a shelter house for the Ne-ah-wah Park.

Staten Island Chapter, of Port Richmond, N. Y., worked to have the saloons closed on Sundays.

General Davie Chapter, of West Dunham, N. C., inaugurated a movement to purify moving pictures.

Colonel George Croghan Chapter, of Fremont, Ohio, planted a number of willow trees on the east bank of the Sandusky River within the city limits.

John Reily Chapter, of Hamilton, Ohio, aided in celebrating the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the city.

Jonathan Dayton Chapter, of Dayton, Ohio, formed a guard of honor for the Liberty Bell as it passed through Dayton November 22, 1915.

Piqua Chapter, of Piqua, Ohio, made a contribution for the erection of an armory in the city, the city having given the ground by donations from the different societies and personal gifts.

Muskogee-Indian Territory Chapter, of Muskogee, Okla., gave lunches to soldiers passing through on their way to the border, also sent box of articles needed by them to the company of 140 soldiers who went from there.

Nancy Green Chapter, of Sapulpa, Okla., contributed to the clean-up day for the city in June.

Fort Antes Chapter, of Jersey Shore, Pa., donated to the Civic Club of Jersey Shore.

A committee of the **George Clymer Chapter**, of Towanda, Pa., went before a regular meeting of the town council, and asked for a safe and sane Fourth of July, which was granted.

Harrisburg Chapter, of Harrisburg, Pa., inaugurated the lighting of Christmas candles in the windows on Christmas eve throughout the city. The Harrisburg Telegraph, with the chapter's indorsement, took up the matter and pushed it most effectually.

William Ellery Chapter, of Newport, R. I., had a beautiful float in the preparedness parade July Fourth. This float was awarded a prize of $50. To the women's division in the preparedness parade the chapter gave $10.

Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, R. I., was very well represented in the preparedness parade, June 3, in Providence.

When the Johnson (S. C.) Rifles Regiment left for the border, the **Fair Forest Chapter**, of Union, S. C., gave a pocket testament to each soldier.

Colonel Thomas McCrory Chapter, of Nashville, Tenn., assisted Centennial Club in the preservation of the State capital grounds.

King's Mountain Messenger Chapter, of Fayetteville, Tenn., decorated a car for the Fourth of July parade, winning $15 prize in preparedness class.

Shelby Chapter, of Shelbyville, Tenn., assists in maintaining a ladies' rest room in Shelbyville.

Agnes Woodson Chapter, of Belton, Tex., cooperated with the city federation of clubs in general clean-up of town; also in all sanitary work.

Henry Downs Chapter, of Waco, Tex., has redeemed the old Waco Spring, which was the cause of the location of this town by the Indians, and made it into an attractive park, which will be marked with bowlder and tablet in January, 1917.

Jane Douglas Chapter, of Dallas, Tex., assisted with other patriotic, civic, and religous organizations in a sane Fourth of July celebration at Dallas fairgrounds; had copies of patriotic songs to be used, printed, and distributed.

William Findlay Chapter, of Houston, Tex., kept in order a plot of ground in Reagan Park.

Rebecca Stoddert Chapter, of El Paso, Tex., in cooperation with Woman's Club and Young Women's Christian Association, helped rid the citizens of El Paso of some disturbances that would have been harmful to the country.

Green Mountain Chapter, of Burlington, Vt., visited the night school for those of foreign birth with the purpose of inspiring patriotism.

Fairfax County Chapter, of Fairfax County, Va., entered a protest against the proposed site of the Potomac Electric Power Co., on account of the disfiguring smokestacks.

Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma, Wash., on the Fourth of July gave a patriotic pageant.

Janesville Chapter, of Janesville, Wis., helped to establish a city rest room.

Fort Casper Chapter, of Casper, Wyo., contributed toward a prize of $20 for the successful design for a State flag, said design to be presented to the State legislature for its consideration in the spring of 1917. The chapter also considered the subject of a State flower, and decided to recommend that the blue-fringed gentian be formally adopted as Wyoming's State flower.

Sheridan Chapter, of Sheridan, Wyo., planned, in cooperation with other women's organizations, a pageant of early Wyoming history for the Fourth of July celebration, and prepared one float for the same.

This enumeration confirms the statement that the chapters are aiding in the solution of some of the problems of modern city life, and the sum total is a formidable array.

The chapters have shown pride in their home towns by their efforts to beautify them. They have cooperated with civic organizations, and have planted trees, cleaned streets, in one case built a road, distributed seeds, and offered prizes for best flower gardens; have cared for parks and cemeteries; have protected trees and birds; have inaugurated pageants and parades, community Christmas celebrations, and participated in anniversary celebrations and home-coming weeks; have introduced betterment legislation; have

provided rest rooms, libraries, loan exhibits, playgrounds, better-babies weeks; have worked for clean moving pictures, clean reading matter, and the abolishment of the saloon. Thus showing in all their endeavors public spirit and efficiency.

SANITARY WORK.

As part of an enlightened public the chapters have done their part in promoting sanitary observances and regulations in their several communities, and for a number of years they have been aiding the American Red Cross Society in its antituberculosis campaign.

The following is an enumeration of the various efforts:

Anne Warner Bailey Chapter, of Groton, Conn., secured 26 memberships for the Red Cross Society.

Members of the **Dorothy Ripley Chapter**, of Southport, Conn., have assisted in the work of the Red Cross Society at the weekly meetings held during the year in the Trinity Guild rooms.

Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, of Putnam, Conn., has conducted a Red Cross membership campaign.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, Conn., conducted a Red Cross rally October 9. Miss Mabel Boardman and Prof. William Howard Taft were the speakers, and all chapter regents of the State and State officers were invited. The chapter members entertained 15 regents over night, and the committee on Red Cross membership reported 212 members of this chapter enrolled as Red Cross members.

Philip Perry Chapter, of Titusville, Fla., has distributed tooth brushes in the public schools.

Through the **Lyman Hall Chapter**, of Waycross, Ga., a health league was organized and clean-up week established; also a "first-aid-to-the-injured" class begun.

Farina Chapter, of Farina, Ill., raised $5.50 for State tuberculosis work selling Red Cross seals.

Quite a large number of the **Chicago Chapter**, of Chicago, Ill., have joined the Red Cross Association and the finance committee has recommended a sustaining membership of $10.

Rochelle Chapter, of Rochelle, Ill., sold 800 Red Cross seals.

Springfield Chapter, of Springfield, Ill., assisted the society for prevention of tuberculosis by selling Red Cross seals. More than 50 of the members enrolled with the American Red Cross Society.

Walter Burdick Chapter, of Marshall, Ill., sent a memorial to the board of health calling attention to the need of sanitation in regard to garbage, outhouses, wrapping of baker's bread, etc. The chapter sold Red Cross seals.

Stars and Stripes Chapter, of Burlington, Iowa, is interested in dairy visiting and has made an effort to improve the milk supply; also

is interested in the garbage work; garbage has been buried in Burlington, through the efforts of the chapter, and incinerators were established.

New Orleans Chapter, of New Orleans, La., indorsed the civic campaign to rid the city of mosquitoes.

Rebecca Emery Chapter, of Biddeford, Me., has sold Red Cross stamps.

Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, of Annapolis, Md., continued the use of disinfectants in the public school.

Old Newbury Chapter, of Newburyport, Mass., has met every second week during the winter months and made articles for patients of the antituberculosis society.

Peace Party Chapter, of Pittsfield, Mass., has raised for local Red Cross work $15.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, of Bay City, Mich., at Christmas time sold Red Cross stamps amounting to $168.20.

Charity Cook Chapter, of Homer, Mich., sold antituberculosis seals for Red Cross work, $16.

Mary Marshall Chapter, of Marshall, Mich., furnished fresh cow's milk for teething baby during months of July and August.

Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, of Petoskey, Mich., had charge of a rest and toilet rooms for tourists. Twelve hundred and sixty women registered during the month of August, 1916. This is furnished and financed by Mrs. Mary Wooding Curtis, a member of the board.

Shuk-ho-ta Tom-a-ha Chapter, of Columbus, Miss., encouraged the use of disinfectants in the public schools and gave prizes to encourage negroes to keep better homes; also lectured in the negro schools on sanitation and cooperated with city civic league for city beautiful and greater sanitation.

Marshall Chapter, of Marshall, Mo., assisted in cleaning up Marshall in June and in weed-cutting campaign in August.

Rachel Donelson Chapter, of Springfield, Mo., indorsed the work of the board of health in the campaign for better water, and the campaign was successful.

Roger Nelson Chapter, of Marshall, Mo., assisted on clean-up days.

Tabitha Walton Chapter, of Moberly, Mo., has assisted the civic health league in making Moberly more sanitary.

Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter, of Woodsville, Mo., sold Red Cross stamps to the amount of $5.

Tioughnioga Chapter, of Cortland, N. Y., during the summer vacation organized a chapter of the American Red Cross in the city with a membership at present of 231.

Miami Chapter, of Miami, Ohio, worked in cooperation with the Altrurian Club selling Red Cross seals.

Wah-wil-a-way Chapter, of Hillsboro, Ohio, contributed toward the fresh-air fund.

Washington Courthouse Chapter, of Washington Courthouse, Ohio, sold Red Cross seals.

Under the auspices of **Taylor Chapter**, of Chardon, Ohio, assisted by the men's club, a State health exhibit was held in Chardon three days in January, 1916.

Bellefonte Chapter, of Bellefonte, Pa., has kept up a room in the Bellefonte Hospital.

George Clymer Chapter, of Towanda, Pa., sold 6,000 Red Cross seals.

Lawrence Chapter, of Newcastle, Pa., gave one illustrated lecture on "The fly."

Shelby Chapter, of Shelbyville, Tenn., successfully conducted Red Cross sale.

Betty Martin Chapter, of Temple, Tex., is trying to get a graduate nurse employed by the public schools.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, of Roanoke, Va., cooperated with the local Red Cross Society, and secured 100 members for that organization.

Northampton County Chapter, of Machipongo, Va., sent money to the Red Cross Society.

Ah-dah-wa-gam Chapter, of Grand Rapids, Wis., hires a visiting nurse, in connection with the State federation, and helps care for the hospital; supplies tooth brushes in the public schools, and sends dentists to examine the children's teeth; also contributes about $6 to the milk fund for babies.

Fort Atkinson Chapter, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., supplies tooth brushes for children in the schools.

La Crosse Chapter, of La Crosse, Wis., started a vigorous campaign to secure members for the Red Cross Society, with the result that they secured nearly 1,000 members. For a city of its size, La Crosse has the largest Red Cross membership in the United States.

While not many chapters have entered this line of work it can be readily seen that it is fairly representative, expressive of interest, and well distributed over the country.

WAR RELIEF.

Women, as the conservers of human life, are vitally interested in war and its results and so their sympathy has gone out in overflowing measure to the sufferers from the great European conflict now in progress. They have also been mindful of the fact that a conflict has been threatened on our own border. Their sympathy has taken the practical form of material aid. The treasurer general reported at the Twenty-Fifth Continental Congress that the great

sum of $106,000 had been raised by the chapters and disbursed for Belgian relief. Since the congress this sum has been augumented by the addition of many thousands of dollars; this will appear in the report of the treasurer general at the Twenty-Sixth Continental Congress.

The war situation has also brought home the fact that this country is in an undefended condition, and so the society went on record at the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress as favoring a national-defense program.

The chapter members have joined Army and Navy defense leagues, and have taken part as chapters very generally in preparedness parades.

The following is an account of the work the chapters have done in aiding the American Red Cross Society in its efforts to ameliorate conditions due to the war in Europe.

FOREIGN RELIEF.

Abigail Phelps Chapter, of Simsbury, Conn., has devoted two meetings to Red Cross work, and 390 garments have been made by the members. A member has given two rooms in her farmhouse for the use of the local society and the regent, or a member, has been there to distribute the work certain hours every week from September to the 1st of March.

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, of New Canaan, Conn., has given $10 to buy material for surgical dressings, and members of the chapter assisted in making the dressings.

Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, of Derby, Conn., sent one large box of supplies and 1,000 bandages.

Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, of Hartford, Conn., held a meeting one afternoon each week from July to October, sewing for Red Cross.

Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, of Suffield, Conn., has done considerable Red Cross sewing. Forty members have joined the Red Cross.

Miss Inez Virginia Springer, historian of the **Habana Chapter,** Habana, Cuba, is an annual member of American Red Cross. She gave a folding party and sent a large number of pads for relief work, and is organizing an auxiliary chapter to join Red Cross and do some work in the coming winter for the good cause.

Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, of Washington, D. C., made surgical bandages and garments for the French soldiers.

Independence Bell Chapter, of Washington, D. C., contributed to Red Cross work.

John Lindsay Chapter, of Washington, D. C., contributes to Red Cross and gives personal services.

Fort Armstrong Chapter, of Rock Island, Ill., contributed to French ambulance fund raised by Madame de Tavara.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter, of Ottumwa, Iowa, gave contributions of money and supplies.

Spirit of '76 Chapter, of New Orleans, La., has taken a course in first aid and made a number of garments for the Red Cross Society.

Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, of Skowhegan, Me., made surgical dressings for the French wounded.

Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, of Annapolis, Md., formed a class of first aid to injured under first-aid department, American Red Cross; members make bandages twice weekly for Red Cross.

Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, of Wollaston, Mass., purchased materials and made for the relief of French wounded 300 surgical sponges, 26 comfort pillows, and two large pillow slips.

Betsy Ross Chapter, of Boston, Mass., gave seven lectures and packed four boxes of surgical dressings for Europe.

Betty Allen Chapter, of Northampton, Mass., assists in the work of Red Cross.

Dean Winthrop Chapter, of Winthrop, Mass., has given to Red Cross Society and made bandages for Belgian relief.

Deborah Sampson Chapter, of Campello, Mass., made comfort bags for Red Cross Society.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter, of North Adams, Mass., made 100 shirts and many comfort bags and other articles of use for the wounded.

Hannah Goddard Chapter, of Brookline, Mass., has held meetings twice each week to sew and make surgical dressings for hospitals in France. Several boxes of second-hand clothing was sent to northern France.

Lexington Chapter, of Boston, Mass., joined the Red Cross Society and sent full surgical outfit.

Old Belfry Chapter, of Brookline, Mass., has been working the past year making surgical sponges, bath gloves, draw pads, to be sent to the French allies.

Old Newbury Chapter, of Newburyport, Mass., gave two equipments to Red Cross.

Quequechan Chapter, of Fall River, Mass., had meetings to sew for the Red Cross, and sent 281 garments and bandages.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, of Bay City, Mich., sent to Madame de Tavara a contribution for the French ambulance fund.

Lansing Chapter, of Lansing, Mich., has taken up Red Cross work for this year, and it is largely through its efforts that a flourishing society is now being organized in the city.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter, of Detroit, Mich., made bandages and pads for the Red Cross work.

Marie Therese Cadillac Chapter, of Cadillac, Mich., has sent money to the Red Cross ambulance fund.

Daughters of Liberty Chapter, of Duluth, Minn., has been carrying on Red Cross work quite extensively.

Greysolon Du Lhut Chapter, of Duluth, Minn., has given to French Red Cross from the treasury and voluntary gifts, $25.

Rebecca Prescott Sherman Chapter, of Minneapolis, Minn., worked on materials furnished by the Red Cross.

St. Paul Chapter, of St. Paul, Minn., made and sent about 2,000 surgical dressings to American Red Cross Society.

Anne Haynes Chapter, of Kirksville, Mo., cooperated with the federated clubs of the city in making bandages and sending with other donations to the Belgians.

Columbian Chapter, of Columbia, Mo., worked with other groups of women for Red Cross in France, making hospital outfits.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City, Mo., sewed with other organizations making pads and bandages for Red Cross.

Warrensburg Chapter, of Warrensburg, Mo., made 84 bandages and sent to surgical dressings committee.

Milford Chapter, of Milford, N. H., sent to the French wounded emergency fund 259 sponges, 91 fracture pillows, 13 pairs of socks, and other clothing.

Chinkchewunska Chapter, of Newton, N. J., gave a kit or box of women's and infant's garments, and absorbent pads.

Astenrogen Chapter, of Little Falls, N. Y., sent surgical supplies to French soldiers.

Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter, of Caledonia, N. Y., worked during the summer for Red Cross, making pads, bandages, pillows, etc.

Oneida Chapter, of Utica, N. Y., has worked with the local branch of the Red Cross for the foreign war sufferers and for our own militia doing service on the border.

Wiltwyck Chapter, of Kingston, N. Y., has sent 90 packets to the French soldiers, each packet containing 20 articles.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter, of Toledo, Ohio, held an all-day meeting for work for the Red Cross Association on June 8. The chapter furnished workers at the Red Cross rooms for the week beginning June 26.

Wauseon Chapter, of Wauseon, Ohio, collected and sent for the Belgian relief $49.77, also bought material and made six surgical and six hospital gowns for the local hospital.

Linn Chapter, of Albany, Oreg., has been associated with the Red Cross every year since it was introduced into Oregon.

Old Glory Chapter, of Franklin, Tenn., made 300 surgical dressings and sent to France with many other dressings secured by Mrs. N. B. Dozier, as chairman of surgical dressings circle for Franklin.

San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, of San Antonio, Tex., contributed money and made garment for the Red Cross.

Rainier Chapter, of Seattle, Wash., has given Thursday of each week during June, July, and August by delegations of members from the chapter to sewing, under the direction of the Red Cross Society.

Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter, of Milwaukee, Wis., worked faithfully at the Red Cross rooms during the summer days and served on the various committees and executive board.

Kenosha Chapter, of Kenosha, Wis., made 150 comfort bags for French wounded.

Milwaukee Chapter, of Milwaukee, Wis., organized a class in Red Cross work, which attended lectures and took the examination from Washington, and did some practical work at the Red Cross headquarters in Milwaukee.

WORK FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

As has been seen, the need for aid for the sufferers from the war in Europe has met with a quick and generous response on the part of the chapters, but it has not been forgotten that the Government has sent our own men to the border to protect and defend this country, and they and many of their families have been the objects of solicitous attention from the chapters, as will here be shown.

Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, of Milford, Conn., has sent two boxes of magazines and two boxes of comfort bags to the United States soldiers at the Mexican border.

Independence Bell Chapter, of Washington, D. C., has furnished army kits to some of the soldiers on the border.

Springfield Chapter, of Springfield, Ill., aided in caring for needy families of soldiers sent to border.

Jean Espy Chapter, of Fort Madison, Iowa, in connection with the Red Cross Society, furnished comforts for the relief of the soldiers on trains en route for the Mexican border. Tobacco, matches, gum, candy, fruit, and towels were furnished to numbers of trainloads of men.

Newton Chapter, of Newton, Kans., sent $57.50 to help maintain a recreation fund for Kansas National Guards at Eagle Pass, Tex., on Mexican border.

Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, of Covington, Ky., presented to the Second Kentucky Regiment, before their departure for the Mexican border, 100 kits, furnished with needles, thread, buttons, pins, safety pins, scissors, and the Gospel of John.

Natick Chapter, of Natick, Mass., cooperated with ladies' aid association in work for men on the border, of which Natick has a company in the Ninth Regiment, in raising money, packing boxes, sending food to temporary camps.

Old Concord Chapter, of Bedford, Mass., send 20 comfort bags to American soldiers.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, of Bay City, Mich., has given from the chapter treasury to board of commerce to help dependent families of soldiers at Camp Ferris.

Laclede Chapter, of St. Louis, Mo., has contributed delicacies to the Missouri Guard on the Mexican border.

Philip Freeman Chapter, of Connellsville, Pa., made for the soldiers at the front 151 abdominal bandages and collected the money to pay for them.

Commodore Perry Chapter, of Memphis, Tenn., actively engaged in making and sending off to soldiers 150 soldier's comforts.

Jackson Madison Chapter, of Jackson, Tenn., furnished 100 lunches to Tennessee soldiers on their departure to Camp Rye.

Rebecca Stoddert Chapter, of El Paso, Tex., gave $17.25 to Red Cross. Many militiamen who arrived at the border were aided.

Thankful Hubbard Chapter, of Austin, Tex., sent feather pillows, valued at $30, for the use of soldiers in the hospital at Fort Bliss, El Paso, Tex.

Brattleboro Chapter, of Brattleboro, Vt., formed a soldier's aid society upon the departure of the troops to the border, and provided comforts for the soldiers and aided families where needed.

At the call of the **Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter**, of Milwaukee, Wis., the heads of the various patriotic organizations in the city met and formed the Alliance of Patriotic Societies, as an indorsement and united support of the American Red Cross. The following appeal was approved and sent to every chapter in the State:

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *July 4, 1916.*

In order to protect our southern border against lawless aggression and to be prepared in case war should arise between the United States and Mexico, thousands of the young men of our country are on their way to the Mexican border, thousands are even now there, and many more will be sent forward.

These young men, citizen soldiers, may be exposed not only to the dangers of the battlefield but also to the more serious dangers arising from privation and disease.

In times of danger in the past the women of our country have not failed in sympathy, courage, and sacrifice. So to-day the women stand ready to render effective aid and comfort. It is their duty, their privilege, and their opportunity.

The Alliance of Patriotic Societies, composed of members of the Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; the Wisconsin Society of Colonial Dames of America; the Society of Mayflower Descendants; the United Daughters of 1812; the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; the Daughters of the First Founders of Virginia; and the Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors, therefore, appeals to the patriotic women of Wisconsin to give their time, in practical service, and substantial financial aid, where possible, to the Milwaukee Chapter of the National Red Cross Society.

FRANCES MARGARET TROTTMAN, *President.*

All replies are to be sent to Mrs. Trottman, 508 Lafayette Place, who will turn them over to the Red Cross Society.

This closes the account of the work for war relief, both at home and abroad, of the various chapters. The appeal given above emphasizes and exemplifies the spirit shown by the chapters engaged in the work.

GIFTS.

Aside from the gifts presented to Memorial Continental Hall by individuals and chapters and reported by the treasurer general, the following gifts are here recorded:

Colorado Chapter, of Denver, Colo., presented to the Louise M. Alcott School, of Denver, a valuable old steel engraving of Washington and his officers.

Mrs. Leonora Youngs Nicolson, of Stillman Valley, Ill., as a memorial to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Youngs, has made the Daughters of the American Revolution Museum, of **Rockford Chapter**, Rockford, Ill., the custodian of a very rare and beautiful china tea set, at least a hundred years old. The china is an English ware. The story runs that the gold was ground into the ware by using an agate, hence called the agate princess. The artist, fearing that the sets he had been commanded to make for His Majesty, the King, would be imperfect on being removed from the furnace and, in that case knowing that the penalty would be death, threw himself into the furnace, and thus he and his secret perished. After long study and effort an assistant was able to bring the process back into use. One of these sets was sold in Montreal to an ancestor of Mr. and Mrs. Youngs. Later it was taken to Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, and Stillman Valley. It has been saved in three fires. It is known the country round as the green china tea set, and has been used on many happy occasions.

Rockford Chapter hopes to add many valuable articles to its collection and in time to care for them in its own chapter house. At present they are housed in a room set aside for that purpose in Memorial Hall, of Rockford, a building erected by Winnebago County in memory of its soldiers and sailors.

Ladies of the **Lake Chapter**, of Spirit Lake, Iowa, presentd to the local high school a bas-relief entitled "The Spirit of '76." It is in ivory finish, 3 by 4 feet.

Mrs. Anna Saltsman Miller, a member of the **General Richard Montgomery Chapter**, of Gloversville, N. Y., presented a drum to the chapter which was used in the War of the American Revolution. This was loaned by the chapter to the Johnstown Historical Society and placed in old Baronial Mansion at Johnstown.

Loyalty Chapter, of Alexandria, La., presented the city of Alexandria a beautiful marble fountain in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, of Annapolis, Md., presented to the State of Maryland an old colonial relic once the property of Maj. Gen. John Hammond, said relic having been presented to the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter by the Anne Arundel Chapter. Also presented to the Annapolis grammar school a photograph of Leonard Calvert, first governor of Maryland, said photograph having been presented to the chapter by the Ark and Dove Society.

Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, of Petoskey, Mich., placed in the public library a silver loving cup, won as first prize on the Fourth of July, for having the most appropriate float in the pageant. The subject interpreted by the float was the historic picture of Washington interviewing Betsy Ross in the making of our flag.

Mrs. H. A. Moore, regent of **Du Bois Chapter**, of Dubois, Pa., presented a gavel, made from wood taken from the first church erected in Dubois, to the chapter.

Of course tablets and monuments erected by chapters are the usual gifts of chapters to the communities in which they are placed. The above list is simply an account of unusual gifts presented during the year.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The following chapters have presented copies of the Declaration of Independence:

Mobile Chapter, of Mobile, Ala., presented eight framed copies.

Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, of Fairfield, Conn., has the Declaration of Independence read on the Fourth of July.

Governor John Milledge Chapter, of Dalton, Ga., presented one framed copy to grade school.

Toponis Chapter, of Gooding, Idaho, presented one framed copy to high school.

Balliet Chapter, of Mount Vernon, Iowa, presented a fac simile to grade school.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, of Covington, Ky., has presented 13 framed and illuminated copies to grade schools.

Abigail Chamberlain Whipple Chapter, of Solon, Me., presented one framed copy to the high school.

Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, of Petoskey, Mich., has presented one copy to grade school.

Mount Hyalite Chapter, of Bozeman, Mont., placed a framed copy in the Young Men's Christian Association Building of Bozeman.

Coosuck Chapter, of North Haverhill, N. H., has placed 25 framed copies in the schools of Bath, N. H., and Haverhill, N. H.

Thomas Woodward Chapter, of Winnsboro, S. C., has presented unframed copies to foreigners of Winnsboro.

Massanutton Chapter, of Harrisonburg, Va., presented a framed copy to the State normal school at Harrisonburg, Va.

Tyranena Chapter, of Lake Mills, Wis., presented a framed copy to the high school.

This practice of presenting copies of the Declaration of Independence to schools and foreigners is a good one, and is growing. In time, no doubt, it will be done very generally.

BOOKS.

The practice of presenting books is very general; sometimes they are given as prizes to students; again to public libraries; to Young Men's Christian Associations, and Young Women's Christian Associations; to rural districts; to Memorial Continental Hall and to the American Library at Manila, and occasionally to pioneers. The books are usually historical and genealogical, and many town and county histories, as the following accounts attest:

Captain Basil Gaither Chapter, of Little Rock, Ark., made an appeal for books or magazines to be sent to prisoners, and in addition some were sent in the name of the chapter.

Oakland Chapter, of Oakland, Cal., contributed toward textbooks to help educate young Russian students.

Kik-tha-we-nund Chapter, of Anderson, Ind., sent a history of Indiana to Memorial Continental Hall.

Jefferson Chapter, of St. Louis, Mo., inscribed names of Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Mrs. W. G. Chappell, and Mrs. J. F. Carmack in memorial book at Continental Hall, and presented 25 books to the circulating library at Kingdom House Mission.

New Rochelle Chapter, of New Rochelle, N. Y., presents many books; through Fort Slocum the chapter has distributed school books, magazines, and pamphlets to the soldiers all over the world.

Saratoga Chapter, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., gave 80 books to the public library.

Staten Island Chapter, of Port Richmond, N. Y., gave The Pioneer Mothers of America, by Harry Clinton Green and Mary Wolcott Green, A. B., the regent and her brother, to the public library at Port Richmond. The three daughters of the chaplain, Mrs. Marion Wolcott Green, gave in her honor the Wolcott Genealogy of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the library at Memorial Continental Hall. The chapter made the library at St. George, Staten Island, a founder of the National Historical Society, and gave the Journal of American History for the year to the Port Richmond Library.

Tioga Point Chapter, of Athens, Pa., has undertaken the care and custodianship of a museum of revolutionary and colonial relics in the Spaulding Memorial Library at Athens, Pa. This action was taken because the Bradford County Historical Society, the former custodian, has been dissolved, and Tiogo Point Chapter was the only purely historical society existing in the valley. Under the efficient management of the museum committee the relics are being rapidly rearranged and catalogued; the history classes of school in the three towns have been taken to the museum, where instructive talks were given, and the members themselves were given a day to inspect the relics. At this time the museum committee acted as guides, and also served light refreshments.

Star Fort Chapter, of Greenwood, S. C., presented Romance of Lower South Carolina to Greenwood Public Library, and to libraries of Connie Maxwell Orphanage, Lander College, Bailey Military Institute, Magnolia Street High School; gave copies of State song, Carolina, to nine schools.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, of Roanoke, Va., has placed 300 books in the public schools in Roanoke, and contributed money for books for Virginia shelf in Continental Hall.

The large and growing library of Memorial Continental Hall is almost entirely composed of gifts from chapters and individuals, and in many instances the books so given are sent as memorials. An instance of a book memorial is the Maryland shelf, constituting a memorial to Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, late State regent of Maryland. (See under "Memorials.")

CHAPTER PROPERTY.

By the terms of its charter the society as a whole is entitled to own property to the amount of $1,000,000. Memorial Continental Hall is valued at $700,000, and the society is acquiring land in the rear of the hall upon which to erect an office structure. The growth of the society has been so rapid that already the accommodations furnished by Memorial Continental Hall have been found inadequate. The new office building planned will provide room for the large number of clerks employed and, in addition, may be made to join the present building in the rear, thus permitting an enlargement of the present auditorium.

All this is owned by the society as a whole. In addition, the several chapters own property. Many of them own their chapter houses, which are usually historic buildings, reclaimed and made habitable, although in several instances the chapters have built new houses. They also own some real estate, usually historic sites, which they are planning to mark, and occasionally a chapter owns

an old cemetery. Some chapters have a fund which they are collecting for a definite object. They, in many instances, own the furniture in their chapter rooms and the china and silver necessary for chapter entertainments. As will have been noted (see "Gifts") they have been made the custodians of valuable relics. All of the chapters have a set of the lineage books published by the society, and many of them have small libraries. Ususally these are stored in some public library or museum.

The following property has been reported during the year:

Anne Warner Bailey Chapter, of Groton, Conn., owns many relics of Revolutionary date, which are placed in Connecticut Memorial Monument House, of which the chapter is custodian.

Fanny Ledyard Chapter, of Mystic, Conn., owns right of way to reclaimed Crary burying ground.

Ruth Hart Chapter, of Meriden, Conn., keeps the cemetery, that has been restored by the chapter, in repair.

De Sota Chapter, of Tampa, Fla., has an interest in the furnishings of the woman's clubhouse, used with other organizations.

Nancy Hart Chapter, of Milledgeville, Ga., owns one-half of Nancy Hart home place, 50 acres in all.

Joseph Habersham Chapter, of Atlanta, Ga., owns a lot on Peachtree Street, Atlanta, 50 feet front by 280 feet in depth, valued at $10,000, upon which the chapter hopes to built a chapter house in the near future, which will be a reproduction of the old Joseph Habersham home in Savannah, Ga.

Dixon Chapter, of Dixon, Ill., owns a lot worth $1,500, on which it expects to place a marker where the "old blockhouse" stood during the Civil War and where Lincoln was mustered into service twice.

Mary Melrose Chapter, of Waterloo, Iowa, is interested in the Soldiers' Memorial Hall, which it helped to furnish. The hall is supported by public taxes and is for the use of all patriotic organizations, including the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Esther Lowery Chapter, of Independence, Kans., owns chapter-room furnishings.

Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, of Leavenworth, Kans., owns books, antiques, furniture, pictures, and historical papers.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, of Covington, Ky., owns historical pictures and a copy of the Declaration of Independence illuminated and framed previous to or at the time when the original was hermetically sealed and framed by Mr. Hay for preservation.

During the past year the **General Knox Chapter**, of Thomaston, Me., has bought a lot of land, and holds a mortgage on adjacent property on which the chapter proposes to build the Knox Memorial Building.

Kennebec Chapter, of Bingham, Me., has bought the old Union Church and paid $700 in order to preserve it as a historical landmark.

Baltimore Chapter, of Balimore, Md., owns colonial silverware and linen.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, of Oxford, Mass., owns the old house called The Oaks, which was partially completed at the time of the Revolution and used as a barracks by the revolutionary soldiers. (See "Historic buildings.")

Fort Massachusetts Chapter, of North Adams, Mass., owns land near Fort Massachusetts.

General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, of East Boston, Mass., owns personal property in the nature of a miscellaneous collection of books, photographs, and historical souvenirs.

Battle Creek Chapter, of Battle Creek, Mich., owns a lot for a proposed chapter house.

Olive Prindle Chapter, of Chillicothe, Mo., has $300 out at interest.

Pike County Chapter, of Louisiana, Mo., owns 20 feet of ground where an old fort stood.

Abigail Webster Chapter, of Franklin, N. H., owns two glass decanters once the property of Daniel Webster, a revolutionary reader, a silk flag, and additional lineage books.

Buntin Chapter, of Suncook, N. H., owns an old meeting house in Allenstown, N. H., which is 101 years old.

Matthew Thornton Chapter, of Nashua, N. H., owns china and silver service for light refreshments.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter, of Dunellen, N. J., owns a small piece of ground on which a marker stands, at Millstone, N. J.

Saranac Chapter, of Plattsburg, N. Y., owns an old cemetery containing graves of many first settlers and soldiers of 1776 and 1812.

Fort Dobbs Chapter, of Statesville, N. C., has purchased the site of Fort Dobbs, and hopes to reestablish the fort.

Colonel George Croghan Chapter, of Fremont, Ohio, owns a shelf of reference books in Birchard Library.

Tunkhannock Chapter, of Tunkhannock, Pa., owns a chapter house, the lower floor of which is used for the public library of the town. The building has been much improved during the past year by exterior and interior alterations.

General Nathanael Greene Chapter, of East Greenwich, R. I., acquired September 15, 1916, by gift from Mr. George Waterman, the deed of a plat of land containing about 140 square feet. This land is that portion of the Gen. Nathanael Greene homestead upon which, October 19, 1905, this chapter erected a granite memorial to Gen. Greene.

Pawtucket Chapter, of Pawtucket, R. I., owns the contents of Daggett House, consisting of antiques and historical relics valued at $4,000.

Hobkirk Hill Chapter, of Camden, S. C., owns the Revolutionary courthouse in Camden.

Jane Campbell Chapter, of Lynchburg, S. C., owns a small lot.

Pee Dee Chapter, of Bennettsville, S. C., owns a small library of 25 volumes.

Cumberland Chapter, of Nashville, Tenn., owns a cabinet of Revolutionary relics at Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.

Old Glory Chapter, of Franklin, Tenn., owns a library of valuable books.

Andrew Carruthers Chapter, of Austin, Tex., owns the furniture and linen in the Daughters of the American Revolution scholarship room at the woman's building, University of Texas.

Hand's Cove Chapter, of East Shoreham, Vt., owns a small plat of land on which the Hands Cove marker is placed.

Ox Bow Chapter, of Newbury, Vt., is the recipient of some valuable old relics presented to the chapter house by Mrs. Wheeler Faisey. Miss Zuie Buxton willed a solid silver tea set about 150 years old to the chapter.

Pack Horse Ford Chapter, of Shepherdstown, W. Va., owns the new furnishings of the chapter room.

Milwaukee Chapter, of Milwaukee, Wis., owns colonial relics valued at $800 placed as a loan collection in the public museum.

This closes the account of property owned by the society as a whole and by the chapters individually. It proves conclusively the prosperity of the society.

SUMMARY.

In all the work enumerated in this report no one chapter is on record as having followed all the possible lines of endeavor. Some chapters have been surprisingly active in a number of different ways; but, as a rule, chapters have made selections of work and have adhered to them. This accounts for the short reports under some of the classifications.

During the year much has been accomplished along the various lines of endeavor. There has been a faithful and conscientious effort to carry out the objects of the organization. The real Daughters, as members of chapters, have been the objects of tender care and pride, and the needy ones among them have had a provision made for them.

The soldiers of the Revolution, whose services in a critical period of our history made the country of to-day possible, have been remembered on Memorial Day by the placing of flags and wreaths

at their graves. An earnest search has been made, and is still being made, for these graves, and these last resting places have been made sightly by unremitting care.

Great events in our history have been commemorated by suitable monuments, and historic buildings which have staged for us scenes of great importance have been preserved and marked. Memorials have been created for individuals who have contributed to our country's greatness.

The welfare of the Nation of to-day has been considered. The progress of civilization has been promoted in the work for trails, those great arteries of our national life; in the public spirit shown in the aid given to communities; in the general charity and philanthropy exhibited; in the great generosity shown in the war-relief work.

The future has not been forgotten. It has been, and is, realized that the child is the promise for the future, and so he has been given education in patriotism, has been taught reverence for the flag and the institutions of the country which is his by birth and inheritance.

The foreigner who has come to us as a haven of refuge has been made welcome and has been aided in attaining useful citizenship.

It has all meant "One flag, one country, and one God."



FOUNTAIN DEDICATED IN WILLOW TREE PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PART III.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

President.

Mrs. Albert B. Cummins, Washington, D. C.

Vice President Presiding.

Mrs. E. S. W. Howard.

Vice President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies.

Mrs. Lawrence Quirollo.

Recording Secretary.

Miss Catherine E. Curtis.

Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. G. M. Brambaugh, 905 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Registrar.

Mrs. J. B. G. Custis.

Treasurer.

Mrs. V. B. Janin.

Chaplain.

Mrs. Charles W. Brown.

Vice Presidents.

Mrs. G. W. Baird.
Miss E. C. Tulloch.
Miss M. N. Hooper.
Miss Grace M. Pierce.
Mrs. Horace Towner.
Mrs. Frank Mondell.
Miss Eliza O. Denniston.
Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon.
Mrs. David E. Finley.
Mrs. Jesse Ramsburgh.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[Presented at the Twenty-fifth Annual Congress by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the society and chairman of the committee.]

The keynote of the hour is preparedness. It is a word that has sprung into being through the exigency of the time.

All epochs have their watchwords—this is ours. It is one of the grandest of slogans but terribly misinterpreted and misused by many speakers and writers of to-day. On the lips of those who do not understand the full value of the words that they speak, nor the terrible responsibility inflaming the minds of others by a careless use of words, preparedness spells danger.

To limit it to the necessity for a nation to get ready for possible warfare is its narrow significance.

I am in this report to treat of it in relation to its broadest and most influential values.

The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, founded in 1895, did not dream that in the year 1916 it might justly accept the honor that is given to it, of being the first organization to voice this clarion call, preparedness, to all the children and youth of our country.

When I founded the society so many years ago, I had hard work to persuade many whom I needed to help me as workers to look ahead and hear the call of the future. To get the children ready for what our country should call upon them to do was my aim, and I knew in good time all our loyal Daughters of the American Revolution would see the importance of this aim.

To-day I do not need to urge the claims of the Children of the American Revolution. Workers are pouring in; local societies are springing up on every hand; chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution are eagerly adopting the Children of the American Revolution societies, glad enough to recognize them. Popularity is written on the Children of the American Revolution banner, and the year before us beckons to brilliant success.

Go with me in imagination to the land of the Golden West. Not all the glamor and glory of the marvelous exposition could quench the ardor of those far-sighted women who were responsive to my call for the formation of more local societies, Children of the American Revolution. In the whole length of that wonderful State I met nothing but quick and pleasurable response. And I shall return there next autum to see newer societies formed in my absence to be able to greet me.

They recognize, as do all, that the hope of our American Republic is in the children. It will disintegrate if we can not look out for the preparation of our youth for the great achievements to which they will be called. It is absolutely imperative that we begin with them when they are little and easily impressed.

And what is our aim? Why, preparedness—for what? Good citizenship; for anything that our country wants a loyal citizen to do.

I want to illustrate by giving you one result of our Children of the American Revolution work for children. In the year 1896 one of Washington's noble women, Mrs. Joseph C. Breckenridge, helped me by founding a society in her home. One of her children was little Henry, then about 7 years of age. Like his mother and sisters, he took a great interest in all the work and plans of the "Capital society" Children of the American Revolution. He was till a few months ago (when he resigned for conscientious reasons) our Assistant Secretary of War. Whatever his after life will be, it will spell "patriotism" in its broadest and most glorious interpretation, lived from early childhood.

I could add many more to this result of our society work, but this one is sufficient in its stimulating influence.

As national chairman of the committee to encourage the youth of the Children of the American Revolution societies, I bring you, with a joyful heart, my annual report. When I asked our president general to form such a committee, I found her not only willing but glad to do it. She had been in the work long before, when, in its early history, she formed the New York City society. She knew the value of this National Society, with its chain of working societies

thrown around the youth of America, safeguarding and stimulating these little citizens till the great Republic should need their services.

I have all over the United States a most splendid body of women serving on this committee—State regents, regents of chapters—notable, also, for great and public-spirited work in other channels than the Daughters of the American Revolution. I am so proud of them. They bring new life to the work; they are so full of enthusiasm in their reports and when I meet them face to face.

I find that they take a positive pleasure in accepting the invitations to the Children of the American Revolution societies, and they evince a great surprise to find that what they thought was to be dry committee work turns out to be instead a source of delight. Here is one thing they find in their cooperation with the presidents of the local societies; that the young members are always willing to do what they can to help the Daughters of the American Revolution society meetings. You would be surprised could you see how many Daughters of the American Revolution functions have been served by our Children of the American Revolution. They dance and sing—the dear little things—most happily and beautifully; they are graceful and skillful in helping when tea is served; they fit in so many places where youth and beauty are needed.

I heartily encourage all this cooperation, for, mark you, the barriers are getting lower between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution. Time was, and not so far distant either, when I was only tolerantly heard by my own constituency, as I urged the 18-year-old girls to join the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters. Cold shoulders were turned, and the responses were: "The Daughters of the American Revolution do not care for us, and we do not want to join them." The Children of the American Revolution are beginning to see that the Daughters of the American Revolution do care for them, and before long we shall get that new blood in our Daughters of the American Revolution chapters to flow in from the Children of the American Revolution. Dear Daughters, we need that new blood. We are passing on; we must gather fresh material into our working forces.

Our committee recognizes this fact and works accordingly. This makes my report this year such a gladsome thing. Cooperation is the soul of the large public work of the day. The individual gains the most in development of self when he works for and with others. So shall we grow, our Daughters of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution organizations, when we not only pull together but push together the work of progress and preparedness for good citizenship.

November 15, 1915, the board of management of the California Exposition set apart as Washington Day. They wished me to hold on that date my big meeting of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution. They were to present us with the bronze medal. The meeting therefore was held in the Massachusetts Building. Col. Myers sent over the entire Marine Band. The bronze medal was presented by Mr. Frank L. Brown of the directorate.

President Wilson sent a telegram of congratulations and best wishes; Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge forwarded a long and splendid letter; Mrs. John Hays Hammond made a capital address; and Mayor Rolph, of San Francisco, who was detained by legislative business, detailed his secretary to take his place.

It was a meeting of great distinction and a big ovation for the children. Everybody seemed glad to do them honor, and the celebration made a splendid record as part of the annals of that glorious festival of the nations on California's golden coast.

What of San Diego? I found when I spent a week there to visit that exposition the same genial attitude toward my dear Children of the American Revolution. The president and board of management set apart a Saturday afternoon in which, on the large open-air platform in front of the grand "Spreckles organ," the celebration could be staged. This "Spreckles organ" was the gift, as the name indicates, of the generous and large-minded Mr. Spreckles to further not only the interests of the musical features of the San Diego Fair, but all public functions considered distinctive and really important. It faced the main esplanade, overlooking the central artery of the beautiful exposition grounds.

The Commodore Stockton Society of the Children of the American Revolution of San Diego was given the place of honor to assist in this function.

Looking down from this platform, as I was addressing the great throng, I was struck with the large number of men and women who seemed actually eager to participate in the honors awarded to our society that is devoted to the training of the youth for good citizenship. California needs no awakening to the importance of this work. Her citizens seem to have intuitive perceptions of the great importance of our organization.

Here my committee of Children of the American Revolution, as in every other State, proves capable of rendering immense assistance. Can't you see, dear Daughters, how a circle of devoted women, who love a cause, can by presence and voice powerfully influence toward the progress of that cause? What we love and believe in we talk about. What we talk about gets into ears maybe at first indifferent, but by sheer force of the talker's enthusiasm, the indifference melts, and another good talker and worker joins the force. Here is the chief service that this committee of ours can render to the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Each member of the committee must be a good believer in publicity, that engine of all progress that makes the world advance.

Publicity and preparedness, they unite in powerful enginery to arouse sluggish individuals, to open their eyes to the light. Publicity for the truth; and for all good endeavors to set the world free from error; preparedness to begin at once, each one for himself, on the lesson that once learned, makes for the truth and for that freedom of soul given to those who walk with God.

I close this report with the prayer that I adopted when a young girl—it has helped and illuminated my whole life. May it help yours. It was offered by Frances Ridley Havergal. It is this: "Prepare me, oh God, for what Thou art preparing for me."

APPENDIX A.

GRAVES OF SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION LOCATED BY THE VARIOUS CHAPTERS.

[NOTE.—This is part of the historic work of the society. The graves are usually marked when located and the soldier's military services verified. When no data appears after a name it signifies generally that the grave located is a matter of local record only and the services have not been verified.]

ADAMS, BENJAMIN. Died Feb. 28, 1813; buried in Cavendish, Vt.

ADAMS, DAVID. Born 1762; died 1839; buried west of Morgantown, Ind., in Bethlehem Cemetery. Served as private in Pennsylvania militia; drafted from York County, Pa., August, 1780; served in Capt. Coverhafer's company; also under command of Maj. Bailey.

AGARD, JOSEPH. Born Aug. 17, 1746; died Aug. 25, 1836; buried in Smithville Flats, N. Y. Present at surrender of Burgoyne.

AIKENS, SOLOMON. Born Dec. 10, 1726; died 1805; buried in Barnard, Vt.

ALEXANDER, NATHANIEL. Born November, 1744; died 1829. Ensign, first lieutenant, then captain, in Col. Edward Wigglesworth's Massachusetts regiment. Buried in West Martinsburg, N. Y.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM. Born in Lincoln County, N. C.; died in St. Francois County, Mo. Came to Jefferson County, Mo., in 1817. Moved to St. Francois County, Mo., in 1821, where he entered 700 acres of land. Here he died some time in the thirties and was buried on his farm near Farmington, leaving many descendants. Captain.

ALFORD, JOHN. Born September, 1741; died 1834. Marker to his memory in Griffin Cemetery, Canton, Pa., which was restored by the Daughters of the American Revolution; enlisted at Litchfield, Conn. Capt. Hulbert's company, Col. Burrell's regiment.

ALLEN, Gen. AMASA. Died July 1, 1821, in seventieth year of his age; buried in Walpole, N. H. Worked through the night of Mar. 4, 1776, fortifying Dorchester Heights.

ALLEN, APPOLLUS. Born 1756; died 1807; buried in West Hill Cemetery, Sherburne, N. Y.

ALLEN, BENJAMIN. Buried in Charlestown, N. H.

ALLEN, NATHANIEL. Born 1761; died 1839; buried in East Troy, Pa. Served in regiment of Minutemen, Suffolk County Militia; also held in British prison.

AMES, JONATHAN. Born 1760; died Oct. 11, 1844; buried in Plymouth, N. Y.

AMES, SAMUEL. Died July 28, 1808; buried in Cavendish, Vt.

AMSDEN, NOAH. Born June 19, 1758; died Dec. 11, 1843; buried in Union Cemetery, Livonia, N. Y. Was in Battles of Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth. Private under Capt. Thomas Barnes, Col. Thomas Nixon.

ANDERSON, JOSEPH. Born Apr. 12, 1755; died Jan. 21, 1846. Enlisted in Continental Army, 1775; at Ticonderoga, siege of Crown Point; in Battle of Bunker Hill, and in service at Yorktown. Buried in Riverside Cemetery, Copenhagen, N. Y.

ANDREW, ALLEN. Died Dec. 11, 1849; buried in Berlin Cemetery, near Montpelier, Vt.

ANDREWS, ELIJAH. Died Jan. 19, 1826; buried in Berlin Cemetery, near Montpelier, Vt.

ANDREWS, JONATHAN. Buried in Bingham, Me.

ANDREWS, JOSEPH. Born Apr. 23, 1757; died Oct. 12, 1834; buried in New Boston, N. H. Commanded vessel in privateering service until close of war.

ARMSTRONG, ISAAC. Born July, 1762; buried in Putnam County, Ind. Served at Hotwater and Jamestown.

ATWATER, JOHN. Born 1757; died June 2, 1838; buried in West Genoa Cemetery, Kings Ferry, N. Y.

AUGHE, Capt. HARMON. Born Aug. 8, 1759; died May 19, 1846; buried in Frankfort, Clinton County, Ind.

AUSTIN, JONATHAN. Born Mar. 18, 1755; died Oct. 13, 1842; buried in Austin Cemetery, 9 miles northwest of Lowville, N. Y.

AYERS, JONATHAN. Died Dec. 8, 1826, aged 76 years, at New Canaan, Conn.; buried in New Canaan, 8 miles from Stamford, in private burying ground in rear of house of Dr. Keeler. Corporal in Capt. Scofield's company, Ninth Regiment, Col. John Mead.

BACON, JOHN. Born Sept. 28, 1760; died Apr. 15, 1812; buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Augusta, Ga.

BAILEY, SOLOMON. Born Feb. 11, 1755; died 1835; buried in Bartlett burial ground, Plymouth, N. H. Capt. Jonathan Chandler's company, Col. Jonathan Chase's regiment, September, 1777. "He served four enlistments in the Revolutionary War and was pensioned."

BAIRD, AZARIAH. Buried in the old Kingsboro Cemetery, near Gloversville, N. Y. Grave is lost, also record.

BAKER, NATHANIEL. Died Jan. 17, 1812, aged 58 years. Served in Col. Bellows's regiment. Buried at Walpole, N. H.

BALCOM, BEZALEEL. Born June 12, 1757; died Mar. 4, 1834; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

BALCOM, DAVID. Born May 26, 1754; died Sept. 18, 1844; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

BALCOM, JOHN. Born Mar. 8, 1752; died Oct. 6, 1838; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

BALCOM, SAMUEL. Born in Uxbridge, Mass., Mar. 10, 1727; died 1783. Sergeant. Buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

BALDWIN, SAMUEL (M. D.). Born November, 1756; died Sept. 2, 1842; buried in Oxford, N. Y. A Minuteman, present at surrender of Burgoyne.

BALLARD, MOSES. Born 1757; died Apr. 1, 1833; buried in West Cemetery, Smyrna, N. Y.

BANKS, WILLIAM. Born June, 1762; buried in Putnam County, Ind.

BARNARD, CURRIER. Born July 7, 1760; died 1822. Enlisted Apr. 3, 1778, Capt. Samuel Huse's company, Col. Jacob Garrish's regiment. He served two other enlistments.

BARNETT, JOHN. Born July 23, 1764; died Sept. 8, 1828; buried in Freeman Cemetery, near Edinburg, Ind. Enlisted in Virginia, January, 1779; fifer under Ambrose Madison.

BARNEY, WILLIAM. Born July 16, 1834. Enlisted June 18, 1778; served as private in Capt. James Cooper's company, Col. Bradford's Massachusetts regiment; buried in Tylerville, N. Y.

BARRON, Corpl. MOSES. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

BARROWS, ANDREW. Born 1748; died Feb. 10, 1809; buried in South Carver, Mass.

BARTEE, JOHN. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

BARTHOLOMEW, GARDNER. Born 1748; died 1810; buried in West Thompson Cemetery, Connecticut. Served in Lexington Alarm, in Third Connecticut Regiment, Gen. Putnam, 1775, and Eleventh Regiment of Militia, 1776.

BARTHOLOMEW, JOSEPH. Born Mar. 15, 1766; died November, 1840. Private in Capt. Rowland's company, Pennsylvania troops, 1780. Buried in Bloomington, Ill.

BASSETT, SAMUEL. Born in Norton, Mass; died May 8, 1834, in Keene, N. H. Was one of the 30 patriots that marched from Keene Apr. 21, 1775, under Capt. Isaac Wyman. At Bunker Hill in Capt. Stiles's company. Buried in Keene, N. H.

BATCHELLER, JEREMIAH. Born, 1761; died Dec. 13, 1834; buried in Evergreen Cemetery, East Douglas, Mass.

BATES, BARNABAS. Born June 15, 1748; died Aug. 13, 1835. Lieutenant. Buried in East Wareham, Mass.

BAXTER, DANIEL. Buried in Rowesville, S. C.

BAXTER, JOHN. Died Mar. 15, 1777; aged 27; buried in Center, Perry County, Pa.

BAXTER, JOHN. Born Aug. 19, 1757; died Apr. 18, 1841; buried in Porch River, N. Y. Served as private and gunner in Capt. Soul's company, Col. Whitcomb's regiment, Massachusetts; received pension.

BEARD, WILLIAM. Born Oct. 20, 1751; died Jan. 2, 1832. Served in Capt. Chase's company, Col. Stickney's regiment. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

BEARDSLEY, ABIJAH. Ensign. Buried in Stratfield Old Burying Ground, Bridgeport, Conn.

BECKWITH, ———. Buried in Weathersfield, Vt.

BEER, ROBERT. Born 1750; died 1842; buried in Fulton County, Ill. Pensioner; enlisted in 1777, 1778, and at various times. Rank, ensign and Indian spy. Served under Capts. Mack, Jeans, and Campbell, and Col. Stroud.

BELKNAP, JOSIAH. Died Apr. 27, 1845, aged 85 years. Tombstone inscription: "He was a soldier of the Revolution." Buried in Springfield, Vt.

BELLOWS, BENJAMIN. Died June 4, 1802, aged 62 years. Colonel of New Hampshire regiment. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

BELLOWS, JOHN. Born Nov. 3, 1742; died Aug. 19, 1812; buried in Walpole, N. H.

BELLOWS, JOSEPH. Died 1817, aged 73 years. Lieutenant colonel in Col. Benj. Bellows's regiment. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

BENNETT, JARED. Born 1764; died Apr. 28, 1845; buried in East Cemetery, Smyrna, N. Y.

BENNETT, WALCOTT. Born 1756; died Dec. 6, 1831; buried in Lincklaen, N. Y.

BENSON, AARON. Born 1754; died July 8, 1827. Captain. Buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

BENTLEY, WILLIAM. Born Apr. 25, 1765; died May 2, 1850; buried in private burial plot, 1 mile from Great Bend, Jefferson County, N. Y. Enlisted at Tyringham, Mass., 1781; joined the company commanded by Capt. Bridget, Col. Hale's Third Massachusetts Regiment, Continental Establishment; served one year as private, two years as first corporal; joined company commanded by Capt. Thomas Hunt.

BETTS, ZOPHER. Born 1761; died Mar. 10, 1842; buried in Ten Broeck Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y.

BIGGS, WILLIAM. Served under George Rogers Clark. Lieutenant. Buried in Belle Fontaine (now Waterloo), Ill.

BIRDSALL, Col. BENJAMIN. Born 1744; died Oct. 8, 1828; buried in old cemetery at Greene, N. Y.

BLACHLEY, DANIEL. Buried at Comac, L. I. Served in Col. Josiah Smith's regiment.

BLACK, GEORGE. Died Jan. 1, 1830, aged 82 years; buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, Blaine, Pa.

BLACKINGTON, JAMES. Born 1766; died Oct. 25, 1833; buried in Thomaston, Me. On his tombstone is this inscription: "He was a soldier of the Revolution, an affectionate husband, a kind father, and an honest man."

BLAIR, ALEXANDER. Died Sept. 6, 1804. A native of Scotland, who served well in the militia of Georgia and civil capacity. Major. Buried in Edgefield, S. C.

BLAKE, RICHARD. Was a member of the First Regulars under Gen. Wooster, Fourth Company, and discharged in North Department Sept. 2, 1775. Buried in Union Cemetery, Livonia, N. Y.

BLAKE, ROYAL. Born in Keene, N. H., 1756; Died in Keene, N. H., Sept. 6, 1827; buried at Keene, N. H. Private, Capt. Davis Howlet's company at Ticonderoga.

BLODGETT, DAVID. Born 1735; died 1800. Enlisted in Noah Dickinson's company. Buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.

BOLTWOOD, EBENEZER. Born 1753; died 1804. Captain. Enlisted in Capt. Smith's company, Col. Marshall's regiment. Buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.

BOLTWOOD, SOLOMON. Born 1728; died 1777. Enlisted in Capt. Breckinridge's company, Col. Samuel Howe's regiment. Buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.

BOSWORTH, ALLEN. Born 1758; died 1830. Buried in Eastford Cemetery, Connecticut. Private, 1775, Second Regiment; 1776, Sixth Battalion; Wadsworth's brigade, Fifth Company; private, 1778, Fourth Regiment, Lieut. Col. John Sumner.

BOTTUM, JABEZ L. Born 1753; died Sept. 4, 1836; buried in Dry Creek Cemetery, Moravia, N. Y.

BOURNE, Capt. EBENEZER. Died May 9, 1802; buried in East Wareham, Mass.

BOWEN, CHARLES. Born 1749; buried in Putnam County, Ind. In battle of Kings Mountain.

BOWEN, DANIEL. Died Apr. 15, 1829; buried in Weathersfield, Vt.

BOWEN, OLIVER. Born 1741; died July 11, 1800; buried in Edgefield, S. C. Native of Rhode Island; a patriot of 1775; commodore. First in Georgia to step forth in the vindication of our rights.

BOWKER, SILAS. Born 1763; died Oct. 14, 1834; buried in cemetery on Greenleaf farm, south of Locke village, N. Y.

BREED, NATHANIEL. Born 1753; died Oct. 30, 1831; buried in Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y. He entered, 1782, as a soldier from New Hampshire, where his name is found in the census of 1790.

BRIGGS, JOSHUA. Born 1736; died Mar. 30, 1796. Captain. Buried in Center Cemetery, Wareham, Mass.

BROADDUS, Col. JOHN. Buried on Dave Crew's farm, Howard County, Mo.

BROCKETT, HEZEKIAH. Born 1757; died Apr. 11, 1851; buried with military honors in Riverview Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y.

BROCKETT, JOEL. Died 1846; buried in Montowese Cemetery, North Haven, Conn.

BROCKWAY, ISAIAH. Born 1749, Lyme, Conn.; died Dec. 13, 1829; buried in old cemetery at Southampton, Mass. Served with Connecticut company.

BROOKE, MATTHEW. Buried at Norristown, Pa.

BROOKINS, Col. Born 1747; died 1826; buried on Melrose Highway, Howard Perry's farm, near Troy, N. Y.

BROOKS, LEVI. Born 1755; died Feb. 12, 1829; buried at Norwich, N. Y.

BROOKS, Maj. THOMAS. Born 1762; died Aug. 30, 1822; buried in Stewarts Corners Cemetery, Plymouth, N. Y.

BROWN, Capt. ICHABOD. Died at North Stonington, Conn., May 25, 1797, in sixty-sixth year of his age; buried in Cedar Swamp burying ground, North Stonington, Conn., just south of the village of Milltown, one-third mile south of Jedediah Brown's old homestead, on the New York and Boston turnpike. Lieutenant in Capt. Thomas Wheeler's company of Eighth Regiment; his commission signed by Jonathan Trumbull, governor.

BROWN, JONATHAN. Born 1758; died Aug. 11, 1830; buried in Otselic, N. Y.

BROWN, WILLIAM. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

BRUSH, NEHEMIAH. Born 1757; died Mar. 16, 1822; buried in Comac, Long Island.

BRUSH, WILLIAM. Born 1750; died May 18, 1830; buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Norwich, N. Y.

BUCK, JOHN. Born 1752. Served in New York company in two battles. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

BUGBEE, HEZEKIAH. Born 1746; died 1826. Ensign. Col. Wells's regiment, 1780. Buried in Woodstock Hill Cemetery, Connecticut.

BULL, HENRY. Died Oct. 29, 1816, aged 67 years; buried in Donallys Mills, Pa.

BULL, RICHARD. Died Apr. 11, 1799, aged 85 years; buried in Donallys Mills, Pa.

BULL, WILLIAM. Died 1828, aged 70 years; buried in Donallys Mills, Pa.

BUMPUS, JEREMIAH. Born 1692; died Dec. 6, 1770. Lieutenant. Buried in Center Cemetery, Wareham, Mass.

BUMPUS, JOSEPH. Died 1836; buried in East Wareham, Mass.

BUNDY, ASAHEL. Died Nov. 29, 1816, aged 69 years. Served in Col. Bellows's regiment. Buried at Walpole, N. H.

BUNDY, ELIAS. Lieutenant in Col. Bellows's regiment. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

BUNDY, ISAAC. Lieutenant in Col. Bellows's regiment. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

BURBANK, SAMUEL. Born June 24, 1735; died Feb. 26, 1808; buried in Chester, Vt.

BURGESS, PRINCE. Born May 24, 1749; died Nov. 17, 1832. Lieutenant. Buried in East Wareham, Mass.

BURK, JONATHAN. Died Jan. 16, 1776; buried in Hartland, Vt. Lieutenant.

BURKE, ISAIAH. Died Jan. 16, 1776; buried in Hartland, Vt.

BURKHALTER, Col. PETER. Buried in Egypt Cemetery, Egypt, Pa.

BURT, MOSES. Born Feb. 14, 1759; died Oct. 29, 1843; buried in Walpole, N. H.

BUSH, ZACHEUS (ZACHARIAH). Died Nov. 21, 1811. Served in Dutchess County (N. Y.) Militia, Second Regiment. Major. Buried in Houseville, N. Y.

BUTLER, Capt. ELI. Born 1740; died 1802; buried in Utica, N. Y. Captain of Cavalry; commission signed by George Washington. Served first in Col. Seymour's regiment, Second, Sheldon's Light Dragoons.

BUXTON, BENJAMIN. Born 1753; died Oct. 15, 1814. Served on a privateer; subsequently imprisoned on a man-of-war and kept until close of war. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

BYRD, JONATHAN. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

CALDWELL, JAMES S. Born July 4, 1736; died Sept. 6, 1836. Enlisted in 1778, when he was 15 years of age, under Capt. Archibald Woods; served 15 days. Up to and including the year 1783 he enlisted eight times and served terms of from one to five months. After the Revolution he was

ordered out in 1785, and again in 1786. Sept. 10, 1790, he commanded a company of Maj. Horatio Hall's battalion, Col. James Trotter's regiment; joined Gen. Harmer at Cincinnati and proceeded to the Battle of Maumee Village six weeks. Buried near Farmington, Mo.

CALDWELL, JAMES. Died Feb. 25, 1824. Served in Capt. Danl. Wilkins's company, Col. Bedel's regiment. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

CALKINS, MOSES. Born 1757; died 1837; buried in Hilton Cemetery, West Burlington, Pa.

CALLAHAN, DANIEL. Born 1740; died after 1835; buried in Callahan's graveyard, Jersey Mills, Pa. Served in Continental line.

CALLOWAY, PETER. Born in North Carolina; buried at Springfield, Laurens County, Ga.

CAMPBELL, ROBERT. Died Jan. 18, 1827. Went to Cambridge in 1775 on alarm of Battle of Concord. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM. Died Nov. 13, 1830. Served in Peter Stark's company, Col. Moor's regiment. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

CANNON, CORNELIUS. Born 1748; died 1818; buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.

CAPRON, Dr. COMFORT. Born 1744; died 1800; buried in Harford, Pa.

CARL, ISAIAH. Died Jan. 19, 1848, aged 74 years; buried in Little Germany Cemetery, Near Elliottsburg, Pa.

CARLISLE, BASIL. Buried in Carlisle burying ground, near Farmdale, Franklin County, Ky.

CARPENTER, Corpl. ELIJAH. Born 1762; died 1795; buried in West Thompson Cemetery, Conn. Served in Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Militia, 1776, Capt. Clark's company.

CARROLL, DANIEL. Died 1790; buried in Forest Glen Cemetery, Montgomery County, Md.

CARTER, HEMAN. Born 1764; died Jan. 16, 1846; buried in Geneganslet Cemetery, Greene, N. Y.

CARY, ANSON. Born 1762; died May 3, 1842; buried in Riverview Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y.

CHAMBERLAIN, ELIAS. Born 1750; died 1835; buried in Union Cemetery, Livonia, N. Y.

CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. EPHRAIM. Born Oct. 6, 1757; died Dec. 14, 1829; buried in Plymouth, N. H. He served with his father in 1776, Col. Bedell's regiment, and was in Capt. Chase Taylor's company at Bennington, 1777. The words "Lieut. Ephraim Chamberlain" were found on the broken stone which was lying on the grave.

CHAMBERLAIN, Maj. JAMES. Born 1752; died 1803. Enlisted in Connecticut. Buried in West Cemetery, Amhurst, Mass.

CHASE, CONSIDER. Born 1732; died Oct. 29, 1801; buried in South Carver, Mass.

CHELLIS, NATHANIEL. Buried in Charlestown, N. H.

CHURCH, JOHN. Born 1756; died July 13, 1824; buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Norwich, N. Y.

CLARK, CORNELIUS. Born 1756; died May 10, 1810; buried in West Hill Cemetery, Sherburne, N. Y.

CLARK, THOMAS. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

CLARK, WILLIAM. Born 1753; died Oct. 4, 1840; buried in Preston, N. Y.

CLINE, WILLIAM. Born 1746; died 1853; buried in Portland, Me.

CLUGGSTON, ROBERT. Buried in Cross Roads Cemetery, near Monroeville, Allegheny County, Pa.

COBB, BENJAMIN. Born 1750; died Mar. 3, 1812; buried in South Carver, Mass

COBB, NEHEMIAH (DEACON). Born 1753; died Jan. 15, 1841; buried in South Carver, Mass.

COBB, SIMEON. Born 1757; died Nov. 20, 1843; buried in St. Johnsbury, Center, Vt.

COBB, THOMAS. Born Jan. 16, 1760; died Jan. 17, 1845; buried in Parsippany, N. J.

COCHRAN, JAMES. Born Feb. 14, 1748; died May 11, 1837. Served in Capt. Danl. Wilkins's company, Col. Bedel's regiment. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

COCHRAN, JOHN. Died June 8, 1805; buried in New Boston, N. H. Capt. William Boye's company, Col. Kelley's regiment.

COCHRANE, Dr. JOHN. In 1781 was appointed director general of hospitals in the United States. Married a daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler. Buried in Utica, N. Y.

COCHREN, ELIJAH. Died Jan. 15, 1850. Served in Capt. Gordon Hutchins's company, Col. Stark's regiment. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

COFFIEN, Capt. JOHN. Died Nov. 29, 1802; buried in Cavendish, Vt.

COLE, AMOS. Born 1759; died Feb. 12, 1852; buried in West Hill Cemetery, Sherburne, N. Y.

COLE, JOHN. Buried in Cross Roads Cemetery, near Monroeville, Allegheny County, Pa.

COLEY, WILLIAM. Born 1758; died Nov. 30, 1843; buried in Otselic, N. Y.

COLLINS, HENRY. Born 1763; died Apr. 10, 1847. Inscription on gravestone: "Soldier of the Revolution. Died Apr. 10, 1847, aged 84 years." Buried at Newport, Lake County, Ill.

COLLINS, JOHN. Buried in Portland, Me.

CONNER, CORNELIUS. Sergeant. Name on muster roll of Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, August, 1777, and on a muster roll dated May 4, 1778, showing furlough. Buried in Bethany Presbyterian churchyard near Bridgeville, Pa.

COOK, ELIJAH B. (sr.). Born Sept. 11, 1759; died June 30, 1839. Enlisted at Preston, Conn., January, 1777; served as a private under Capts. Nathaniel Webb, Lemuel Clift, and Phelps; served under Cols. John Durkee and Sumner, Fourth Connecticut line, Capt. Fitch, 1781–82; was in the Battles of Monmouth and Stony Point and in the Valley Forge Camp; applied for and received pension at Clarkson, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1832. (From pension files, p. 584.) Buried at Clarenden (Cook's Cemetery), N. Y.

COOKE, NOAH. Born in Hadley, Mass., 1749; buried in Keene, N. H., 1829. Chaplain Fifth Regiment, commanded by Col. John Stark, and Eighth Regiment, commanded by Col. Enoch Poor.

COPELAND, JONATHAN. Born 1757; died 1839; buried in West Thompson, Conn. Name appears among pensioners of 1832.

COPPERNOLL, ADAM. Ranger in Tryon County Militia, N. Y. Pensioner. Buried in Herkimer, N. Y.

CORNWELL, WILLIAM. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

COWLS, ELEAZER. Born 1756; died 1795. Enlisted in Capt. Reuben Dickinson's company, Col. Porter's regiment. Buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.

CRAWFORD, JAMES. Born in Virginia, 1758; died in Fleming County, Ky., 1833. Served in Virginia Militia. Buried in Hebron Cemetery, Jefferson County, Ind., near Madison.

CRAWFORD, THOMAS. Born 1748; died May 6, 1827. "Plymouth & Bridgewater" burial ground. Served in Capt. James Osgood's company, 1775; Capt. Edward Elliott's company, Col. David Hobart's regiment, 1777.

CRISTY, GEORGE. Died Apr. 22, 1790; buried in New Boston, N. H. Daniel Moor's regiment.

CROFT, JOHN. Born 1759; died Dec. 24, 1857; buried in Bird Cemetery, Locke, N. Y.

CROWDEN, WILLIAM. Buried near Lebanon, Ky.

CULVER, JOHN. Born Oct. 3, 1760; died Apr. 16, 1852; buried in Lyme, N. H. Served in Fourth Regiment Connecticut Line, Capt. Harmon's company; discharged Dec. 31, 1779; service, three years; regiment camped at Peekskill in spring of 1777; ordered in September to join Washington's army in Pennsylvania, and marched in Connecticut brigade under Gen. McDougal; was engaged in battle of Germantown Oct. 4, 1777; later assigned to Varnum's brigade, a detachment assisting the defense of Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware; wintered at Valley Forge, and in June was engaged at Battle of Monmouth; was afterwards with the main Army at White Plains, and went into winter quarters at Reading. In the campaign of 1779 the regiment was engaged in the movements on the east side of the Hudson, and took part in the storming of Stony Point, July 15; it wintered in Morristown 1779–80. On application executed Nov. 24, 1819, he was allowed a pension for three years' actual service as private, at which time he was 60 years of age. John Culver was married to Jediah or Dinah Post in 1782, and, with some of their first born of 10 children, came or traveled on horseback from Connecticut to Lyme, N. H.

CUMMINGS, JOTHAM. Born Dec. 29, 1741; died Apr. 14, 1808. Served as second lieutenant in Capt. James Osgood's company, 1775.

CUNNINGHAM, NATHANIEL. Born 1768; died Aug., 1832. Served at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Monmouth, and Gates's defeat. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

CURTIS, ELEAZER. Born at Warren, Conn. Enlisted there May 4, 1775; served in Capt. Noadiah Hooker's company, Second Regiment, Col. Joseph Spencer; also in Capt. Albert Chapman's company; wintered at Valley Forge; discharged May 16, 1777, from Capt. James Stoddard's company, Col. Noadiah Hooker's regiment. Buried in Belpre Township, Washington County, Ohio.

DARLING, JOSEPH. Born 1736; died 1809; buried in Woodstock, Cushing Cemetery, Vt.

DAVIS, GEORGE. Buried in Milton Cemetery, Pennsylvania.

DAVIS, JOEL. Died Mar. 7, 1841; buried in Cavendish, Vt.

DEAN, SETH. Born 1755; died Nov. 22, 1851; buried in Barnard, Vt.

DECKER, DAVID. Engaged in Boston Tea Party; buried in Bingham, Me.

DEILEY, DANIEL. Buried in Allentown, Pa.

DENNY, SAMUEL. Born Aug., 1755; buried in Putnam County, Ind.

DENNY, WILLIAM. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

DENNISON, JOHN. Buried in Walpole, N. H. Served in Col. Bellows's regiment.

DESHLER, Col. CHARLES. Buried in Union Cemetery, Allentown, Pa.

DEWEY, SOLOMON. Buried in Whitesboro, N. Y.

DE WITT, PAUL. Born 1763; died 1840. Enlisted, 1778, in Capt. Long's company at Fort Horn. Buried in Hilton Cemetery, West Burlington, Pa.

DEXTER, DAVID. Buried in Dover, Vt.

DICKINSON, AZARIAH. Born 1753; died 1813. Enlisted in Capt. Reuben Dickinson's company, Col. Elisha Porter's regiment. Buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.

DICKINSON, EBENEZER. Born 1761; died 1818; buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass. Enlisted in Capt. Reuben Dickinson's company.

DICKINSON, NATHAN. Born 1735; died 1825. Enlisted in Capt. Reuben Dickinson's company, Col. Elisha Porter's regiment. Buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.

DIEFENDERFER, JOHN. Buried in Allentown, Pa.

DILL, DANIEL. Born 1728; died Aug. 15, 1816; buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Augusta, Ga.

DIXON, JOSEPH. Born 1757; died May 18, 1839; buried in West Hill Cemetery, Sherburne, N. Y.

DOBBINS, WILLIAM. Born 1745; died 1821; buried in Old Church Cemetery, Burlington, Pa. Served under Col. Alexander McCleon.

DODGE, BENJAMIN. Died 1797; served in Capt. Clark's company, Col. Moor's regiment. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

DODGE, GIDEON. Died 1820. Served in Capt. Kidder's company, Col. Nichol's regiment. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

DODGE, SIMON. Died 1838. One of recruits mustered by Col. Scott. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

DOOLITTLE, GEORGE. Buried in Whitesboro, N. Y. Enlisted from Middletown, Conn., in Sixth Regiment, Col. Return Jonathan Meigs; promoted to sergeant, 1781.

DOWNER, ZACHEUS. Buried in Utica, N. Y.

DUDLEY, Capt. BENJAMIN. Born 1752; died 1831; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

DUNBAR, EBENEZER. Buried in Old Cemetery near fairground, Brockton, Mass.

DUNN, TIMOTHY. Born 1752; died June 2, 1842; buried in East Cemetery, Smyrna, N. Y. "A hero of Stony Point."

DWINELL, BENJAMIN. Born in Topsfield, Mass., November, 1726; died July 29, 1805; buried in Keene, N. H., Court Street Burying Ground. Marched from Boxford at the Lexington alarm.

EASTMAN, JOSEPH. Born 1714; died 1790; buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass. Enlisted in Capt. Reuben Dickinson's company, Col. Porter's regiment.

EDMUNDS, BENJAMIN. Born 1752; died July 17, 1828; buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Norwich, N. Y.

EDMUNDSON, WILLIAM. Died July 20, 1828. Served as sergeant. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

ELLIS, TIMOTHY. Born 1749; died Mar. 30, 1814; buried in Keene, N. H., Washington Street Burying Ground. Served in Capt. Davis Howlets company.

EVANS, JOHN. Buried in Milton Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

EVANS, Lieut. MOSES. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

EVERETT, Rev. NOBLE. Born 1736; died Dec. 30, 1819; buried in Center Cemetery, Wareham, Mass.

EVERTON, ZEPHANIAH. Born 1764; died July 26, 1841. Came from Gilmanton, N. H., to Thomaston, Me., 1790. When he was 13 years old he entered the Revolutionary Army as a drummer in Col. Jackson's regiment.

FAIRFIELD, MATTHEW. Died Feb. 11, 1813. Commanded a company during the Revolution. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

FALES, SAMUEL. Born about 1756; died Sept. 29, 1841; buried in Thomaston, Me.

FARNHAM, ROGER. Died Oct. 1, 1830, aged 84 years. Served in Col. Bellow's regiment. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

FARNSWORTH, ———. Buried in Weathersfield, Vt.

FARRAND, DANIEL. Born Jan. 20, 1764; died Feb. 16, 1829; buried in Parsippany, N. J.

FARRAND, PHINEAS. Born Aug. 6, 1746; died Oct. 6, 1822; buried in Parsippany, N. J.

FAY, JOSEPH. Rank of captain; wounded at Saratoga. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

FEARING, Lieut. BENJAMIN. Born 1726; died July 13, 1774; buried in Center Cemetery, Wareham, Mass.

FEARING, Gen. ISRAEL. Born 1748; died Mar. 2, 1826; buried in Center Cemetery, Wareham, Mass.

FERGUSON, GILBERT. Enlisted in Pawling's regiment of New York Levies. Buried in Herkimer, N. Y.

FETZER, ANDREW. Buried in Reformed Cemetery, Harmony, Pa.

FISHER, JOHN ADAM. Born Oct. 7, 1744; died Nov. 21, 1825. Private in Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line. Buried in Weiser Cemetery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

FITCH, JOHN. Born 1758; died July 8, 1824; buried in Ten Broeck Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y.

FLETCHER, JONATHAN. Born Aug. 29, 1753; died Feb. 2, 1854; buried in Walpole, N. H. Served in Col. Bellow's regiment.

FLINT, Dr. JONAS. Born 1760; died Jan. 8, 1849; buried in St. Johnsbury Center, Vt.

FLOYD, BENJAMIN. Buried in Walpole Cemetery, N. H.

FLUEGAL, JOHN. Born Nov. 27, 1762; died Sept. 3, 1845; buried in Baust's churchyard, Carroll County, Md. Served in Capt. Welsch's regiment as fife major.

FOLLMER, JACOB. Buried in Follmer Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

FOOTE, ISAAC. Born Jan. 4, 17—; buried in Smyrna, N. Y.

FORSYTH, ROBERT. Born 1754; died Jan. 11, 1794; buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Augusta, Ga. Federal marshal of Georgia.

FORSYTH, WILLIAM. Born 1759; died 1830; buried in Herkimer, N. Y. Private in Fourth Regiment Orange County (N. Y.) Militia.

FOX, ELIJAH. Born 1759; died Dec. 4, 1838. Enlisted at Hebron, Conn.; private and sergeant in Continental Artificers. Buried in Lorraine, Jefferson County, N. Y.

FOX, ELIPHALET. Died Feb. 15, 1811, aged 67 years; buried in Walpole, N. H. Served in Col. Bellow's regiment.

FOX, NICHOLAS. Buried in Allentown, Pa.

FRANKLIN, HENRY J. Died 1800; buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass. Enlisted in Lieut. Noah Dickinson's company, Col. Elisha Porter's regiment.

FULLAM, TIMOTHY. Born Dec. 14, 1741; died Sept. 18, 1829; buried in Cavendish, Vt.

GALLUP, ROBERT. Buried in Plymouth, N. Y. Served in Battle of Groton.

GAUGER, NICHOLAS. Buried in Follmer Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

GAY, EBENEZER. Born 1747; died 1820; buried in West Thompson Cemetery, Conn. Served in Third Battalion, Wadsworth's brigade, Col. Sage, 1776; private in Capt. Crosby's company.

GEBART, NICHOLAS. Buried in Randolph Township, Miamisburg, Ohio.

GIBBS, REMEMBRANCE. Born February, 1734; buried in Union Cemetery, Livonia, N. Y.

GIBBS, JOHN. Born 1725; died Jan. 17, 1801; buried in East Wareham, Mass.

GIBBS, JONATHAN. Born 1746; died 1835; buried in East Wareham, Mass.

GILBERT, MOSES. Born 1759; died 1823; buried in North Street Burying Ground, Auburn, N. Y. Served in Connecticut regiment.

GILLESPIE, JAMES. Buried in Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio.

GLAZEBROOK, JULIUS. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

GORDON, WILLIAM. Born Mar. 13, 1753; died Oct. 14, 1818. Enlisted at Gilmantown, N. H., May, 1775; served eight years; sergeant under Capt. Aaron Kinsman, Col. John Stark, New Hampshire; Winter Hill, Mass.; December, 1775, Capt. Sherman, Col. Baldwin, Massachusetts and Continental; Exeter, N. H., 1777, Capt. Caleb Robinson, Col. Nathan Hale, New Hampshire; discharged June 7, 1783, at Newburgh, N. Y.; captured at Hubbardton, carried to Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, and exchanged at Boston, after 15 months; in battles at White Plains, Ticonderoga, Hubbardton, Newtown, and Fort Herkimer; applied for pension Apr. 11, 1818, which was allowed; then living at Meredith, Strafford County, N. H.; married at Exeter, N. H., Mar. 25, 1783, or 1784, Hannah, daughter of Simeon Ladd; she was allowed pension on application executed May 15, 1838, as resident of Meredith, N. H., and 73 years of age; in 1838, widow's sister, Mary Ladd, at 64 years, testified in the case; in 1839, son, James Gordon, refers to his older brother (name not stated) at Holderness, N. H. William Gordon was commissioned lieutenant in New Hampshire Militia August, 1795, served till October, 1806; was made captain sometime previously, as his report on return of regiment is signed by him as captain, also his tombstone bears the title "Captain." He also enlisted again as private October, 1814, serving 8 or 10 weeks in War of 1812.

GOODRICH, JOSHUA. Born Aug. 10, 1746; died Dec. 20, 1815; buried in Bingham, Me.

GOULD, EBENEZER. Born 1760; died Aug. 22, 1810; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

GRANSTON, SAMUEL. Born Apr. 12, 1752, Warren, R. I.; died Apr. 19, 1830; buried in Sheridan Center Cemetery, Sheridan, N. Y. First enlistment May 8, 1775, private, Capt. Matthew Allan, Col. Church, Rhode Island regiment; second enlistment January, 1776, private, Capt. Samuel Sloan, Col. John Patterson, Massachusetts regiment; third enlistment Apr. 10, 1777, sergeant, Capt. Thomas Arnola, Col. Christ Green, Rhode Island regiment; fourth enlistment Feb. 1, 1781, to Dec. 25, 1783, as sergeant, Capt. Thomas Hughes, Col. Christ Green, Col. Jeremiah Olney, Rhode Island regiment; in Battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank, Yorktown; Sullivan's expedition to Rhode Island; served until peace was declared; pension allowed.

GRANT, AMASA. Buried in Charlestown, N. H.

GRAVES, AARON. Born Aug. 8, 1714; 93 years of age. Served in Col. Bellows's regiment. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

GREENE, JOSEPH. Born Mar. 20, 1745; died Mar. 25, 1825. Married Patience Sheffield, 1770; sergeant in Col. Fry's regiment of Kentish Guards; was cousin of Gen. Nathanael Greene. Buried in East Greenwich, R. I.

GRIESEMER, FELIX. Buried in Allentown, Pa.

GRIESEMER, JOHN. Buried in Allentown, Pa.

GRIDER, JACOB. Born 1755; died 1842; buried in Putnam County, Ind.

GRIDLEY, ELISHA. Born 1759; died Dec. 30, 1842; buried in Soule Cemetery, Auburn, N. Y.

GRIFFIN, SAMUEL. Served as a fifer in Capt. Clark's company, First Connecticut Regiment. Buried in Canton, Pa.

GRISWOLD, GILBERT. Died June 2, 1827. Served in Col. Bellows's regiment, Capt. Flood's company; rank of captain. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

GROW, Corpl. JOHN. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

GUERNSEY, SOUTHMAYD. Born 1763; died 1823. Was a boy soldier of the Revolution; descendant of Lord Guernsey, and his grandfather came from

the Isle of Guernsey in English Channel. Died in Athens, Mich., and was buried in North Sherwood Cemetery, Mich.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM. Born 1766; died 1808; buried in Youngstown, Ohio.

HACKETT, JOSIAH. Born 1758; died July 4, 1845; buried on Hackett farm, Oxford, N. Y.

HADLEY, JANE FISK. Born 1733; died Jan. 17, 1819. Gave money and rendered aid to wounded soldiers and use of her home for rallying place.

HAGAN, PATRICK. Buried in Minich Cemetery, Montgomery County, Ohio.

HAKES, RICHARD. Born Apr. 8, 1741; died July 5, 1815; buried in Hinman Cemetery, Pitcher, N. Y. Emergency man; in battle at New London, Conn.

HALE, ELISHA. Born 1728; died Oct. 6, 1809; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

HALL, DAVID. Died Apr. 8, 1805, aged 50 years. Served in Col. Bellows's regiment; corporal in Capt. Flood's company. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

HALL, ELISHA. Born 1746; died May 24, 1818. Served in Col. Bellows's regiment, Capt. Flood's company. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

HALL, JAMES. Born Sept. 29, 1753; died Aug. 26, 1822; buried in Cavendish, Vt.

HALL, JONATHAN. Died Aug. 26, 1802, 91 years of age. Served in Col. Bellows's regiment. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

HALL, LABAN. Born 1755; died Sept., 1842; buried in Putnam County, Ind.

HALL, PELATIAH. Buried in Walpole, N. H. Served in Col. Bellows's regiment.

HALSTED, EDWARD. Born 1750; died 1837; buried on farm of Leon Smith, Middle Ridge Road, Willoughby, Ohio. Private in Third Regiment New York Militia.

HAMILTON, JESSE. Born 1754; died Dec. 30, 1814; buried in Riverview Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y. Private in Capt. Asa Danforth's company from Brookfield, Mass., at Battle of Saratoga.

HAMILTON, SILAS. Born 1736; died Aug. 7, 1816; buried in Guilford Center Cemetery, New York.

HAMMER, GEORGE. Born May, 1763; died July, 1834; buried in Putnam County, Ind.

HAMMOND, DAVID. Buried in Chillisquaque Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

HAMMOND, Capt. GEORGE. Died Jan. 14, 1782; buried in South Carver Cemetery, Massachusetts.

HAMTRAMCK, JOHN FRANCIS. Died Apr. 11, 1803. Captain, Fifth New York, 1776; major, First Infantry United States Army, Sept. 29, 1789; lieutenant colonel commandant First Sub. Legion, Feb. 18, 1793; assigned to First United States Infantry, Nov. 1, 1796; colonel, Apr. 1, 1802. Buried in Mount Elliott Cemetery, Detroit, Mich.

HARRINGTON, Capt. JOB. Born 1753; died Feb. 19, 1842. Served in the Revolution from Rhode Island; migrated to New York, from there to Michigan about 1832. Buried in Climax, Mich.

HARRIS, DAVID. Born Mar. 7, 1764; died about 1805; buried in Knapp family cemetery, Guilford, N. Y. Prisoner four years.

HARRIS, JOSHUA. Buried in Harris Cemetery, Union Township, Johnson, Ind.

HART, Capt. ELIAS. Born May 11, 1759, in Farmington, Conn.; died Feb. 22, 1834, Cornwall, Conn.; buried in North Cornwall Cemetery. Scarcely 16 years old when he entered the war and served through seven campaigns to the end of the war; a pensioner.

HART, JOHN. Buried in Warrior Run Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

HARVEY, JOHN. Born 1762; died May 9, 1848; buried in Preston, N. Y. Captain.

HASLET, Col. JOHN. Killed Jan. 3, 1777, in battle at Princeton, N. J.; remains removed from graveyard of First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, Pa., July 3, 1841, to Presbyterian churchyard, Dover, Del. Grave marked.

HASTINGS, Lieut. ELIJAH. Born 1753; died 1803. Enlisted in Lieut. Eli Parker's company. Buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.

HASTINGS, Dr. OLIVER. Buried in Charlestown, N. H.

HATCH, ICHABOD. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

HATCH, JOEL. Born 1764; died Mar. 26, 1855; buried in Quarter Cemetery, Sherburne, N. Y.

HATCH, TIMOTHY. Born 1758; died June 28, 1847; buried in Sherburne, N. Y.

HAYES, PATRICK. Born 1755; died 1823; buried in Selma, Ala.

HAYES, ROBERT. Buried in Warrior Run Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

HAYES, THOMAS. Buried in Warrior Run Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

HEATON, SAMUEL. Born 1759; died 1830; buried in Washington Street Burying Ground, Keene, N. H. Member of Capt. Francis Towne's company, Col. David Gilman's regiment; in Battles of Trenton and Princeton.

HEMINGWAY, PHINEAS. Born 1760; died 1836. Marked on gravestone in cemetery at Poland, N. Y., "Soldier in Revolution," New York State.

HENDERSON, EDWARD. Born 1745; died 1811. Enlisted in Albany County Militia, Fourteenth Regiment. Buried in Albany County, N. Y.

HEWETT, ELISHA. Born 1758; died Nov. 8, 1846; buried in an abandoned cemetery near Dresserville, N. Y.

HICKS, JOHN. Born 1761; died July 29, 1842; buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Norwich, N. Y.

HICKMAN, ISAAC. Born 1757; died Aug. 15, 1845. Served as soldier, and later became lieutenant in New Jersey Militia. Buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Battle Creek, Mich.

HILL, DAVID. Died Apr. 8, 1805; buried in Walpole Village Cemetery, New Hampshire. Served in Col. Bellows's regiment, Capt. Flood's company.

HILL, ELISHA. Born 1746; died May 24, 1818; buried in Walpole Village Cemetery, New Hampshire. Served in Col. Bellows's regiment, Capt. Flood's company.

HINCKLEY, JARED. Born Nov. 8, 1759; died Apr. 12, 1828; buried in Riverview Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y.

HODGE, DAVID. Buried in cemetery at Old Coventry, N. Y.

HODSKINS, AARON. Born 1741; died Apr. 17, 1813. Served in Col. Bellows's regiment; buried in Walpole, N. H.

HOGENDOBLER, JOSEPH. Buried in Reformed Cemetery, Harmony, Pa.

HOGG, ABNER. Born Feb. 15, 1757; died Feb. 16, 1856. Served in Capt. Daniel Livermore's company, Col. Alexander Scammel's regiment.

HOLLENBECK, ABRAHAM. Born 1763; died May 22, 1844; buried in Ten Broeck Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y.

HOLMES, SAMUEL. Born 1751; died Jan. 1, 1823; buried in old Campton burial ground, Campton, N. H. Corporal in Capt. John House's company, Col. Baldwin's regiment.

HOOPER, LEVI. Born 1742; died Oct. 22, 1806; buried in Walpole, N. H. Served in Col. Bellows's regiment, second company, second lieutenant.

HOPKINS, FREDERICK. Born 1767; died Jan. 23, 1855; buried in Riverview Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y. Pensioner.

HOPKINS, SILAS. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

HOSMER, JONAS. Born Oct. 24, 1758; died Feb. 1, 1840. Wounded in Gen. Sullivan's retreat from Rhode Island. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

HOUGHTON, Capt. JOHN. Born 1747; died Aug. 15, 1818; buried in Court Street Burying Ground, Keene, N. H. In command of company that marched from Keene at time of raid on Royalton, Vt.

HOWE, GARDNER. Buried in Dover, Vt.

HOWE, JONAH. Born July 2, 1746; died Nov. 10, 1832; buried in Paxton, Mass.

HOWE, PETER. Died Nov. 3, 1831; buried in Watertown, Washington County, Ohio. Enlisted in Massachusetts, May, 1775, Capt. Isaac Baldwin, and John Hale, John Stark; Col. N. H.; enlisted Jan. 1, 1776, Capt. John Hale, John Stark; Col. N. H.

HOWLET, Capt. DAVIS. Born 1737; died Feb. 23, 1817; buried in Washington Street Burying Ground, Keene, N. H. In command of Keene company, Nichols's regiment at Ticonderoga.

HUDSON, Corpl. ENOS. Born 1759; died June 10, 1827. Buried in Evans Mills, N. Y.

HUGHES, JOSEPH. Born Sept. 22, 1753; died Feb. 7, 1837; buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, near New Franklin, Mo. Private and corporal in Capt. Alexander Parker's company, Virginia Battalion, formerly known as Capt. Edmund's company in Fifteenth Virginia Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Innis; Capt. John Gregory's company, Fifteenth Virginia Regiment, of foot, commanded by Lieut. Col. Cooper; of Capt. John Gregory's company, Eleventh Virginia Regiment, of foot, commanded by Col. Abraham Buford; also of Maj. John Webb's company, Fifth and Eleventh Virginia Regiments, of foot, commanded by Col. William Russell; enlisted Dec. 3, 1776; name on the rolls to May 1, 1783.

HUIET, PHILLIP. Buried in Minich Cemetery, Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio.

HUME, JOHN. Buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, Harmony, Pa.

HUNT, EZEKIAL. Born 1736; died Jan. 25, 1803; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

HUTCHINS, PHINEAS. Died Feb. 18, 1785, aged 45 years; buried in Walpole, N. H.

ICKES, SAMUEL. Born 1722; died Jan. 21, 1858; buried in Saville, Pa.

IDE, REUBEN. Born 1758; died Aug. 13, 1834; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

INGERSOLL, Maj. GEORGE. Born 1754; died July 16, 1805; buried in Washington Street Burying Ground, Keene, N. H. Served in Col. Gridley's regiment of Artillery of Massachusetts; served through the war.

ISREAL, JOHN. Buried in Cutsinger Cemetery, Johnson County, Ind.

JAMES, BENJAMIN. Born Apr. 22, 1770; died Dec 15, 1825; buried 10 miles south of Laurens, S. C., on Dunlap place family burying ground.

JANES, JOHN. Buried at the old Janes Cemetery on Janes Creek, where he lived and died. Near the noted Ravenden Springs in Randolph County, Ark.

JEFFERS, NATHANIEL. Born 1762; died 1833; buried in Harford, Pa.

JENNISON, JOHN. Born June 15, 1744; died Oct. 16, 1804; buried in Walpole, N. H. Served in Col. Bellow's regiment, Second Company.

JENNISON, JOSEPH B. Born 1746; died Mar. 5, 1830; buried on farm, town of Norwich, N. Y.

JENNE, NOAH. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

JEPHERSON, AARON. Born 1753; died Oct. 31, 1825; buried in Tasseltop Cemetery, South Douglas, Mass.

JEPHERSON, REUBEN. Born 1758; died Oct. 3, 1808; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

JEPHERSON. WILLIAM. Born 1716; died Mar. 29, 1802; buried in Douglass Center, Mass. Rank, lieutenant.

JERRELS, W. E. Grave in Mount Zion Cemetery, near Winchester, Ind.

JEWELL, ELISHA. Born 1757; died Mar. 15, 1842; buried in Riverview Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y.

JEWELL, PENNELL. Born 1767; died May 26, 1822; buried in Guilford Center Cemetery, N. Y.

JODON, ANDREW. Buried in Reformed Cemetery, Harmony, Pa.

JOHNSON, Rev. JEREMIAH. Died 1847; buried in Weathersfield, Vt.

JOHNSTON, Maj. JOHN. Born 1734; died 1816; buried in ———, Tenn.

JOHNSTON, Capt. ROBERT. Buried in Cross Roads Cemetery, near Monroeville, Allegheny County, Pa.

JONES, JOSEPH. Buried in West Pawlet, Vt.

JONES, SEABORN. Born June 15, 1759; died Aug. 24, 1815; buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Augusta, Ga.

JONES, THOMAS. Born 1745; buried in Putnam County, Ind. Served at Brandywine and Germantown.

JORDAN, JAMES. Buried in Cross Roads Cemetery, near Monroeville, Allegheny County, Pa.

KEIPER, Sergt. HENRY. Buried in Allentown, Pa.

KEIPER, PETER. Buried in Allentown, Pa.

KEITH, JOHN. Born 1757; died 1833; buried in West Thompson Cemetery, Conn. Lieutenant colonel Fourteenth Regiment; sergeant in Capt. Child's company.

KELLOGG, EPHRAIM. Born 1742; died 1815; buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.

KELLOGG, LEVI. Born 1760; died 1848; buried in Utica, N. Y. Served under Cols. Tupper and King, and Capt. Fairchild.

KELLOGG, MARTIN. Born 1743; died 1827; buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass. Enlisted in Lieut. Noth Dickinson's company, Col. Elisha Porter's regiment.

KELSEY, HETH. Born 1756; died Feb. 5, 1850; buried in Coventry, N. Y.

KELSEY, STEPHEN. Born 1732; died 1812; buried on Burial Hill, Huntington, N. Y. Corporal, Capt. John Wicke's company.

KEMMERER, FREDERICK. Buried in Allentown, Pa.

KEMPTON, Col. MANNASSEH. Buried in New Bedford, Mass.

KENNEDY, THOMAS. Born Jan. 22, 1744. Came to Kentucky in 1776; assisted Capt. John Strode in building Strodes Station in 1779. Buried in family graveyard fronting on Winchester pike about 2 miles from Paris on farm of Mrs. C. M. Clay (Kentucky). Headstone destroyed.

KER, Rev. NATHAN. Born Sept. 7, 1736; died Dec. 14, 1804. He was a volunteer chaplain in the Revolutionary Army and held a commission signed by Pierre Van Cortland dated Oct. 25, 1776, at Fishkill, N. Y.; was well-known for his patriotism. Buried in Slate Hill Cemetery, Goshen, N. Y.

KETCHUM, BENJAMIN. Buried in McDonough, N. Y.

KILLAM, EPHRIAM. Born 1749; died 1836. Major First Batallion. Buried in ~~Honesdale, Pa.~~ In Battle of ~~Paupack.~~ Minisink

KILLAM, MOSES. Born 1747; died 1831. Corporal under Col. Tusten. Minisink Batallion; in Battle of ~~Paupack~~. Buried in ~~Honesdale, Pa.~~ Paupack, Pike Co, Pa

KILLAM, SILAS. Born 1757; died 1818; buried in ~~Honesdale, Pa.~~ In Battle of Paupack.

KIMBLE, ABEL. Born 1755; died 1832; buried in ~~Honesdale, Pa.~~ In ~~Paupack~~ Battle of Minisink

KIMMEL, DANIEL. Buried 7 miles west of Dayton, Ohio, in Dunkard Cemetery.

KINGSBURY, NATHANIEL. Born Feb. 18, 1739; died Jan. 26, 1803; buried in Court Street Burying Ground, Keene, N. H. Capt. Davis Howlet's company in campaign of 1777.

KINGSLEY, RUFUS. Born 1763; died 1846; buried in Brooklyn, Pa.

KIRK, JOSEPH. Buried in Bingham, Me. Soldier of Arnold's expedition to Quebec.

KIRKLAND, WILLIAM. Born 1758; died 1838; buried in Selma, Ala.

KNAP (KNAPP), Capt. JOB. Born 1739; died May 26, 1785; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

KNICKERBOCKER, JOHN. Buried in Knickerbocker Cemetery, Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

KNIGHT, RICHARD. Born 1767; died January, 1850. Drummer boy, Capt. Beatty's company, Fifth Pennsylvania Batallion under Col. Robert McGaw, Sept. 1, 1776; on roll of Capt. Walter Finney's company, 1778, Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. Buried in Liverpool, Perry County, Pa.

KNOWLES, JAMES. Buried in Belpre Township, Washington County, Ohio. Enlisted at Haddam, Middlesex County, Conn., 1776 and October, 1777; length of service, six months, June, 1785. Capts. Jonathan Johnson, Sizer, Wilcox, and Thomas Patten, Cols. Philip B. Bradley and Baldwin; State, Connecticut; rank, private; artificer.

KOHLER, PETER. Buried in Egypt Cemetery, Egypt, Pa.

KUHNS, MICHAEL. Buried in Paradise Cemetery, Paradise, Pa.

LA FOLLETTE, JOSEPH. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

LAIR, JOHN. Buried in Burk Cemetery, Connersville, Ind.

LAKE, JONATHAN. Died May 30, 1842; buried in Springfield, Vt. The stone erected in his memory bears evidence that he was a Revolutionary soldier.

LAMB, DAVID. Born 1754; died Feb. 12, 1837; buried in Jacksonville, Pa. Sixth class, Third Company, Second Battalion Cumberland County Militia, Capt. James Douglas; discharged July 1, 1776.

LAMSON, JOSEPH. Died Nov. 12, 1843. In Battles of Bennington and Stillwater. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

LA ROSE, JACOB. Buried in Miamisburg, Ohio.

LATHROP, JOSIAH. Born 1758; died Feb. 29, 1854; buried in Sherburne, N. Y.

LAWSON, ALEXANDER. Record mutilated so that no dates can be recorded. Buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Augusta, Ga.

LEACH, JOSEPH. Died Mar. 30, 1819; in Capt. Rowe's company, Col. Enoch Poor's regiment. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

LEAVENS, JOHN. Born Sept. 26, 1754, Killingly, Conn.; died July, 1799; buried in Belpre Township, Washington County, Ohio. Married Esther Williams at Pomfret, Conn., 1762; emigrated to Northwest Territory 1788; private at Lexington Alarm; a descendant of John Leavens.

LEMASTERS, ABRAHAM. Buried near Whiteland, Ind.

LEONARD, TIMOTHY. Born 1757; died July 11, 1830; buried in West Cemetery, Smyrna, N. Y.

LEWIS, BERIAH. Born 1750; died Apr. 4, 1837; buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Norwich, N. Y.

LEWIS, SAMUEL. Born May 20, 1744; died Feb. 9, 1818; buried in Lewis Cemetery, Preston, N. Y.

LINDSLEY, STEPHEN. Born 1760; died 1841. Strafford, Conn. Served as private in Connecticut troops, and was in engagements at Governors Island, N. Y., and Harlem. Buried in Ellisburg, Jefferson County, N. Y.

LINN, JOHN. Died Aug. 30, 1820, aged 71 years; buried in Center, Perry County, Pa.

LINN, WILLIAM. Died Jan. 20, 1810, aged 61 years. Chaplain Fifth and Sixth Battalions Pennsylvania Militia. Buried in Carlisle, Pa.

LIVINGSTON, ROBERT. Died 1811. In Capt. Gordon Hutchins's company, Col. John Stark's regiment. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

LORD, JOSEPH. Born Nov. 29, 1757; died Aug. 10, 1839; buried in Lord farm. Pharsalia, N. Y.

LOUDEN, SAMUEL. Died 1785; aged 57 years; buried in Donallys Mills, Pa.

LOVELAND, AMOS. Born 1762; died 1857; buried in Youngstown, Ohio. At age of 14 years he left his home unknown to his family, gave his age as 18 years, enlisted, served his time and returned home. In a few days after his return, while he was engaged in work by the roadside on his father's farm, a handsome and prosperous looking man mounted on a fine horse rode up and asked him what he would take to go to war as a substitute for him. Amos jokingly said $300 and his silver shoe buckles. The man took him at his word, and he returned to the war and remained in the service until the war ended. He spent the winter at Valley Forge, was present at the execution of Maj. Andre, was Washington's bodyguard, and later a lieutenant.

LUCAS, ABIJAH. Born 1758; died Sept. 11, 1838; buried in South Carver, Mass.

LUCKY (LUCKIE), ROBERT. Born 1760; died after 1834. Private, Virginia Militia; pensioned under act of 1832. Buried in Cain Ridge churchyard, Ky.

LUPFER, CASPAR. Died Mar. 5, 1846, aged 85 years; buried in New Bloomfield, Perry County, Pa.

LUPFER, JACOB. Born Wurttemberg, Germany; came to America in 1757; died Sept. 10, 1803; buried in New Bloomfield, Pa.

LYMAN, EZEKIEL. Born 1760; died July 4, 1845; buried in Constableville, N. Y.

MCCRACKEN, SENECA. Born 1757; died Sept. 8, 1829; buried in family burying ground, forks of Elkhorn, Franklin County, Ky.

MCDONALD, DANIEL. Died Jan. 24, 1813; buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Auburn, N. Y.

MCDONALD, JAMES. Born 1759; died March, 1837; buried in St. Peter's churchyard, Auburn, N. Y.

MCDOWELL, ALEXANDER. Buried in Cross Roads Cemetery, near Monroeville, Allegheny County, Pa.

MCEWEN, HENRY. Died Oct. 14, 1823; buried in Center Hill Cemetery, Center County, Pa. Enlisted July, 1775, in Cumberland County, Pa., Capt. W. Hendricks's company; Gravestone erected by descendants.

MCGAUGHEY, WILLIAM. Born 1753; buried in Putnam County, Ind.

MCHAFFIE, JOHN. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

MCINTIRE (MCINTYRE), ANDREW. Born 1746; died 1835; buried in Mount Leigh, Adams County, Ohio. Served under Capt. William Love, Fort Wallace, Pa.; Col. Hays, Pennsylvania.

MCKEAN, JAMES. Born 1745; died 1796; buried in old church cemetery, Burlington, Pa. Enlisted Sixth Company, Eighth Battalion Cumberland County Militia, under Capt. Hugh McClellan.

MCKEE, JOHN. Born 1740; died 1834; buried on Romigh farm, back of Freedom, Pa. Inscription on gravestone: "In memory of John McKee, who departed this life Dec. 11, 1834, aged 94 years. Emigrated to this his adopted country in the year A. D. 1765. Was at the destroying of tea at Boston; present at the Declaration of Independence. Served two tours in the Revolutionary War or took his share in the glorious struggle of gaining our independence."

MCKNIGHT, JOHN. Buried in Warrior Run Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

McKNIGHT, WILLIAM, Sr. Buried in Chillisquaque Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

McMAHAN, JOHN. Buried in Chillisquaque Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

McMULLEN, JAMES. Born Oct. 23, 1762; died June 13, 1849. In Capt. Kidder's company, Col. Nichol's regiment. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

McPHEETERS, ANDREW. Born March, 1761; buried in Putnam County, Ind.

McWILLIAMS, WILLIAM. Buried in Chillisquaque Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

MARCY, CHESTER. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

MARCY, JOSEPH. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

MACKEY, JAMES. Buried in Buffalo Cemetery, Pike County, 2 miles southwest of Louisiana, Mo. Marker placed.

MAHORNEY, BENJAMIN. Born 1760; died December, 1854; buried in Putnam County, Ind.

MARDEN, LEMUEL. Died Jan. 8, 1819. In Capt. Gage's company of "Minute-men," Col. Frye's regiment, on alarm of Apr. 19, 1775. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

MARKHAM, EBENEZER. Born 1748; died Feb. 17, 1814. At Battles of Saratoga and Yorktown. Buried in Constableville, N. Y.

MARKLE, CHRISTIAN. Buried in Harmony, Pa.

MARSH, AARON. Born 1759; died Apr. 29, 1807; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

MARSH, DANIEL. Born June 3, 1765; died Aug. 9, 1857. Officer's assistant under Gen. McDougal; steward in Gen. Washington's family. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

MARSH, DANIEL. Born 1763; died 1827. Eighteen months in Revolution. Buried in Woodstock, Vt.

MARSH, JESSE. Buried in Dover, Vt.

MARSH, Sergt. JOSEPH. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

MARTIN, COMFORT. Born 1755; died Feb. 13, 1826. Buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

MASON, JEREMIAH. Born 1757; died 1848. Son of Simeon Mason; enlisted in Westchester County Militia, Second Regiment, under Col. Thomas Thomas; in Tryon County Militia, associated exempts, under Capt. Jellis Fonda. Buried in Ellisburgh, Jefferson County, N. Y.

MATTESON, THOMAS. Died July, 1781. In Col. Walbridge's regiment, Capt. Bigelow Lawrence's company. Buried in Climax, Mich.

MAUPIN, CORNELIUS. Born Feb. 3, 1758. Private under Capt. Robert Harris, Maj. Nicholas Lewis; enlisted August, 1778, for two months; again March, 1781, for two months under Capt. Henry Burk; September, 1781, three months, shoemaker at Albemarle Barracks. Enlisted in Albemarle County, Va. He applied for pension, but claim was rejected on the grounds that the soldier did not render six months' service. Buried in Halley Cemetery, near Armstrong, Mo.

MEADE, JONATHAN. Born 1727; died May 11, 1800; buried in Plasterville Cemetery, North Norwich, N. Y. Lieutenant.

MERRICK, DANIEL. Born Jan. 6, 1750; died May 5, 1784. Private under Capt. Enoch. Buried in Union Cemetery, West Springfield, Mass., where he was born.

MILLER, JOHN. Born 1751; died 1815. Went to Kentucky from Pennsylvania in 1775 and located on the land on which Millersburg is situated; soon after he returned to Cumberland County, Pa.; married Ann McClintock and returned with her to Kentucky the year following. Buried in old cemetery 1 mile north of Millersburg on Lexington and Maysville Road, Kentucky. (For service see Collins's History, p. 326–327.)

MILLER, JOHN, Sr. Buried in Allentown, Pa.

MILLER, Dr. JOHN. Died Feb. 28, 1777, from exposure, aged 25 years. Had left Army in New Jersey. Buried in Presbyterian churchyard, Dover, Del.

MILLER, NATHAN. Born 1726; died Oct. 18, 1815. Appointed brigadier general of the brigade in the counties of Newport and Bristol, May, 1779. Buried in East Greenwich, R. I.

MILLS, SAMUEL. Born 1754; died Jan. 17, 1837; buried in Guilford Center, N. Y.

MINER, SYLVESTER. Born 1756; died Aug. 24, 1832; buried in Preston, N. Y.

MINOR, JACOB. Buried near Lebanon, Ky.

MITCHEL, JOHN B. Captured in New Jersey. Buried in Zoar churchyard, Saluda, S. C.

MOLL, JOHN. Buried in Allentown, Pa.

MONROE, WILLIAM. Born 1760; died Apr. 30, 1838; buried in Norwich, N. Y. Colonel.

MONTGOMERY, JOHN. Buried in Chillisquaque Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

MOORE, ENOCH. Son of Capt. James Moore; first American white child born in Illinois at Belle Fontaine, Ill., 1783; was member of Territorial Convention; built a brick house on his homestead near Waterloo, which is still in good repair. Died 1848; buried in Belle Fontaine (now Waterloo) Cemetery, Waterloo, Ill.

MOORE, ISAAC. Died after 1835. Continental line. Buried "Calahan's graveyard," Jersey Mills, Pa.

MOORE, Lieut. JOHN. Died 1833. Served in War of 1812. Buried in Big Spring Cemetery, Monroe County, Ill. Grave is inclosed with iron fence; stone in the inclosure marks the grave of his granddaughter.

MOORE, J. MILTON. Youngest son of pioneer Capt. James Moore; was in ranging service during War of 1812. Died 1844; buried in Belle Fontaine (now Waterloo), Ill.

MOORE, SAMUEL. Born July, 1761; buried in Putnam County, Ind.

MORGAN, ITHAMAR. Born 1762; buried in Houseville, N. Y.

MORGAN, NATHAN. Born Sept. 11, 1723, in West Springfield, Mass.; died Aug. 12, 1784. First lieutenant. Buried in Union Street Cemetery, West Springfield, Mass.

MORGAN, WILLIAM. Died Nov. 8, 1850; buried in New Boston, N. H. In Massachusetts Militia.

MORLEY, DIMMICK. Born 1750; died April, 1834; buried in West Cemetery, Smyrna, N. Y.

MORRISON, Col. JAMES. Born 1755; died Apr. 23, 1823; buried in Lexington, Ky.

MORSE, DANIEL. Born Sept. 18, 1745; died Feb. 25, 1826; buried in Plymouth and Bridgewater burial ground. In Capt. Benjamin Stone's Company, Col. Alexander Scammel's regiment, 1777; Capt. Josiah Brown's company, Col. Enoch Hale's regiment, May 6, 1777; Capt. Ezra Currier's company, Col. Abraham Drake's regiment, 1777; Capt. Samuel Twitchell's company, Col. Enoch Hale's regiment, 1778; Col. Scammell's regiment, 1780, 1781; Capt. Dennet's company, 1781.

MORSE, ISSAC. Died Feb. 21, 1840; aged 80 years. Served in Revolution. Buried on French farm, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

MORSE, JACOB. Born July 11, 1755; died 1840; buried in Douglas Center, Mass. Corporal.

MORSE, LEVI. Born Jan. 5, 1762; died Sept. 23, 1842; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

MORSE, OBADIAH. Born May 7, 1763; died Dec. 27, 1818; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

MORSE, SAMUEL. Born July 30, 1750; died Mar. 8, 1848; buried in Plymouth Turnpike burial ground; Capt. Hezekiah Hutchins's company, Col. James Reed's regiment, 1775; Capt. Daniel Runnels's company, Col. Thomas Tash's regiment, 1776; Capt. William Tarlton's company, Col. Timothy Bedel's regiment, 1778.

MOSES, ROBERT, Sr. Buried in Baptiste Cemetery, Carlisle Station, Ohio.

MULFORD, DAVID. Born 1748; died 1777; buried in Old Cohansey Burying Grounds, near Greenwich, N. Y. Inscription on stone: "In memory of David Mulford, lieutenant of the Greenwich Militia, who fell in a skirmish with the Hessians near Haddonfield, in the State of New Jersey, in the year 1777. Aged 29 years."

MURRAY, ELIHU. Born 1753; died June 16, 1835; buried in Guilford Center, N. Y.

MURRAY, JAMES. Buried in Chillisquaque Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

NEELY, JOHN. Died about 1849; buried in Coweta County, Ebenezer churchyard, near Newnan, Ga. Pensioner of the Revolutionary War; came from North Carolina to Coweta County, Ga.

NELSON, ROBERT. Born 1760; died Nov. 5, 1808. Soldier of the Revolution; pioneer of middle Tennessee and a representative of Montgomery County in the legislature. Buried in Clarksville, Tenn.

NEWHARD, LAWRENCE. Buried in Allentown, Pa.

NEWHARDER, THOMAS. Buried in Allentown, Pa.

NICKLESON, NATHANIEL. Born Dec. 3, 1751; died Apr. 13, 1825. Private, stationed at Marthas Vineyard. Buried in Stowe Square, Lowville, N. Y.

NIMS, Sergt. ASAHEL. Born Oct. 11, 1749; died June 17, 1775, at Bunker Hill; marched from Keene Apr. 21, 1775, at Lexington alarm; his name on Nims's Memorial Monument, in Washington Street Burying Ground, Keene, N. H.

NISWOGER, SAMUEL. Buried 7 miles west of Dayton, Ohio, in Dunkard Cemetery.

NOONIN (NOONEY), ZEBULON. In Dutchess County Militia, Sixth Regiment; land bounty rights. Buried in Lyonsdale, N. Y.

NORMAN, JOHN. Born 1743; buried in Putnam County, Ind. In skirmish at Bayshore, Del.

NUTTING, THOMAS. Born Dec. 10, 1758 (Westford); died Dec. 28, 1813; buried in Plymouth and Bridgewater burial ground. "He served in Capt. Fletcher's company and in Capt. Ballard's company in 1776, in Capt. Butterfield's company 1777, and later in a continental regiment."

OLIVER, ALEXANDER. Died Sept. 10, 1831. Lieutenant in War of the American Revolution. Buried near Union Mills, N. Y. Grave is lost, and there is no record of service, only the gravestone.

OLMSTEAD, JAMES. Born Apr. 5, 1755; died Jan. 4, 1841; buried in Arkwright, Chautauqua County, N. Y. Enlisted May or June, 1776, summer of 1777; served at various times for two and one-half years. Rank, first private under Capt. Beach and Col. Herman Swift; minuteman under Capt. Abraham Gregory, Col. Herman Swift; battles engaged in, burning of Fairfield and Norwalk, Conn. Pension applied for Mar. 1, 1833, from Marcellus, Onandaga County, N. Y.; allowed.

ORMSBY, STEPHEN. Buried Walpole, N. H.

OSGOOD, SAMUEL. Born 1757; died July 11, 1828; buried in Washington Street burying ground, Keene, N. H. Capt. Davis Howlet's company, Ticonderoga.

OTIS, ARUMAH. Born Jan. 6, 1763; died Feb. 15, 1833. Served in Col. Samuel Canfield's military regiment at West Point, 1781. Buried in Rutland Hollow, Rutland, Jefferson County, N. Y.

OTIS, ENSIGN. Born Feb. 18, 1762, New Hartford, Conn.; died Oct. 4, 1855; buried in Sheridan Cemetery, Sheridan, N. Y. Married Mary ———, who died Jan. 8, 1842, Sheridan, N. Y. Married Hannah Dickinson, Dec. 18, 1846, at Pomfret, Chautauqua County, N. Y. Military record: Rank, private; first enlistment, spring of 1779, 10½ months, Capt. Mills, Connecticut, Col. Phelps; second enlistment, spring of 1780, 7½ months, Capt. Mills's company, Herman Swift, Capt. David Strong; third enlistment, June, 1781, 2 months, Capt. Gideon, Col. Austin, Capt. Flowers; fourth enlistment, Apr. 9, 1782, 9⅔ months, Capt. David Strong, Col. Swift; battles engaged in, several skirmishes with Delancy's corps; one of the guards over Maj. Andre when he was hung. Pension applied for Oct. 12, 1832; allowed.

PAIGE, Col. NATHANIEL. Born 1753; died Aug. 22, 1824; buried in Barnard, Vt.

PARDEE, JOHN. Born Dec. 25, 1764; died June 3, 1827. Private in Col. Pardee's company, Col. Thadius Crane's regiment; in sundry alarms in 1780–1781. Buried in Pardee Cemetery, Champion, N. Y.

PARDY, JOSEPH. Buried in Oakridge, Marshall, Mich.

PARKER, Capt. AVERY. Born 1742; died 1794; buried in New Bedford, Mass.

PARKER. Capt. ELI, Jr. Born 1763; died 1840. First lieutenant in command of detachment of minutement who marched to alarm at Cambridge, Apr. 19, 1775, and to Ticonderoga, May 8, 1777. Buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.

PARKER, STEPHEN. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

PARKER, JOHN, Sr. Born Sept. 3, 1753; died May 28, 1837; buried in Lexington, Ky.

PARR, JOHN. Buried in Pigsah Cemetery, Johnson County, Ind.

PARR, NATHIAS. Buried in Pigsah Cemetery, Johnson County, Ind.

PATTEN, JOHN. Born Apr. 26, 1746, near Dover, Kent County, Del.; died Dec. 26, 1800; buried in Presbyterian churchyard, Dover, Del. His wife, Mary Patten, was the daughter of Rev. John Miller, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Dover, Del.

PATTERSON, Col. ROBERT. Buried in Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio.

PECK, JOHN. Born Jan. 12, 1770; died May 31, 1847; buried in Lexington, Ky. Pensioner.

PECK, SELAH. Born 1769; died Aug. 4, 1858. Drummer boy in Connecticut Home Guard. Moved to Michigan and resided in Athens. Buried in old North Sherwood Cemetery, Battle Creek, Mich.

PERKINS, HENRY. Buried in New Bedford, Mass.

PERKINS, Lieut. JOSHUA. Born 1728; died Sept. 31, 1797; buried in South Carver Cemetery, Mass.

PERKINS, LUKE. Born 1774; died Mar. 20, 1824; buried in South Carver Cemetery, Mass.

PERRY, DANIEL. Born 1748; died 1832; buried in West Woodstock Cemetery, Conn. Sergeant in Capt. Keith's company.

PHELPS, EBENEZER. Born 1753; died Nov., 1832; buried in Soule Cemetery, Auburn, N. Y.

PHILLIPS, AARON. Born 1757; died Nov. 20, 1831; buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Norwich, N. Y.

PIERCE, DAVID. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

PIERCE, ISAAC. Buried in Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio.

PIERSON, DANIEL. Buried in Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio.

PITTS, HENRY. Buried near Clinton, S. C., in family graveyard.

PLANK, JOHN. Born 1748; died 1825. Served under Col. William Johnstown. Buried north side Deer River, 1½ miles from Copenhagen, N. Y.

PORTER, JAMES. Born 1755; died 1840; buried in Selma, Ala.

POTTER, Capt. STEPHEN. Born 1739; buried in Utica, N. Y. Served as ensign, second and first lieutenant, and captain; marched with Gen. Washington to New York; one of original members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

PRATT, PEABODY. Died Oct. 7, 1824; buried in Union Cemetery, Livonia, N. Y.

PUFFER, ISAAC. Born 1763; died May 22, 1838. In Battle of Bennington. Buried in Beach's Bridge, Watson, N. Y.

PURDY, ABNER. Born 1752; died July 25, 1821; buried in North Norwich, N. Y. Captain.

PURDY, JEREMIAH. Born 1761; died June 16, 1842; buried in Sherburne Four Corners, N. Y.

QUINBY, JOSIAH. Born 1762; died 1835; buried in Parsippany, N. J.

RAINS, JAMES. Buried near Lebanon, Ky.

RANSOM, BENJAMIN. Born 1768; died Apr. 20, 1826; buried in South Carver, Mass.

RAWSON, TIMOTHY. Born 1750; died February, 1834; buried in Huntingtonville Cemetery, Watertown, N. Y. Pensioned 1833; sergeant in Massachusetts troops under Capt. Peters and Col. Reed.

RAY, JOSIAH. Born 1768 or 1769; died 1843; buried in Old Broad Street Cemetery, Bridgeton, N. J. Private or drummer boy in Capt. Nicholas Keen's company, Maj. Samuel Hayes's battalion, New Jersey State troops; inscription reads: "Josiah Ray departed this life Aug. 29, 1843, in the seventy-fifth year of his life."

RAYMOND, NEWCOMB. Born 1763; died Jan. 26, 1852; buried in West Hill Cemetery, Sherburne, N. Y. Pensioner.

READING, JOHN M. Born 1759; died July 27, 1833. Pensioner in Franklin County, Ky. Buried in old Lower Benson or Franklin burying ground. Russell and Wilson originally buried here, but recently removed to D. A. R. lot in Frankfort Cemetery, Ky.

REED, ELNATHAN. Died Aug. 15, 1841; buried in Cavendish, Vt.

REED, JAMES. Born 1756; died 1836; buried in Youngstown, Ohio.

REED, WILLIAM. Born 1746; died 1831; buried in Youngstown, Ohio.

REMINGTON, JEREMIAH. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

REMINGTON, JOSEPH. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

RHOADS, Judge PETER. Buried in Old Allentown Cemetery, Pennsylvania.

RHOTEN, THOMAS. Born 1755. At Brandywine, Germantown, Stony Point. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

RICE, ABEL. Born 1760; died 1827; buried in Harford, Pa.

RICE, JOHONNAS. Died Jan. 2, 1837, aged 80 years; buried in Church Hill Cemetery, near Port Royal, Pa.

RICHARDSON, Capt. CALEB. Born 1740; died 1823; buried in Harford, Pa.

RICHARDSON, CALEB. Born 1762; died 1838; buried in Harford, Pa.

RICHARDSON, GEORGE. Born 1759; died Feb. 15, 1833; buried in Kelloggsville, N. Y.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. JOSIAH. Born 1746; died Feb. 25, 1820; buried in Washington Street burying ground, Keene, N. H. Lieutenant in Capt. Elisha Mack's company; marched July 22 and was in Battle of Bennington.

RIEB, ANDREW. Buried in Allentown, Pa.

RIEDEL, JOHN HENRY. Born 1742; died June 27, 1797; buried in Douglas Center, Mass. Lieutenant.

RIGGS, JEREMIAH. Born July 1, 1749; died May, 1829. One of a picked company of 100 men who helped drive British from Connecticut. Is recorded as belonging to company who marched on a sudden emergency to oppose enemy who were burning Fairfield. Records in adjutant general's office,

Hartford, Conn., states that Jeremiah Riggs was corporal. Buried in Union Cemetery, Livonia, N. Y.

RISDEN, ONESIMUS. Born 1760; died 1848. Enlisted in Vermont; was at Ticonderoga. Buried in Union Cemetery, Livonia, N. Y.

ROBBINS, BENJAMIN. Born 1754; died Nov. 6, 1833; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

ROBBINS, Lieut. JONATHAN. Born 1774 (Westford, Mass.); died Dec. 8, 1819; buried in Plymouth and Bridgewater burial ground. Sergeant in Capt. Benjamin Mann's company, Col. James Reed's regiment, 1775; lieutenant in Capt. Samuel Atkinson's company, 1776; adjutant in Capt. Willoughby's company, Lieut. Col. David Webster's regiment, 1777; adjutant in Col. David Hobart's regiment, 1777; commissioned lieutenant of Capt. Ephraim Stone's company, but declined to serve, 1780.

ROBBINS, JONATHAN. Born Sept. 5, 1765; died July 26, 1833; buried in Plymouth and Bridgewater burial ground; he was a soldier at Coos, N. H., in Lieut. Peter Stern's company, 1781.

ROBINSON, Lieut. DAVID. Died 1833. Served in War of 1812. Buried in Belle Fontaine (now Waterloo), Ill.

ROBINSON, JAMES. Died Sept. 15, 1829, aged 65 years; buried in Donallys Mills, Pa.

RODERFIELD, WILLIAM, Jr. Born July 31, 1788, Philadelphia, Pa.; died Jan. 5, 1868, in Dover, Del. Served in Capt. Jacob M. Fisher's company, Volunteers. Buried in Dover, Del.

RODERFIELD, WILLIAM. Born Apr. 29, 1760, Berlin, Prussia; died Nov. 4, 1793; buried near Burlington, N. J. Grave marked; served five years as gunnerman of regiment, Third Artillery Regiment; married Elizabeth Stow, April, 1787, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROGERS, JOSIAH. Born 1776; died 1852. Soldier of the Revolution, who served in the Continental Navy. Buried in Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

ROGERS, NATHANIEL. Born July 25, 1755; died Dec. 22, 1804. Private in Col. Francis Marion's South Carolina regiment. Buried in Cain Ridge churchyard, Kentucky. Inscription on tombstone: "Here lies Nathaniel Rogers who was born July 25, 1755. He was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of Kentucky in 1799. What is of far more consequence, he was a member of the Church of Christ, in the bosom of which he died on the 22d of Dec., 1804, at the age of 49 years, — months, and 27 days, and reposes here in the midst of his friends he loved so well. His only son, from a sentiment of filial respect, consecrates this stone as a memento to his memory."

ROOT, EBENEZER. Born 1760; died Feb. 12, 1842; buried in Guilford Center, N. Y.

ROSE, LEVI. Died Dec. 12, 1831, North Branford, Conn.; buried in North Branford Cemetery. One of the men who marched from the Connecticut towns for the relief of Boston on the Lexington alarm, April, 1775; private, First Regiment, Gen Wooster's, 1775, Sixth Company, William Douglas, captain. Inscription on tombstone: "Levi Rose, died Dec. 12, 1831, aged 80 years. A soldier from the earliest days of the Revolution, in which he endured many hardships and dangers. An honest and upright man through life. Also Mary Rose, died Feb. 6, 1838, aged 78 years. Erected by their son, Simri Rose, of Macon, Ga. As sheaves of wheat fully ripe they were gathered to the Garner of the God they had served."

ROSS, ISAAC. Born Jan. 5, 1760; died January, 1836. Captain of company under Sumpter; served in Second Regiment State dragoons, North Carolina, commanded by Col. Charles Middleton. Buried on his plantation at Prospect Hill, near Red Lick, Miss.

RUCH, LORENTZ. Buried in Egypt Cemetery, Egypt, Pa.

RUM, ADAM. Born Sept. 11, 1756; died Dec. 1, 1822. Served in battles of Brandywine, Trenton, and Princeton; monument is erected on courthouse square in Fayette, Miss., by a special act of the legislature of said State, in commemoration of his services to his country.

RUSSELL, CALVIN. Buried in Bingham, Me.

RUSSELL, JAMES. Buried in Bingham, Me.

RUSSELL, JAMES. Buried in Worthington, Ky.

RUSSELL, JAMES. Born 1763; died 1826; buried in Youngstown, Ohio.

RUSSELL, JEDUTHAN. Born 1744; died May 15, 1813. Col. Bellows's regiment. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

RUSSELL, MOOR. Born Oct. 30, 1757; died Aug. 29, 1851; buried in Trinity churchyard, Holderness, N. H. Served in Capt. Josiah Russell's company of rangers, 1776; sergeant in Capt. Timothy Barron's regiment, 1778.

RUSSELL, THOMAS. Born Oct. 22, 1751; died Nov. 28, 1845. Served in Col. Bellows's regiment. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM. Born 1746; died 1831; buried in Youngstown, Ohio.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM. Born 1741; died 1824; buried in Selma, Ala.

SAVERY, PHINEAS. Born 1793; died Dec. 1, 1837; buried in Center Cemetery, Wareham, Mass.

SAVERY, SAMUEL. Born 1719; died Jan. 23, 1812; buried in Center Cemetery, Wareham, Mass.

SCOTT, GIDEON. Born Mar. 17, 1754; died Mar. 4, 1830; buried in Antwerp, N. Y. Corporal in Col. David Wells's regiment; enlisted Sept. 23, 1777; discharged Oct. 18, 1777.

SCOTT, SAMUEL. Died 1835; buried in Montrose, Pa.

SCULL, JAMES. Born 1761; died 1808; buried in Youngstown, Ohio.

SELCH, NIEKEL. Buried in Providence Cemetery, Johnston County, Ind.

SEXTON, STEPHEN. Born 1764; died 1856; buried in Youngstown, Ohio.

SHANNON, DAVID. Buried in Warrior Run Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

SHARP, MATTHEW. Believed to have been buried in First Presbyterian churchyard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHAW, BENJAMIN. Born 1758; died Mar. 24, 1837; buried in South Carver, Mass.

SHAW, WILLIAM. Buried in Chillisquaque, Milton, Pa.

SHEDD, LAMUEL. Died 1818. Served on Washington's bodyguard; carried important messages to Gen. Gates before Battle of Saratoga; accidentally killed while a building was being raised. Buried near Orin Brown farm, Norway, Me.

SHEIBLEY, PETER. Born 1742; died Sept. 7, 1823, leaving 20 children, 98 grandchildren; buried in Loysville, Pa.

SHELDON, EZEKIEL. Born Feb. 11, 1758; died Jan. 27, 1846; buried near Plymouth, N. Y.

SHEPARDSON, NOAH. Buried in Maple Street Cemetery, Adams, Mass.

SHERER, DAVID. Born 1750; died 1846; buried in South Montrose, Pa.

SHERMAN, Corpl. NATHANIEL. Born 1749; died July 11, 1829; buried in South Carver, Mass.

SHERWOOD, ASA F. Born 1759; died June 18, 1834; buried in Gospel Hill Cemetery, Guilford, N. Y.

SHEW, JACOB. Born Apr. 15, 1763; died Jan. 23, 1853; buried in Evans Mills, N. Y. Private in Tryon County Militia, Third Regiment, Col. Fisher.

SHURTLEFF, BENJAMIN. Born 1748; died July 8, 1821; buried in South Carver, Mass.

SHURTLEFF, FRANCIS. Born 1738; died Aug. 14, 1794; buried in South Carver, Mass.

SIKES, DAVID. Born August, 1755; died Dec. 29, 1833; buried in Suffield, Conn.

SIMINGTON, ROBERT. Buried in Chillisquaque Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

SIMKINS, WILLIAM. Born 1763; died 1824; buried in Cedar Fields, Edgefield, S. C.

SIMONDS, JOEL, Jr. Buried in West Pawlet, Vt.

SIMPSON, ALEXANDER. Buried in Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio.

SLAVENS, ISAIAH. Born June, 1762; buried in Putnam County, Ind.; in battles of Hotwater and Jamestown.

SMITH, Elder EBENEZER. Born Oct. 4, 1734, in South Hadley, Mass.; married Remember Ellis July 1, 1750; died July 6, 1824, in Stockton, N. Y.; buried in Stockton Cemetery. Enlisted as private Sept. 23, 1777; served under Capt. Enoch Chapin in Col. Elisha Parker's regiment; discharged Sept. 29, 1777; also in expedition to the Northern Department, marching 120 miles; was a Baptist minister; ordained at the age of 19, and preached 72 years.

SMITH, EBENEZER. Born 1726; died 1816; buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.

SMITH, ELIAS. Born 1755; died 1826. Enlisted in Capt. Noadiah Leonard's company, Col. R. Woodbridge's regiment; buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.

SMITH, JAMES. Died Aug. 11, 1842; buried in Cavendish, Vt.

SMITH, JONATHAN. Born 1728; died 1814. Enlisted in Capt. Miller's company, Col. Moseley's regiment. Buried in Amherst, Mass.

SMITH, Lieut. JOSIAH. Born 1756; died July 20, 1848; buried in East Wareham, Mass.

SMITH, JUSTUS BOSCH. Born, 1761; died Mar. 13, 1816; buried in West Hill Cemetery, Sherburne, N. Y.

SMITH, MANASSEH. Born 1748; died 1825. Chaplain in Col. Asa Whitcomb's regiment. Graduated at Harvard, 1783. Buried in Wiscasset, Me.

SMITH, Col. MATTHEW. Buried in Warrior Run Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

SMITH, OZIEL. Born Sept. 16, 1740; died Sept. 18, 1818; buried in Union Cemetery, Livonia, N. Y.

SMITH, ROBERT. Born 1763; died 1833; buried in Youngstown, Ohio.

SMITH, SETH. Born 1734; died 1829; buried in Herkimer, N. Y.

SMITH, WILLIAM S. Born 1757; died June 10, 1816; buried in Sherburne, N. Y. Colonel; fought in 22 battles; served as aide to Gen. Washington. Abagail Adams, wife of Col. William S. Smith, only daughter of John Adams, the second President of United States, is buried at his side.

SNODGRASS, Col. SAMUEL. Buried in Cross Roads Cemetery, near Monroeville, Allegheny County, Pa.

SNYDER, PETER. Died July 23, 1832, aged 79 years; buried in Willow Glen Cemetery, Tompkins County, N. Y.

SOPER, TIMOTHY. Born 1742; died Aug. 2, 1845; buried in cemetery at Pitcher, N. Y. Sergeant, New York Militia.

SPENCER, Capt. JEREMIAH. Born 1750; died 1825; buried in Lynn, Pa.

SPRAGUE, DAN. Born May 29, 1758; died Sept. 15, 1840; buried in Pavilion, N. Y.

SPRAGUE, Capt. JOHN. Born 1759; died Apr. 27, 1812. Married Deliverance Pearce Sept. 24, 1780; in 1775, at age of 16, he enlisted in Col. Norman's regiment and served around Boston; also took part in Sullivan's expedition. He was a sea-faring man and earned his title of captain in that way. Buried in East Greenwich, R. I.

SPRAGUE, Maj. JOSHUA. Born July 3, 1729, Smithfield, R. I.; died Oct. 1, 1816, Washington County, Ohio; buried in Adams Township, Washington County, Ohio. Served as private in Col. Archibald Crary's regiment, State of Rhode Island, in 1776; in Massachusetts he served as major in Col. Joab Stafford's

volunteers and fought in the Battle of Bennington; he enlisted as private in Capt. Barnes's company, Col. Israel Chapin's regiment; discharged Nov. 21, 1779. Joshua and Abigail (wife) Sprague's graves are cared for by their great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Hattie Sprague, regent of Marietta Chapter, D. A. R. (Ohio).

SPINNING, Col. ISAAC. Buried in Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio.

SPOONER, Lieut. DANIEL. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

SPOONER, PAUL. Buried in Hartland, Vt.; died Sept. 4, 1789.

SOUTHWORTH, STEPHEN. Born 1749; died Mar. 20, 1811; buried in Douglas Center, Mass. Captain.

STEARNS, ELIPHAS. Buried in Dover, Vt.

STEBBINS, SAMUEL. Born 1758; died Mar. 6, 1833; buried in Quarter Cemetery, Sherburne, N. Y.

STEVENS, EPHRAIM. Died Oct. 19, 1843, aged 88 years. In Col. Bellows's regiment. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

STEVENS, Capt. JOSIAH. Born 1738; died Aug. 4, 1793; buried in Center Cemetery, Wareham, Mass.

STILES, Capt. JEREMIAH. Born Feb. 23, 1744; died Dec. 5, 1800; buried in Washington Street burying ground, Keene, N. H. Marched from Keene Apr. 21, 1775; in command of company at Bunker Hill.

STILES, JOHN. Born Oct. 21, 1762; died Oct. 23, 1830; buried in Parsippany, N. J.

STILES, LINCOLN. Died Oct. 31, 1857; buried in Cavendish, Vt.

STODDARD, RALPH. Born Feb. 4, 1751; died Feb. 4, 1831; buried in Harrisburg, N. Y. Sergeant.

STONE, JOHN. Buried in Thomaston, Me.

STONEBAUGH, ABRAHAM. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

STONER, PETER. Born June, 1764; died April, 1851. In battles at Eutaw Springs and Monks Corner. Buried in Putnam County, Ind.

STOUGHTON, ANDREW. Buried in Milton Cemetery, Milton, Pa.

STOVALL, BARTHOLOMEW. Born 1759; died 1841; buried in Tennessee.

STOW, SAMUEL. Born 1743; died Jan. 2, 1835; buried in Riverview Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y.

STRAIT, SAMUEL, sr. Born 1742; died 1839; buried in Glenwood, Troy, Pa. Private in Capt. Samuel Well's company.

STRONG, ISAAC. Born 1754; died Feb. 18, 1829; buried in Rural Cemetery, Sennett, N. Y.

STRUTHERS, JOHN. Born 1759; died 1845; buried in Youngstown, Ohio.

STURDEVANT, CALEB. Born 1744. In Connecticut line; pensioner. Buried in Ellisburg, Jefferson County, N. Y.

STURTEVANT, DEPENDENCE. Died July 28, 1803; buried in Monponselt Cemetery, Halifax, Plymouth County, Mass.

STURTEVANT, JOSEPH. Born 1736; died Dec. 1, 1808; buried in East Wareham, Mass.

STURTEVANT, WILLIAM. Born 1725; died May 6, 1809; buried in South Carver, Mass.

SULLIVAN, CORNELIUS. Born 1750; died 1848; buried in Lexington Cemecery, Ky.

SWANZER, Capt. WILLIAM. Born 1746; died Aug. 8, 1825. In Second Battalion Cumberland County Militia, Col. Thomas Gibson. Buried in Lick Run Presbyterian Cemetery, Jacksonville, Pa.

SWARTZ, PETER. Buried in Reformed Cemetery, Harmony, Pa.

SWIFT, DEA. JIREH. Born 1740; died 1817; buried in New Bedford, Mass.

SYLVESTER, NATHANIEL. Died 1813. Sergeant in Capt. Israel Chapin's company, Col. John Fellows's regiment of Minutemen. Buried in Deer River, N. Y.

TANNER, DANIEL. Born 1737; died May 2, 1803; buried in South Carver, Mass.

TAYLOR, BENJAMIN. Born Nov. 11, 1759; will probated Feb. 6, 1832; brother of Reuben, and buried next to him on old homestead, Worthington, Jefferson County, Ky.

TAYLOR, GEORGE. Born 1765; died Sept. 22, 1860; buried in Pitcher, N. Y.

TAYLOR, JAMES. Born 1761; died Dec. 28, 1844; buried in old family burying ground on Taylor farm near Bridgeport, Franklin County, Ky.

TAYLOR, REUBEN. Born Jan. 14, 1757, Orange County, Va.; will probated Dec. 16, 1824; buried on old homestead, Worthington, Jefferson County, Ky.

TERRY, ELNATHAN. Born 1758; died Dec. 31, 1840; buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Norwich, N. Y.

THACHER, ELIAKIM. Born Mar. 30, 1763, at Lebanon, Conn.; died Jan. 14, 1848; buried on farm owned by R. C. Mathewson near Burnham Hollow, Cassadaiga, N. Y. Enlisted June, 1780; length of service, one year, by record, but family tradition claims he acted as teamster throughout war; under Capts. Lamb and John Nigley and Cols. Hay and Hughes; pensioned.

THACHER, JOHN. Born 1759; died 1841; buried in Harford, Pa.

THAYER, Capt. JOHN. Born 1752; died Mar. 15, 1832; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

THAYER, JOSIAH. Born 1752; died 1814; buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.

THOMPSON, HENRY, sr. Born 1740; died June 26, 1827. One of John Miller's company who came to Kentucky in 1776. Buried in old cemetery 1 mile north of Millersburg, Ky.

THOMPSON, JOSHUA. Died June 20, 1829; buried in Streetroad Cemetery, Ticonderoga, N. Y. Enlisted from Connecticut January, 1776.

THROOP, BENJAMIN. Born 1743; died May 16, 1822; buried in Riverview Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y. Colonel.

THROOP, DAN. Born 1768; died May 19, 1824; buried in Riverview Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y. Major.

THURBER, WILLIAM T. Buried in Portland, Me.

TIFFANY, HOSEA. Buried in Harford, Pa.

TIFFANY, THOMAS. Born 1756; died 1835; buried in Harford, Pa.

TOBEY, Dr. ELISHA. Born 1723; died 1781; buried in New Bedford, Mass.

TOBEY, LEMUEL. Born 1748; died 1820; buried in New Bedford, Mass.

TOBEY, ZOETH. Born Dec. 30, 1758; died Aug. 21, 1838. He enlisted from Dartmouth and served until he was so seriously wounded he had to retire. Buried in the Lawler Cemetery, Charleston, Kalamazoo County, Mich.

TOWNE, NEHEMIAH. Born 1748; died May 2, 1820; buried in Washington Street Burying Ground, Keene, N. H.

TREADWAY, JONATHAN. Born Apr. 18, 1755; died Nov. 17, 1843, Lebanon, Conn. In Battles of Bunker Hill, Long Island, and White Plains, and was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware. Buried in Streetroad Cemetery, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

TREMAIN, DANIEL. Born 1759; died Dec. 21, 1853; buried on Tremain farm, Greene, N. Y.

TRUE, ARTHUR. Buried in Portland, Me.

TRUESDALE, JOHN. Born 1745; died 1819. Joined the Revolutionary Army from Perry County, Pa., fought at Princeton, was detailed to help keep the fire burning in the deserted camp when Washington crossed the Delaware and surprised the Hessians at Trenton, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. He married and settled on a farm near Poland, in 1802; was the father of three daughters and seven sons, four of whom fought in the War of 1812. Buried in an old graveyard adjoining the Poland

Presbyterian Church (Youngstown, Ohio), of which he was one of the founders.

TRULL, ELIJAH. Died Apr. 11, 1843; buried in New Boston, N. H. In Capt. Clark's company, Col. Moor's regiment.

TRUMBULL, JOHN. Born Apr. 24, 1750; died May 10, 1831. Served the cause of Independence by writing the poem "McFINGAL" which satirized the foes of freedom. Judge of the Connecticut Superior Court 1801 to 1819. Buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit Mich.

TUCKER, THOMAS. Born 1757; buried in Putnam County, Ind. Services, Monmouth and Stony Point.

TURHAND, KIRKLAND. Born 1755; died 1844. In 1776 was in service at New York at the time of the defeat of the American Army on Long Island and was engaged on board the boats which conveyed the retreating forces to the mainland; with most of the company was attacked with typhoid fever, and was discharged at Saw-Pitt. Buried in Youngstown, Ohio.

TUSTON, Col. BENJAMIN. Born 1719; died 1798. Was head of a committee appointed June 21, 1775, to raise troops in Orange County, but was too old to do active service in the Army. His son, Benjamin Tusten, was a lieutenant colonel in Battle of Minisink. Buried in Slate Hill Cemetery, Goshen, N. Y.; grave marked July 22, 1916.

VANDENBURG, JOHN. Enlisted in Co. Van Rensselaer's Albany County regiment, New York Militia. Buried in Herkimer, N. Y.

VAN GAASBEEK, THOMAS. Born 1759; died Apr. 28, 1841; buried in Riverview Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y.

VAN INGEN, JOSEPH. Born 1762; died 1840 or 1841. Lieutenant and surgeon in same war. Buried northside of Deer River and 1½ miles east of Copenhagen, N. Y.

VAN WAGENEN, GERRIT H. Born Jan. 21, 1753; died Nov. 20, 1835; buried in Van Wagenen Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y. Prisoner 22 months.

VOSE, Capt. THOMAS. Born May 8, 1753; died Dec. 26, 1810; buried in Thomaston, Me.

WALCOTT, ROGER. Died Apr. 1, 1828, aged 81. In Col. Bellows's regiment; lieutenant. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

WALDEN, JOHN. Born March, 1756; died December, 1835; buried in Putnam County, Ind. In Battles of Monmouth, Stony Point, and evacuation of Charleston.

WALKER, ——. Buried near Lebanon, Ky.

WALKER, Col. BENJAMIN. Died 1818; buried in Utica, N. Y. Aide-de-camp to Baron Steuben in 1778; joined Gen. Washington's staff in 1782, and served until end of the war.

WALKER, Col. ELNATHAN. Died November, 1815; buried in Hartland, Vt.

WALLS, JOHN. Born April, 1762; died 1836; buried in Putnam County, Ind. Served at Germantown.

WALLIS, Capt. BENJAMIN. Born 1723; died Dec. 25, 1814; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

WALLIS, BENJAMIN (Jr.). Born 1751; died Jan. 11, 1821; buried in Douglas Center, Mass.

WARNER, ELISHA. Born 1761; died 1823. Enlisted in Capt. Parker's company, Col. Porter's Regiment. Buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.

WARNER, JOSEPH. Born 1738; died 1842. Paternal ancestor of Miss Jones and Miss Cornell, members of Streator Chapter (Illinois) Daughters of the American Revolution; was a native of Maryland and lived to the age of 104 years. Several unique features of his life were brought to the surface in an interesting paper read by Miss Cornell in February, 1915. His family

moved from Maryland to Ohio in 1802. When the family was broken up some years later, he determined to come to Illinois. Although he was then 100 years old, the stubborn determination which carried him through the Revolutionary War cropped out. He slipped away from relatives and made the trip on horseback. The long journey from London, Ohio, to Illinois was made without a mishap. Arriving in Chicago the old warrior came by the way of Ottawa and Lowell Stone Wall Mill, the ruins of which can yet be seen on the road to Starved Rock State Park. At this mill he met a man who was acquainted with his daughter's husband, Justus Jones, who took him home and kept him over night. The following day he was directed to the Jones home, near the present site of Wenona. There he resided two years and then grew homesick for Ohio, and one day sallied forth on another adventurous journey—afoot. Although 102 years old, he walked 12 miles to the McDowell residence, from whence he returned to Cherry Point and lived two more years, where, in 1842, he fell asleep at the age of 104 years. He now lies in Cherry Point Cemetery a few miles west of Wenona, Ill. On Oct. 25, 1915, a marker and flag was placed on his grave.

WARREN, CORNELIUS. Died Mar. 21, 1806, aged 59 years; buried in Walpole, N. H.

WARREN, JOSIAH. Died June 29, 1826; buried in New Boston, N. H. Captured near Ticonderoga; in captivity three months.

WASSON, JOHN. Born 1747 at Lancaster; died September, 1825; buried in Center Hill Cemetery, Center County, Pa.

WATKINS, ALEXANDER. Born Aug. 2, 1756; died Jan. 24, 1824. Enlisted at Pomfort County, Col. Huntington's regiment, Capt. Lyon's company. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

WATSON, THOMAS. Born in Ireland, 1744. Married Catherine Lock; came to America at beginning of Revolutionary War; settled in Tazewell County, Va.; joined Virginia Militia; was in service seven years; in Battles of Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown, and at Valley Forge during "starvation period"; wore homemade carpet covering on feet; was with Washington in crossing of Delaware River and captured, and finally at Battle of Yorktown saw Gen. Cornwallis surrender while standing in line; rank of sergeant; came to Missouri in 1830. Died on farm near Laclede, Linn County, Mo., 1847.

WEBBER, CHRISTOPHER. Died Feb. 25, 1803, aged 63 years. In Col. Bellows's regiment, Second Company; rank of captain. Buried in Walpole, N. H.

WEBSTER, DAVID. Born Dec. 12, 1738; died May 8, 1824; buried in Trinity churchyard, Holderness, N. H. Lieutenant colonel Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Militia, 1775; with Northern Army at Saratoga, 1777; in Col. Timothy Bedel's regiment, June, 1778, to April, 1779. "He was a member of the committee of safety, and he had charge of supplies for the Army and raising troops by enlistment and draft."

WELD, Capt. ELIAS. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

WELLINGTON, EBENEZER. Born 1765; died 1851; buried in Walpole, N. H.

WELLS, GURDON. Born 1758; died Dec. 27, 1827; buried in Lincklaen, N. Y.

WELLS, STEPHEN. Born Aug. 2, 1751; died 1834; buried in Plymouth, N. H. Served in Capt. John Moody's company, Col. Baldwin's regiment, from September to December, 1776; was captain and a major in the militia.

WHEATON, Col. MASON. Born about 1736; buried in Thomaston, Me. Major, afterwards colonel, of Fourth Lincoln County Regiment.

WHEELAND, MICHAEL. Buried in Reformed Cemetery, Harmony, Pa.

WHEELER, EPHRIAM. Born Sept. 3, 1765; died 1854, aged 89; buried in the Andrews Cemetery in Alamo Township Mich. He came to Alamo in 1836, with his sons, Charles and John; probably the Ephriam Wheeler (Wheelock) among the men raised by the town of Westborough, Mass., during 1780.

WHEELER, HEZEKIAH. Born 1750; died Jan. 28, 1828; buried in Gospel Hill Cemetery, Guilford, N. Y.

WHITCOMB, Lieut. ASA. Born Feb. 8, 1764, Sterling, Mass.; died Jan. 5, 1835; buried in Cavendish, Vt.

WHITE, HUGH. Born 1733; died 1812; buried in Whitesboro, N. Y.

WHITE, JAMES. Born Oct. 25, 1758, Leicester, Mass.; buried in Sheridan Cemetery, Sheridan, N. Y. Private; first enlistment, May, 1777, two months, Capt. John Thompson, Massachusetts, Col. Woodbridge; second enlistment, Aug. 17, 1780, six months, Lieut. Col. Hull's company, Col. Greaton; was one of the guards over Maj. Andre and saw him executed; pensioned.

WHITEHEAD, ROBERT. Born 1762; died February, 1852; buried in Putnam County, Ind.

WHITESIDE, JOHN. Brother of Capt. William Whiteside; was in Battle of King's Mountain, N. C.; came to Illinois in 1792, lived at Belle Fontaine, and raised a large family. Died at Belle Fontaine (now Waterloo), Ill., and is buried there.

WHITING, JOHN. Born 1761; died Feb. 29, 1808; buried in Douglas Center, Mass. Lieutenant.

WHITING, Capt. LEONARD. Died July 19, 1811; buried in Cavendish, Vt.

WHITNEY, JAMES REX. Died Feb. 4, 1822. Served under John Paul Jones in the United States Navy, and was in the battle between the *Serapis* and the *Bon Homme Richard*, Sept. 23, 1779. His tomb is located in Jefferson County, Miss., about 1½ miles west of Fayette.

WHITNEY, OLIVER. Died Dec. 29, 1813; buried in Cavendish, Vt.

WHITTEMORE, NATHANIEL. Born Mar. 9, 1756; died June 9, 1829. In Col. John Nixon's regiment, Capt. Isaac Gleason's company; Col. Hays's regiment, Capt. Gage's company. Buried in Peterboro, N. H. Grave marked May 27, 1916.

WHITTIER, Capt. DAVID. Born 1730; died 1815 or 1816, Methuen, Mass. Served from Apr. 19, 1775, to his discharge as captain in Col. Thomas Poor's regiment, dated Fort Clinton, Nov. 16, 1778. Buried in Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y.

WILBUR, RECORD. Born 1763; died Jan. 29, 1862; buried in Coventry, N. Y.

WILCOX, JOB. Born Feb. 4, 1743; died Nov. 1, 1808; buried Wilcox Cemetery, Tyner, N. Y.

WILLARD, EDWARD. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

WILLARD, ELI. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

WILLARD, WILDER. Buried in Hartland, Vt.

WILLIAMS, ICHABOD. Born 1756; died Sept. 29, 1839; buried in the Wilcox Cemetery, Locke, N. Y.

WILLIS, Maj. EBENEZER. Born 1726; died 1809; buried in New Bedford, Mass.

WILLOUGHBY, BLISS. Born Feb. 22, 1767; died May 3, 1849; buried in Riverview Cemetery, Oxford, N. Y.

WILLSON, Capt. DAVID. Born 1746; died Dec. 5, 1818. In Capt. Davis Howlet's company at Ticonderoga and Bennington; buried in Keene, N. H.

WILSON, ALEX, Sr. Born 1755; died Apr. 4, 1826; buried in Worthington, Ky.

WILSON, ALEXANDER. Died Apr. 16, 1818. In Capt. Munson's company, Col. Moses Hazen's regiment. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

WILSON, JAMES. Died Jan. 11, 1818. In Capt. Boyes's company, Col. Kelley's regiment. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

WILSON, THOMAS. Capt. Hutchins's company, Col. Reed's regiment. Buried in New Boston, N. H.

WITHERELL, JAMES. Born June 16, 1759; died Jan. 9, 1838. Enlisted June, 1775, served throughout the war; in latter part of service held commission of adjutant in Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment; judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan, 1808–1827; secretary of the Territory 1827–1830. Buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, Mich.

WOOD, GEORGE. Born 1746; died August, 1819; buried in Center Hill Cemetery, Center County, Pa.; marked with gravestone.

WOODBURY, Capt. LOT. Born 1755; died Dec. 8, 1839; buried in Concord, Vt.

WOODRUFF, SOLOMON. Born Oct. 30, 1759; died Jan. 11, 1811. Enlisted at Litchfield, Conn.; arrived at camp Apr. 12, 1775; discharged May 20, 1775. Buried in Union Cemetery, Livonia, N. Y.

WOODRUFF, Sergt. JONAH. Born Sept. 25, 1748; died Mar. 29, 1823. Served as sergeant in Capt. David Wheelock's company, Gen. David Wooster's regiment, 1775. Buried in Brookside Cemetery, Watertown, N. Y.

WOODRUFF, OLIVER. Born Apr. 30, 1755; died Dec. 24, 1845. In Col. Wooster's regiment; reenlisted in Col. Philip B. Bradley's regiment; in battle of Long Island; captured by British at Fort Washington. Buried in Union Cemetery, Livonia, N. Y.

WOODS, Capt. SAMUEL. Born 1740; died 1825; buried in Tennessee.

WOODS, WILLIAM. Born 1735; died Mar. 23, 1818. In Capt. Mack's company at Battle of Bennington. Buried in Washington Street Burying Ground, Keene, N. H.

WOODWARD, ENOS. Born 1725; died 1803. At Paupack battle. Buried in Honesdale, Pa.

WRIGHT, CHARLES. Captain. Buried in Copenhagen, N. Y.

WRIGHT, JAMES. Died 1813. Enlisted in Col. John Patterson's regiment, and served to close of war in Connecticut line. Died in Painesville, Ohio.

WYMAN, Col. SAMUEL. Died Feb. 13, 1813; buried in Cavendish, Vt.

WYMAN, Capt. ISAAC. Born Jan. 18, 1724; died Mar. 31, 1792. Marched Apr. 21, 1775, in command of Keene Company; lieutenant colonel of Stark's regiment at Bunker Hill. Buried in Bradford Street Burying Ground, Keene, N. H.

ZIEGLER, Maj. DAVID. Buried in Woodland Cemetery, Dayton, Ohio.

APPENDIX B.

THE OLD STATEHOUSE.

By MARY KINGSBURY TALCOTT.

[The Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, in its effort to preserve the old statehouse, prepared the following historic statement.]

The building which is now the subject of so much discussion between the advocates of utility and the upholders of sentiment, as some think it, others a genuine appreciation of historic value, in such a relic of the past as few cities in the United States can boast. Besides having great architectural interest, it stands on the site where the famous "Fundamental orders," the first example of a written constitution in history, were originally promulgated. It was on this site that Thomas Hooker proclaimed that "the choice of public magistrates belongs unto the people by God's own allowance." This famous sermon contains the idea of the commonwealth, and it was developed by his hearers into the constitution of 1639. This square was set aside for public uses by the founders of this city in 1636, 280 years ago, and now shall we destroy the venerable structure, which commemorates our past, and use for ordinary business purposes the tract of land set aside for the public use since Hartford was founded? The freemen of the colony assembled on this square yearly for the purpose of choosing the governor and other public officers. The trainbands, those bulwarks of the colony, were drilled and exercised on the square. All the festivities and solemnities that occurred in the town took place here, and many individuals well known in American history have walked across its pavements. Here, in 1693, Col. Fletcher attempted to read his commission and instructions from the King, when stout Capt. Wadsworth ordered the drums to be beaten to drown the aide-de-camp's voice, and threatened "to make the sun shine through him" if he interrupted the trainband exercises any further.

Here, September 19, 1727, George II was proclaimed King with pomp and formality, the First Regiment being drawn up on the square, with "many of the principal planters and gentlemen of quality standing by." When the glorious news of the capture of Louisburg, in 1745, a siege in which Connecticut troops had taken a large part, was received, an ox was roasted whole on the square in the midst of great rejoicings. Here, in 1766, Ingersoll, the stampmaster, unwillingly read his resignation of his hateful authority, while the Sons of Liberty watched him with stern faces. In 1780 Washington and Rochambeau met near what was the east end of the statehouse yard when they came to Hartford to plan the campaign which closed with the capture of Yorktown, the French general, with his staff, coming from the ferry up Market Street and Gen. Washington up Main Street from his quarters at Col. Wadsworth's. When Lafayette visited Hartford for the last time, in 1824, the City Hall Square was the scene of the public welcome extended to him. A hundred or more of his old com-

panions in arms who still survived were drawn up in line in front of the militia, all the school children in Hartford marched in procession before him, wearing badges, and singing "Nous vous aimons, Lafayette," and Gov. Wolcott gave him an address of welcome.

Later heroes and Presidents have stood on the balcony of the old city hall and received the plaudits of the crowds.

It is to be hoped that these kaleidoscopic glimpses of history connected with the square may help to convince the people that this plot of ground is not merely a bit of real estate to be sold to the highest bidder. Boston still laments the destruction of the old Hancock House, 50 years ago; we will lament still more the destruction of the old city hall, if it should come to pass. Shall we not preserve this building, so intimately associated with our history, and save the historic ground which has belonged to the people since the first settlement of the city?

TERCENTENARY OF BIDDEFORD, ME.

Biddeford, Me., in September, 1916, celebrated its tercentenary, and Rebecca Emery Chapter of Biddeford took a prominent part in the celebration, and contributes the following Revolutionary history of Biddeford:

In the war for American Independence Biddeford figured as prominently as any of her sister settlements. As soon as the news reached here a committee of safety was appointed and on that committee Rishworth Jordan, Jeremiah Hill, and Benjamin Hooper served.

The following list of names of those who served in the war of the American Revolution, being registered from Biddeford, was prepared by the late James G. Garland. It is possible and very probable that some of them came from neighboring towns. Attention is also called to the service rendered by a number of these men at the fortifying of Dorchester Heights, when the entrenchments were thrown up March 2, 3, 4, 1776.

Richard Anthony, John Benson, Robert Bond, Stephen Butler, David Barker, Jeremiah Bettes (corporal), Samuel Benson, Pierce Bickford, Moses Bradbury (sergeant), Jonathan Brown, Dodivah Bickford, William Chamberlain, Ezra Cole, William Carle, Israel Cleaves, Joseph Clark, Jeremiah Cole (ensign), John Chase, Timothy Cole, David Currier (spelled Kier), David Crage, John Dyer, Samuel Davis, Josiah Davis (captain), Robert Davis, Josiah Davis, jr., Humphrey Dyer, Moses Deshon, John Davis (drummer), John Ellis, James Evans (written Uvans), John Esmond, Ralf Emery, William Fellows, James Foss, jr., Harrison Gray, Stephen Googins, Aaron Gray, Samuel Gilpatrick, Erven Gubtail, Isaac Gilpatrick, Nathaniel Gilpatrick, Samuel Garles, Ebenezer Gubtail, Thomas Gilpatrick, Christopher Gilpatrick, John Gilpatrick, Philip Goldthwaite, Tristram Hooper, Joseph Haley, Charles Hall (sergeant), Bennar Hanscom, Samuel Harris, Benjamin Hooper (captain), William Haley, Trueworthy Haley, Benjamin Hooper, jr., Jeremiah Hill (captain), Daniel Hill, Joseph Haley, jr., Elijah Littlefield, John Lee, John Lane, Joseph Linscut, Phineas McIntyre, Jonas McCormick, William Merry, William Nason (sergeant), Robert Edgcomb Nason (second lieutenant), Joseph Perkins, Nathaniel Perkins, jr., John Perkins, Enoch Parker (or Perker), Roger Plaisted, William Proctor, John Poak (lieutenant), Elijah Pendexter, Willard Proctor, William Perkins, William Parker, John Ricker, Samuel Rolfe, Nathaniel Ross, Timothy Rolfe, Daniel Ridlon, Dominicus Smith, Ebenezer Storer (ensign), Thomas Sennet (or Sinnot), James Saunders, Samuel Smith, William Sobanson, Jonathan Stickney, Jonathan Stickney, jr., Timothy Staples, Thomas Shepperd, Joseph

Staples, Robert Shepard, Treworgy Smith, Theophilus Smith, Jedediah Smith, Jonathan Smith, Jonathan Smith, jr., Ebenezer Sawyer, James Townsend, Eliakim Tarbox, John Treworgy, Gibeon Wakefield, Joseph Walker, Benjamin Woodman, and possibly Stephen Bolter and one named Gilpatrick, no other name being given.

Biddeford also figured in the War of 1812. The city, 7 miles up the river, was too far distant to be disturbed by the conflict, but Biddeford Pool came in for her share of the mix up.

It was not until June, 1814, that the pool was visited and shipping owned by Capt. Thomas Cutts was destroyed. The English ship the *Bulwark* approached the harbor, and the men landed by means of barges and told the inhabitants that they would not be harmed; their work was to destroy the shipping. They did, however, enter the Cutts store, a large building where West Indian goods were kept, and opened the spigots of the barrels of molasses, vinegar, and oil, allowing the contents to flow out. Other members of the crew were scuttling and burning the ships, one of which was on the stocks.

In the meantime the alarm was sent to the city, and a company of militia went down, arriving there in time to see the burning hulks of vessels floating in the pool and to hear the music of the *Bulwark's* band as she sailed away.

The militia remained on duty, fearing that the *Bulwark* might return, and were encamped in an old barn on the Fort Hill side of the Gut from June 16 to 18. The company consisted of the following men: Samuel Merrill, captain, Biddeford; William Maxwell, lieutenant, Biddeford; John Dunham, Benjamin Gordon, sergeants; privates, Samuel Adams, Eliakim Bickford, James Blaisdell, Dodivah Bickford, jr., Peletiah Bickford, Isaac Bickford, George M. Bickford, Joshua H. Bradbury, Amaziah Berry, Jeremiah Cole, Joseph Cousens, Joseph Dearborn. Reuben Downs, Daniel Deshon, James Dunnell, Samuel Emery, Obed Emery, Lemuel Emery, Daniel Fenderson, Lemuel Foss, jr., Lemuel Foss, 3d, Jotham Gilpatrick, Isaac Goodrich, Daniel Goodwin, William Googins, Nathaniel Goodwin, Robert P. Gray, William Harmon, Daniel S. Hooper, John Hutchins, Obed Hooper, George Hooper, Benning Hooper, Timothy Hooper, John Hooper, William Healey, Rishworth Jordan, Solomon Kindrick, William Lunt, Harrison Lowell, Simon Locke, James Means, Nicholas Murch, Simon Mason, Jotham Moulton, Joshua Meserve, Phineas McIntyre, William Nason, Josiah Patterson, Jotham Perkins, William Perkins, Elisha Perry, William Plaisted, John Proctor, Robert Rumery, John Stacey, John Staples, Josiah Stimson, Thomas Stevenson, Joshua Smith, Joseph Thompson, Dodivah Townsend, George Thacher, Henry Thacher, Samuel Tarbox, Jeremiah Wadlin, Joseph Wadlin, Moses Wadlin, jr.

An important event in the history of Biddeford was the visit of Marquis de Lafayette. He arrived at the border between Maine and New Hampshire, June 24, 1825, and was met there by distinguished citizens who conducted him to Biddeford by the way of Kennebunk, where he was served refreshments under a tree that is now known as the Lafayette Elm.

Reaching Biddeford, he was met by a committee appointed to receive him and was greeted by school children dressed in white. He was entertained while here at the Col. Seth Spring house on Springs Island. This house is now the offices of the J. G. Deering & Son Lumber Co., and is familiarly known as the Lafayette House.

ORIGIN OF CHARITY COOK CHAPTER.

The regent of Charity Cook Chapter of Homer, Mich., has prepared this history of Elijah B. Cook and his wife, Charity Lockwood Cook, for whom the chapter is named.

October 30, 1915, Charity Cook Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Homer, Mich., with 14 charter members. The Homer ladies chose this name because Mr. and Mrs. Cook are both buried on Cooks Prairie. Since that time the members have gleaned some facts and traditions about Charity Lockwood Cook and her husband, Elijah Cook, which will doubtless be of interest to the people of Homer and surrounding country.

Charity Cook's maiden name was Lockwood. On her father's side she could trace her ancestry back to 1470, when Annie, only daughter of Richard Lockwood, married Thomas Henshaw and thereby became possessed of a large estate in Greenwich, England. The first Lockwood to come to America was Robert, in 1630, settling in Watertown, Mass. His son, Gershom, the great-grandfather of Charity, removed from Watertown to Greenwich, Conn. Gershom Lockwood was a very prominent and influential man in the town. He served as a lieutenant during the colonial wars.

With his brother William he built the first bridge in Greenwich, Conn. From "Ye Historie of Greenwich" we learn that they were to receive "whatever the town should see fit to give after the work was done." This bridge was originally a part of the King's Highway between New York and Boston and it remained in use until 1788, when the bridge was rebuilt, a third bridge not being built until 1907.

Charity Cook's parents, Jospeh Lockwood, jr., and Charity Knapp, lived at Greenwich and here our own Charity was born. The father saw much service during the troublous times of the Revolution. He served as a private from 1775 to 1777 under Capt. Peck in Col. Mead's regiment under Brig. Gen. Siliman. From 1777 to 1783, he was sergeant in Col. Lamb's Artillery. The wife and mother cared for and reared the children at home, lending aid by her many acts of kindness to the sick and needy, as well as making clothing for the soldiers in the field. In this work she was assisted by her daughter Charity, who was only 13 years old when that dread alarm of April 19, 1775, was sounded.

When still but a girl, only 17, Charity Lockwood assumed the duties of a soldier's wife by marrying Isaac Sherwood, of the Second Connecticut Regiment, commanded by Col. Charles Webb. To them on September 4, 1780, a son was born, named James I. Sherwood. This soldier husband died, and later Charity Sherwood married our patriot, Elijah Cook, sr., who became a father to her little son, as well as to the 13 children born to them.

Many hardships were suffered by these two Charities, which they met with great fortitude. The Tories at one time became possessed of the entire town of Greenwich, plundering it at will. Terrible, indeed, was the lot of those obliged to remain in the town. Among this number was the Cook family. So Elijah buried their household goods to keep them from falling into the hands of the British. When the family came to Michigan many years later some of this same furniture was brought with them.

Elijah Cook was first of all a farmer; he was 6 feet tall, of fine proportion, very proud, and very stern. His wife, Charity, was 5 feet 6 inches tall and as proud as her husband. Though she wore caps, and covered it, she was very proud of her beautiful head of hair, which was so long she could stand on the end of it.

Elijah, like so many in that day, made shoes for his family. Being good at it, he went further and made shoes for others between seasons of farming. He was also a mason and, being industrious, often worked at this, too.

He was very stern, impatient and gritty. While Charity, though mild and amiable, ruled him. The granddaughter, who cared for them in their last days found Elijah very difficult, but Charity was a pleasure even though a woman of strong personality and having decided opinions of her own. She insisted that people should dress according to the weather. For instance, if the morning was cool, she would dress warmly and as the day grew warmer would discard some of her clothes to fit the conditions.

The women of those days wore caps and neckerchiefs. Mistress Charity had a goodly array of these, some of them very elaborate. She was very particular and wanted them to be immaculate. She would wear them until they were nearly all soiled. Then she would have a general "clearing up time" and wash and iron them herself. One of her granddaughters has said she could distinctly remember her as she ironed them. A striking looking woman; as she grew warm she would untie her cap strings and undo her neckerchief. So with cap strings flying and neck bare, she would work until all were spic and span again.

These are little things but they give an insight into the strong character of the woman. But she alone did not possess the strong blood, for it was just as noticeable in Elijah. His intensity and steadfastness of purpose often showed itself and is often seen among his descendants.

A few incidents will illustrate his character. Elijah wore his hair braided and tied at the back of the neck with ribbon, according to colonial style. He came in one day in great haste for his wife to arrange his "queue" as he was to attend some public function. She was too busy to attend to it just then so took the shears and cut off the braid. The gentlemen were beginning to discard them anyway.

One day while Mrs. Cook was alone at the house some Indians came. In those days but few houses had locks and keys, the doors being bolted within. If the family left home they braced the door shut with a stick. The Indians knowing there would be no one at home if the stick was up to the door would not ask admission. This day as the stick was not at the door they insisted upon being admitted. Their request was for food. They liked the white squaw's cooking. It so happened that it was the last of the week and the larder was empty, there being absolutely nothing in the house to eat except a pot of beans. In order to convince the Indians, it was necessary to take the head Indian out to the cupboard and prove to him that she was telling the truth. Upon being convinced, he took the pot of beans, called the others in, and seating them on the floor in a circle, he portioned out the beans. Each, regardless of age, sex, or station, received exactly the same amount. When they had finished eating they left peaceably. Mrs. Cook often told this incident to her children as an example of the fairness of the Indians.

Elijah Cook was too young to enlist as a Regular soldier in the early years of war, but his patriotism was so great that he went into the Army as a waiter to an officer. He enlisted as a private in January, 1777, at Preston, Conn., and served under Capts. Nathaniel Webb, Lemuel Clift, and Phelps; Cols. John Durkey and Sumner. He shared the distresses of that memorable winter at Valley Forge and was in the Battles of Monmouth and Stony Point.

Once during the war he found his way into the British camp as a spy and was there discovered by a Tory who came from the same neighborhood. This Tory reported Elijah, so that he had to flee for his life. He succeeded in escaping, and when the war was over they both came back to their homes. Elijah met this enemy and told him that because he had exposed him in that time of peril, this country was not big enough for them both. He said, "If I ever set eyes on you again, I will shoot you on sight." Joshua Vincent, who

knew Elijah well, asked, "You only meant to scare him; you would not have done that?" Elijah stretched his hands above his full 6 feet and said, "By the eternal heavens, I would."

When Congress voted not to grant any more pensions for fear of bankrupting the country, he burned his discharge papers. He applied for and received a pension in 1832, while living at Clarkson, N. Y.

Elijah and Charity Cook went from Connecticut to Stephentown, N. Y., where 11 of their children were born. About 1800 he removed his family to Verona, N. Y. From this place, in the fall of 1817, with his son Elijah, he went on foot to Clarkson, N. Y., where they chopped a clearing. In the spring of 1818, with an ox team, he brought his family to Clarkson, and stayed in this place until 1836, when he came to Homer, that he and his aged wife might pass their last days with the son Elijah. Wishing them to have all the pleasure and comfort possible, the son built a small log house in his dooryard where the parents could live away from the confusion of children and farm work.

This son, Rev. Elijah Cook, born in New York State, July 17, 1793, with his wife, Catherine Roatrick, came with the early pioneers to Michigan in the fall of 1834, and located near the present site of the Free Will Baptist Church, and was one of the principal organizers of the denomination on Cook Plains. In these pioneer days Elder Cook was a sort of volunteer pastor for the Baptists. Later in life he filled appointments regularly in Burlington, Stony Point, Girard, and other places. He was an earnest advocate of a higher order of education, and as such was one of the first to encourage and render assistance in the establishment of the Free Will Baptist College at Spring Arbor, the college which is now located at Hillsdale. Rev. Cook was a man of strong convictions and great perseverance, and one who wielded a good moral and religious influence in the community in which he lived. He was ever ready to render aid for good and benevolent works, and especially in helping to build up and sustain new and weak churches. Not one, perhaps, of our early pioneers had a larger circle of acquaintances in this and adjoining counties than Rev. Elijah Cook, jr.

It was with this son that Elijah Cook, sr., and his good wife Charity made their home during their declining years. Elijah passed away June 30, 1839, and his wife followed March 9, 1843.

They need not envy those who trust to their books or their statues or their speeches to make them famous.

They have written their influence in human flesh and blood; it will throb in the veins of the race as long as they have a descendant in the world.

This is their promise of immortality.

SKETCH OF SARAH EVANS PEERY.

Virginia Daughters Chapter of Albany, Mo., sends the following historical sketch:

The Virginia Daughters Chapter has been unable to locate any Revolutionary soldier's grave at Albany, but has found that the wife of a Revolutionary soldier is buried in the old family graveyard of James Wynne, 6½ miles west of Trenton, Grundy County, Mo. As a chapter we are very much interested in this grave of Sarah Evans Peery. She was the wife of William Peery, a Revolutionary soldier by whose service 14 of our 24 charter members entered the D. A. R. Not only this chapter, but Grant City, Gallatin, Trenton, Hamilton, and Carrollton, Mo., each have members who secured admittance to the

D. A. R. through the service of William Peery, who was born in Virginia, 1755, and died in Tazewell County, Va., 1830.

Among the recruits from the Holstein settlement in the expedition of Gen. George Rodgers Clark against the British ports of Vincennes and Kaskaskia the name of William Peery appears as one of five who enlisted and served throughout the entire campaign.

While her husband was away fighting in the Indian wars the wife was at home exposed to the terrors of wild beast and, more to be dreaded, Indians, for all that country was subject to raids from the Indians either murdering or carrying into captivity the hapless settlers.

Every neighborhood had its fort to which they would gather when a messenger gave the alarm, much as their Scottish ancestors assembled, on alarm as occasion required.

The ancient custom thus described by Scott, which, when the enemy was reported, was to dip a branch of a yew tree in the blood of a goat and give it to a messenger with the words:

> The muster place is Lanrick mead.
> Speed forth the signal!
> Clansman, speed!

He ran to the next clansman and delivered the symbol to another messenger with the same message, so it went the rounds, the one receiving it being compelled to drop everything and run with the signal. But woe to those in these Indian forays who did not get the message or did not reach the fort shown by the hundreds of victims on savage butchery in those frontier settlements.

Often this wife of a soldier with a babe in her arms saved her life by fleeing to the fort. Sarah Evans Peery was born in Virginia, 1758; married in Virginia, 1781; and died in Grundy County, Mo., 1846. She was the mother of 12 children, who all reared families and whose descendants represent the best class of citizenship not only in Missouri, but in many other States, among them prominent doctors, lawyers, ministers, and business men. She was a woman of remarkable force of character, possessing the elements to cope with the struggles and emergencies of those pioneer days; came of a good race, courageous and true, as evidenced by our own "Fighting Bob" Evans, who is of the same lineage.

The D. A. R. descendants of this woman propose in the near future to erect a monument to her memory commemorating her life work.

While we honor the heroes who periled their lives to give us a free land, let us not forget the wives whose labors and sacrifices were a part of our country's history.

LA FAYETTE'S LAST VISIT TO AMERICA.

The following historical address was given June 10, 1914, by Mrs. Charlotte A. Pitcher at the La Fayette Day celebration on the occasion of the La Fayette tablet on the Hotel Utica. The tablet is designed to represent a Greek temple viewed from the end, two Corinthian columns surmounted by the architrave and pediment. An inscription in English appears between the columns and a Greek inscription is lettered on the architrave. The inscriptions read:

> By this highway, June the tenth, 1825, General The Marquis de La Fayette entered the village of Utica. In commemoration of this visit and in greatful recognition of his unfaltering zeal in our War for Independence this tablet is erected by the Oneida Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, A. D. 1897.

Translation of Greek inscription: "I regard those men as happy and praise them for their death, and I think it glorious for them to have been of the number who, although their bodies were mortal, by their heroism left behind a deathless memory." (Lysias.)

La Fayette's last visit to America. What a fascinating theme! If you do not actually see the gallant French soldier touring America in 1824 and 1825 it will not be the fault of my imagination. There is magic in the name La Fayette and I have come completely under the spell of it in preparing for this occasion.

While we are chiefly concerned with the incidents associated with the presence of the general, the Marquis de La Fayette, in the village of Utica, I believe that a glance at his triumphal tour through the 24 States will add greatly to the interest of this paper. Think of it! After an absence of 40 years Gen. La Fayette, lover of liberty, the idol of the Revolution, landed upon our shores, the Nation's guest. Invited by a resolution of Congress conveyed to him in an urgent personal letter from President Monroe, La Fayette couched his acceptance in language equally fervent but modestly declined the offer of a national ship which had been placed at his disposal. Accompanied by his son, George Washington La Fayette, and his secretary, Col. La Vasseur, La Fayette sailed from Havre, July 13, 1824, in the American ship *Cadmus*, reaching New York the 15th of August. His arrival fairly set the people wild with joy, for they regarded La Fayette as second only to Washington. No other foreigner has ever been accorded such respect, such homage, such manifestations of love and reverence as La Fayette. No other visitor ever so touched the heart and soul of the Nation.

We can attribute La Fayette's lack of fatigue through fourteen months of continuous travel and hand-shaking to his extreme good nature. He was always bright, cheerful, and happy. It has been said that the patriot La Fayette was endowed with eternal youth.

Throughout his tour he discarded the title "Marquis" and insisted upon being called "Gen. La Fayette." When commended for his excellent English, he said, "Why shouldn't I speak your language well, being an American general just returning from a long visit to Europe." James Fenimore Cooper, one of the New York reception committee, says, "He was like a father amongst his children."

Later, when in France, Cooper writes delightfully of his intimacy with La Fayette. He visited him at Lagrange and also at his Paris home, No. 8 Rue D'Anjou, where he passed away May 20, 1834.

So little is said of that remarkable woman, Madame de La Fayette, that I would pay her tribute here. Of the very finest blood of France, the princely Noailles family, the wife of the world-renowned La Fayette was a woman of such purity of soul, such nobility of character, such dauntless courage, she should not be forgotten. Madame de La Fayette was, indeed, a heroine of heroines, and I would lay garlands at her feet on this festal occasion. Did she not, this girl-wife and mother of 17, speed the young patriot of 19 on his journey across the sea to help fight freedom's battles with us? Madame de La Fayette did not join in the protests of the King, his ministers, nor her family, but, according to her husband's testimony, she approved of his enterprise from the beginning and threw no obstacles in his way. The annals of history furnish no finer example of female heroism. We can not recount her sufferings, but we know that her mother, her grandmother, and sister perished in the French Revolution. Madame de La Fayette only escaped through the intercession of our ministers to France during those turbulent times, Gouveneur Morris and James Monroe. Secretly sending her idolized and only son to America, where he be-

came a member of Washington's household at Mount Vernon, she repaired with her daughters to the dungeon of Olmutz to share La Fayette's imprisonment. Even here the family did not abandon their custom of celebrating the anniversary of American independence. After five years the prison doors were opened and La Fayette and his family were free, "through the grace of Napoleon Bonaparte." Madame de La Fayette's health was shattered. She passed away Christmas eve, 1807. La Fayette wore her portrait about his neck until the day of his death. "Do you remember my first departure for America," he said to her when she was dying, "how all the world was against me, and you managed to hide your tears? You did not want to look unhappy for fear I should be blamed for it." "You are right," said his angelic Adrienne, "it was pretty good for a child. How nice for you to remember things that happened so long ago."

In the old garden of the Convent of the Picpus in the heart of Paris lie the two side by side, a shrine peculiarly dear to all Americans and sacred to the lovers of liberty the world over.

"Republic are not always ungrateful. America remembers La Fayette," wrote an American consul in Paris in 1903. "Each Decoration Day loving pilgrims visit the little cemetery, beautiful flowers are placed upon the tomb of La Fayette, words of grateful appreciation are spoken, and a bright, new American flag is placed at the head of the grave."

La Fayette's property had been despoiled and confiscated. It was, therefore, from the seclusion of Lagrange, his wife's beautiful estate, where he lived surrounded by his devoted children and grandchildren, that he emerged to pay his farewell visit to America. His journey through the States was a triumphai progress, a perpetual pageant, one continuous ovation. "The general is coming," rang up and down the land. Flowers were scattered in his pathway, tolls were abolished, and every inn was free to La Fayette and his companions. Every town and city had its triumphal arch. Everywhere the magical words appeared, "Washington and La Fayette."

Amid the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, the music of bands, the waving of flags, and dazzling illuminations, with receptions, dinners, parties, balls, feasting, and celebrations; indeed, with every demonstration of joy, gratitude, and love, La Fayette traveled through the United States, the people everywhere turning out en masse to greet him. "As there was never such a guest, there was never such a host, never such transcendent hospitality. La Fayette's last visit to America belongs to the poetry of history," says Charles Sumner. From New York he journeyed to Boston, and Wendell Phillips tells us that he was one of the long procession of school children lined up in front of the statehouse to receive him, all decorated with La Fayette badges. At Quincy the venerable ex-President John Adams awaited the coming of La Fayette as Jefferson did at Monticello. Both had known him in the Revolution and later in France. After his grand tour in Massachusetts and Connecticut, La Fayette returned to the metropolis in time to be elegantly entertained by the Society of Cincinnati in honor of his sixty-seventh birthday, September 6, 1824, an event which proved to be a grand reunion of Revolutionary soldiers.

A few days later he was tendered an elaborate banquet by the French residents of New York. The dinner table, of unusual width and 70 feet long, was ornamented its entire length with a miniature Erie Canal. This unique representation of the marvel of the age, cut into the wood, was lined with lead and filled with water. Picturesque bridges crossed it at intervals. Trees and houses embellished the landscape, and dense forests filled in the background. This was truly a masterpiece in original decoration.

On the 14th of September the magnificient La Fayette ball came off in Castle Garden, the crowning glory of the welcome given the guest of the Nation by the citizens of New York. The battery was transformed into fairyland. The waters of the bay reflected thousands of lights, while the interior of the fort presented a spectacle indescribably beautiful. The striking feature of the decorations here was a perfect reproduction of "Lagrange," the home of La Fayette.

At 2 a. m., during the progress of the fête, he embarked with a most distinguished company for the trip up the Hudson to Albany. Thurlow Weed, then a young journalist, accompanied the party, and he tells us that among the friends of La Fayette who boarded the steamboat *James Kent*, chartered for the occasion, were Col Marinus Willett, Gen. Phillip Van Cortlandt, Col. Richard Varick, Col. Nicholas Fish, Col. Huger, of South Carolina, the widow of Alexander Hamilton, daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, and Mrs. Lewis (Nellie Custis), the granddaughter of Mrs. Washington.

During the three days spent on the historic Hudson, La Fayette pointed out to his son and his secretary every spot associated with the Revolution passing like a panorama before their eyes. At Stony Point, he rehearsed the brilliant exploit of "Mad Anthony" Wayne. "There," he exclaimed, as the Robison House came into view, "is the very place where Washington, Gen. Knox, Mrs. Arnold, and myself were dining when the Commander in Chief received the first news of Arnold's treason." The stops at Newburg and West Point were thrilling episodes in this wonderful voyage up the Hudson. Beacon lights at night lighted up the glorious mountains all the way. The climax of the excursion was reached at Clermont, where, at the grand ball given at the Livingston Manor House, La Fayette led out the venerable and blind widow of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec in 1775.

When the Nation's guest reached Albany he expressed great astonishment to find the capital of the Empire State such a thriving town, a spot upon the very borders of the wilderness when he last looked upon it. Indeed, the sudden springing up of villages and towns, the marvelous development of the new Republic, in such an incredibly short space of time, seemed to him almost inconceivable. La Fayette relates in his memoirs that, during the winter of 1778, while awaiting the projected expedition against Canada, that he supplied the garrison at Fort Stanwix with provisions and clothing. He also states that he attended a council of the Indians at "Johnson's Town," and refers to the Oneidas and Tuscaroras as "the only real friends the Americans possessed."

When La Fayette revisited Albany in 1824 he paid his respects to the widow of the hero of Fort Stanwix, Col. Peter Gansevoort, who had died in 1812, and studied with great interest his portrait by Gilbert Stuart.

A delightful incident connected with La Fayette's visit to Troy was the reception given him at the Emma Willard School. The long avenue leading to the establishment was transformed into a beautiful bower of evergreens and flowers. Two hundred young ladies gowned in white, "Columbia's daughters," sweetly sang some verses composed for the occasion by the distinguished founder of this famous institution of learning. La Fayette cherished the memory of this visit with keenest pleasure, and when Mrs. Willard visited Paris in 1830 she was the recipient of marked attention from La Fayette and his daughters which she describes most charmingly in her letters. We note that she had "the great pleasure of meeting James Fenimore Cooper and family at one of the general's soirées."

After his journey up the Hudson, La Fayette returned to New York and then proceeded through New Jersey. Trenton, Princeton, and Morristown recalled

thrilling Revolutionary memories. At Bordentown he spent a few hours with the ex-King of Spain, Joseph Bonaparte, who kindly allowed the public entrance into his elegant rooms. La Fayette's secretary says, "It was a striking picture presented by the American peasants under the rich ceilings of Bordentown. Although not accustomed to the splendor of royal furniture they did not stop at any of the beautiful pictures of the Italian and French schools nor at any of the exquisite bronzes and marbles with which the apartment of Bonaparte are ornamented. They only wished to see La Fayette, and having gratified their wish they went away satisfied."

Philadelphia's royal welcome to La Fayette forbids description. He was carried away with the neatness and beauty of the town. His escort to Independence Hall was 150 Revolutionary soldiers. They rode in three gaily decorated cars, each of which was drawn by four horses trimmed with red, white, and blue. The building had been fitted up resplendently. All the original furniture had been packed away as not fine enough for La Fayette and replaced with new mahogany. Baltimore equaled, if it did not surpass, Philadelphia in paying honors to the Nation's guest. He was received at Fort McHenry by the remnant of the corps who so gallantly resisted the bombardment of the immortal Star Spangled Banner. In the rear of the fort George Washington Parke Custis raised the war tent of Washington as a tribute to the distinguished guest.

There was a great celebration upon the field of Yorktown October 19, 1824, in honor of La Fayette, the forty-fourth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. The Yorktown ball was lighted with Cornwallis candles.

La Fayette and his son were affectionately welcomed to Arlington House. The host, George Washington Parke Custis, and George Washington La Fayette had been boyhood companions at Mount Vernon. The adopted son of Washington conducted them to the mecca of Americans, and he has described with deepest feeling the most solemn and impressive scene of the entire tour—Lafayette at the tomb of Washington.

While La Fayette was the guest of Judge Bushrod Washington at Mount Vernon he paid a visit to Woodlawn, on the ancient estate, the home of Lawrence Lewis, Washington's favorite nephew. Mrs. Lewis, Eleanor Parke Custis, had also been the companion of George Washington La Fayette at Mount Vernon.

La Fayette was escorted to Williamsburg, the capitol of the Old Dominion, and he was welcomed to Richmond, the new capital of Virginia, by Chief Justice Marshall. But the crowning event, of course, was the arrival of the national guest in Washington, where he was welcomed to the United States by President Monroe.

The reception of the general in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1824, was most impressive—the scene imposing beyond description. The Speaker, Henry Clay, was never more eloquent than when he welcomed La Fayette. The general responded in a notable speech in which he said: "My obligations to the United States far exceed any merit I might claim; they date from the time when I had the happiness to be adopted as a young soldier, a favored son of America. They have been continued to me during almost half a century of constant affection and confidence, and now, sir, thanks to your most gratifying invitation, I find myself greeted by a series of welcomes, one hour of which would more than compensate for the public exertions and sufferings of a lifetime." A few days later the United States presented La Fayette with a gift of $200,000 and a township of land as a token of appreciation for his services in the Revolution. During his stay in Washington a great dinner was given La Fayette by both Houses of Congress. To the toast "The Great

Apostle of Liberty," the general replied, "The perpetual Union of the United States. It has always saved us in perilous times; it will hereafter save the world."

We now picture La Fayette as the guest of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello and of James Madison at Montpelier as we follow him into the Southland, every inch of ground a royal progress. Everywhere he was greeted with the same homage, the same spontaneous enthusiasm. "East, West, North, South," a writer of the period says, "a pæan of gratitude arose from 10,000,000 hearts"—the population of the United States in 1824.

At Charleston, S. C., the general was the guest of his intrepid friend, Col. Huger, who nearly effected his escape from the fortress of Olmutz. When La Fayette first landed in America in 1777 it was Col. Huger's father who hospitably welcomed the young French soldier to his South Carolina home.

At Camden the general laid the corner stone of a monument to Baron de Kalb and at Savannah to Pulaski and Gen. Greene.

After his brilliant reception at New Orleans La Fayette came up the valley of the Mississippi, toured the Middle West in the spring of 1825, arriving at Buffalo the 4th of June.

He was welcomed to the village by Oliver Forward, president of the corporation, in a pavilion erected before the old Eagle Tavern in Courthouse Square. When he recognized Red Jacket, the great Seneca chief, in the assembly, a very interesting scene took place. Both were present at the great Indian treaty held at Fort Stanwix in 1784.

The following day he left Buffalo for Niagara Falls, where he was the guest of Gen. Porter and his brother, Judge Augustus Porter. He spent the night at Lewiston, in the old Frontier House. He then proceeded to Fort Niagara and Lockport. At this point he continued his journey by the Erie Canal to Rochester.

Through the courtesy of the Utica Public Library I have had for use in preparing this account that most rare and valuable work, "La Fayette in America, in 1824–25," written by his secretary, Col. La Vasseur, and published in Paris in 1829. He says, in describing the journey from Rochester, that "the general left the canal here and after passing some hours with the inhabitants of the village who had prepared an elegant reception for him he continued his travels by land, passing through the villages of Canadaigua, Geneva, Auburn, Skaneateles, Marcellus, and rejoined the canal at Syracuse.

"This route convinced us that no part of America, and perhaps of the entire world, contained so many wonders of nature as the State of New York.

"The Canandaigua, Seneca, and Cayuga Lakes were charmingly shown off by the purity of their waters, the shape of their reservoirs, and the richness of their banks. The sight of all these beauties and, above all, the kindness and affability of the people among whom we traveled caused Gen. La Fayette frequently to regret to be obliged to travel so rapidly.

"During the journey of more than 3,000 miles by land we traveled day and night. We did not stop in every village, notwithstanding many entreaties, to enjoy the entertainment which the inhabitants had prepared for the reception of their guest.

"Frequently we had occasion to regret this necessary haste, especially in traveling through the pretty villages of Rome, Utica, Schenectady, etc., and upon understanding the patriotic accent of their inhabitants.

"On arriving at Syracuse at 6 o'clock in the morning the dying gleams of the illuminations and the crowd which filled the streets showed us that the people of the village had awaited the national guest during the entire night.

"The splendid supper which had been prepared the night before made us an excellent breakfast. The general remained three hours in the midst of tender felicitations of the citizens, who surrounded him with ardor. At 9 o'clock he took leave of his friends in Syracuse and embarked upon the packet, amid a roar of artillery and the prayers which filled the air for the happy ending of his voyage."

The story of La Fayette's visit to our own immediate neighborhood I have taken from the Utica Sentinel and Gazette of June 14, 1825, in the possession of the New York City Historical Society Library. This original data was also placed at my disposal through the kindness of Miss Underhill, of the Utica Public Library.

The editor says in this rare old print: "We have at length received the long-expected visit of Gen. La Fayette. He has passed through every State of the Union and witnessed the prosperity and happiness, the affection and gratitude of a Nation whose liberty and independence he assisted so essentially to preserve and establish. He has had the singular good fortune to anticipate the award of posterity in the enjoyment of his well-earned glory, and has experienced a continued succession of triumphs in his passage through a country far more extensive and a population far more enlightened than those of the Roman Empire in the days of its meridian splendor. No other mortal except Washington, if he could rise from the tomb, would receive such honors or be hailed with such applause. When the general was passing along the veteran line of Revolutionary soldiers, warmly greeting his companions in arms, some of whom he recognized and affectionately saluted, the crowd was held in breathless suspense, gazing with intense interest on the affecting scene. After 40 years' separation, how interesting the recollections, how intense the emotions between those who marched side by side in the same attack, who shared together for several years the hopes, fears, dangers, hardships, and successes of a life of all others the most exciting and romantic."

The national guest reached Rome about 10 p. m. the evening of June 9, where a general reception was held. The village was brilliantly illuminated. At Oriskany he was the guest of his old friend and companion in arms, Col. Gerrit Lansing. The two had fought side by side at Yorktown. The general received the villagers underneath two noble oaks at the entrance of Col. Lansing's grounds, then and there christened "The La Fayette Oaks." One of them is still standing on the highway a short distance west of the green.

The general reception committee, composed of citizens from Rome, Oriskany, Whitesboro, and Utica, accompanied La Fayette to Whitesboro on the morning of the 10th, where he was received on the lawn in front of the residence of Judge Jonas Platt. He then paid his respects to the widow of Judge White. In October, 1784, when on his way to attend the great Indian treaty at Fort Stanwix, he spent the night with the pioneer Hugh White and family, four months after their arrival from New England. The general was then conducted to the residence of Mr. Berry, where he was met by the Utica reception committee.

The chairman, Judge Nathan Williams, delivered an eloquent and impressive address, in which he said: "In behalf of our fellow citizens, we come with open arms and hearts filled with gratitude to welcome the man who was the companion of our fathers in the glorious struggle which achieved their independence. We reside on a spot which but a little more than 40 years ago you visited in its wilderness state, traversed by the savages of the forest. These have but recently given away to the enterprise and industry of freemen, in whose trail have followed all the blessings of agriculture, commerce, and the arts. And what is most gratifying to us all and not a little wonderful in the

eyes of strangers, the present generation will witness the commencement, progress, and completion of the most stupendous work erected for the accommodation of internal commerce that America, or perhaps the world, has yet seen. Well may the people of this country rejoice at the approach of one who, with his great and glorious brothers in arms, laid the foundation of all our prosperity and happiness. The ordinary events of ages may pass away and be forgotten, but the services of La Fayette will forever maintain their freshness in the bosom of Americans. Permit us, sir, to congratulate you on your personal safety in your progress thus far in the remote parts of this Republic, and to add one private prayer to Him in whose hands are the destinies of man for His protection of you in all your steps and for the perpetuation of your happiness and glory."

An incident associated with La Fayette's visit should be mentioned, for it is related of Theodore Faxton, who was an expert with the reins, that he secured six dashing gray horses, drove to Whitesboro, and met La Fayette upon his arrival from Oriskany. When the general entered the carriage he said that he felt prouder than Napoleon Bonaparte. In her delightful sketch of old Utica, Miss Blandina Miller describes another coach which figured in La Fayette's reception in Utica in 1825, the barouche of Mrs. Henry Seymour, which had belonged to her father, Gen. Forman, of the Revolution. I feel sure that La Fayette rode in all the coaches which were placed at his service that day.

The Utica procession formed at Whitesboro. The general occupied the first carriage with Judge Williams, which was preceded by an escort of Cavalry commanded by Gen. John J. Knox. In the second carriage rode Col. La Fayette, Col. Lansing, Col. Mappa, and Richard R. Lansing. Col. La Vasseur followed with Judge Storrs, Lieut. Simonson, and Capt. Wright, of Rome. A large number of citizens on horseback followed with an escort of Cavalry commanded by Col. Cone. All along the route the people thronged the highway. At the boundary of the village a salute of 24 guns was fired. The company turned to the right through an open road, then and there christened La Fayette Street. Reaching Genesee Street the procession turned north, crossing the canal bridge under a triumpal arch bearing the words "La Fayette, the apostle of liberty. We hail thee. Welcome." Upon arriving at the entrance of Shepard's Tavern, or Bagg's (a Mr. Shepard, of New London, Conn., was proprietor at this time), Judge Williams introduced the general and Capt. William Clarke, president of the village (grandfather of Anson J. Upson,) welcomed him in a fitting speech, in which he said: "We hail with peculiar satisfaction your arrival in this part of our country, which, during the war in which you bore a distinguished part, was a dreary wilderness, the difficulties and dangers of which you then encountered in order to save from the savage tomahawk the garrison at Fort Stanwix."

The troops passed in review before the general. Refreshments were served and a public reception followed. An immense number of citizens from the county of Oneida were present. At 12 o'clock the ladies were introduced. Among the distinguished guests from a distance were M. Le Ray de Chaumont and Gen. Jacob Morris.

A large number of the soldiers of the Revolution were present and numerous Indians, among them the chiefs of the Oneidas.

It was the visit of La Fayette which initiated the first movement to mark the grave of Baron Steuben. We find in the Columbian Gazette for April 12, 1825, an eloquent appeal to honor the brave Steuben "while La Fayette is with us."

While at Shepard's Tavern a committee composed of William H. Maynard, Jonas Platt, William Williams, Ezekiel Bacon, and Thomas Walker addressed

a letter to the general on the subject, and his very interesting reply is printed in full:

"GENTLEMEN: The deep and grateful feelings excited in my breast by your announced intention to erect a monument over the remains of Maj. Gen. Baron von Steuben could not but be enhanced by your kind desire to consult with me on the interesting occasion and your sympathy in my regret not to have it in my power to wait upon you at Steubenville. That impossibility I will not here dwell upon, as the gentlemen of the committee whom I have had the honor to see have expressed themselves fully aware of it, unless I were to renounce a solemn engagement to celebrate at Bunker Hill the half-secular jubilee of the 17th of June.

"Had my visit to Steubenville required only one day's ride and night, with much exertion I would have attempted it. But you know, gentlemen, the affecting object you have in view would take more time and entirely defeat the Bunker Hill arrangement so far as my cooperation in it. I need not tell you, but take an affectionate though a melancholy pleasure in repeating it, that in every honor that you will render to my excellent companion in arms and brother general my heart will be with you, and in expressing my wish as an American soldier and patriot that the intended measure be put into execution. In the meanwhile, be pleased to accept my respectful and affectionate acknowledgments.

"LA FAYETTE."

While in Utica, at the special request of ex-President John Adams, La Fayette visited the family of the banker, Alexander B. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson being his granddaughter and the niece of the newly elected President, John Quincy Adams. Mr. Johnson, a distinguished man of letters, left a valuable autobiography, from which, through the courtesy of Mrs. Horatio Seymour, I am able to give this extract:

"Gen. La Fayette, who had come by invitation to this country, and who had been at Boston, was to pass through Albany on his way south. I happened to see him, also, as he entered Philadelphia. We had taken rooms at the Mansion House Tavern, where the general was to lodge, and as we arrived some days in advance of him we occupied the parlor and bedroom that were furnished anew for him.

"I saw my friend, Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown, in the military procession that attended Fa Fayette, and had I made my presence known to him I could have figured in the procession; but, yielding to my natural shyness, I took special pains not to be seen by him.

"When we returned home by way of New York Gen. La Fayette was in the city, but we were not aware of it till we were visiting the museum, where soon after the general arrived with Mr. Philip Hone, who was, I believe, mayor of New York at that time. My wife was anxious to be introduced to the general, and as I was known to Mr. Hone, I told him and he took us to the general and introduced us.

"The general had been to Quincy to pay his respects to President John Adams, whom he had known in France, and on being told by Mr. Hone that my wife was the President's granddaughter he was very courteous and polite. He subsequently visited us in Utica on his return from his western tour, being requested thereto by either John or John Quincy Adams.

"We were informed of his intention to visit us and we invited a number of our friends and neighbors to our house, that they might see him. I introduced him to the company and he took some refreshments that we had prepared for the occasion. We can not help associating with great historic actions some corresponding notion of the actor, but nothing extraordinary was seen in

La Fayette. He seemed a quiet, self-composed gentleman. What struck me as most noticeable in him was a very low tone of voice in speaking and a very light and slow tread as he walked. Of course, our conversation was all commonplace. I introduced all my children to him separately, and he, in a paternal manner, placed his hand on the head of each one, as they were all young. I had a little silhouette of Baron Steuben and I showed it to the general, who professed to recognize therein the baron, whom he had known during the American Revolutionary War.

"Numerous persons, Indians and others, who had been in the American Army under his command, were generally recognized by him wherever he met them after they announced their former position. How much of this was mere courtesy no man can tell, but it greatly pleased all who were thus recognized. After staying with us some half hour or longer the general withdrew and joined the escort that was waiting for him and returned to Bagg's Hotel. As he passed out of my house and down the steps he admired the distant scenery and said that it was 'very beautiful.' A man whom everybody is striving to honor and please can not help feeling amiable to everybody and everything. This is the last time I ever saw the general, but some years thereafter I received from him the following letter:

"'PARIS, *November 19, 1831.*

"'MY DEAR SIR: Your public and private letter have been most gratifying to me. The kindness of your own and your family's welcome on my visit to Utica is remembered with cordial affection and gratitude. Be pleased to receive and present to them this expression of these sentiments from your sincere and obliged friend,

"'LA FAYETTE.'"

Before leaving the village of Utica the general called upon Arthur Breeze, Esq., a prominent citizen residing next below Mr. Johnson. He also paid his respects to the family of President Clarke, after which he repaired to the elegantly equipped packet boat *Governor Clinton*, named for the occasion *La Fayette*. This was drawn by three superb white horses. Again the salute of 24 guns was heard, the people cheered, and the children of Judge Miller, gathered upon the last canal bridge, covered the general with a shower of roses picked from their Main Street Garden. The boat passed slowly out of sight on its voyage to Schenectady.

The grand canal, completed in 1825, over which "the Nation's guest" traveled so comfortably, was the wonder of the age, and he speaks of it and of the great State of New York, with its teeming population of 2,000,000, as offering a spectacle fit for the world's contemplation.

La Fayette had so timed his progress through the United States as to return to Massachusetts in season to assist in the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument, the 17th of June, the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. Picture him, seated in the midst of the survivors of the Revolution, as Webster turns and addresses him in those words of matchless eloquence which we almost know by heart!

La Fayette fittingly bade farewell to the American people at the seat of Government. His sixty-eighth birthday, September 6, was celebrated at the White House the day before he sailed for home. He spent several weeks as the guest of President John Quincy Adams, and here he said "Good-bye." The President pronounced a noble farewell address, to which La Fayette feelingly and eloquently replied.

A new frigate ordered by Congress and christened *The Brandywine*, named for the battle in which he was wounded, conveyed the Nation's guest back to

France, where he landed October 5 covered with honor and glory. Upon his arrival at Havre, the midshipmen of the frigate presented him with the beautiful Brandywine vase.

Just before La Fayette left France to visit us an American gentleman wrote home from Paris: "He will soon be among you, the sooner the better! He is the most modest and distinguished of men, positively the very best person I ever met in my life. He is absolutely too good for Europe. America is the soil alone congenial to him." Yes; the apostle of liberty dearly loved this land and ventured all that it might be free, and—

"This land of the free is for thee;
Live in it, work in it, love in it, weep in it,
Laugh in it, sing in it, die in it, sleep in it,
For it's free and for thee and for me
The fairest
And rarest
That man ever trod,
The sweetest and dearest
'Twixt the sky and the sod,
And it's mine,
And it's thine,
Thank God."

COLONIAL LAWS.

The Thomas Chittenden Chapter, of Hartland, Vt., has been investigating colonial laws and sends the following account:

QUAINT LAWS OF THE COLONIES.

In looking over the laws of the early days of this country many are found which are indeed quaint.

As you all know, I suppose, every legislature has printed a book of laws of Vermont, and a copy is sent to every town clerk, to be kept for reference in that office. Now, in the years since our State came into being, there are many old, dusty, and strange books in the town clerk's office in Hartland. One of these is a copy of the laws of 1782 in which the town of Hartland, as it is now called, was changed from Hertford to Hartland—because of its similarity to Hartford, which it joins.

This is the act:

"Whereas the town of Hertford lies contiguous to the township of Hartford, which makes it difficult for strangers to distinguish which of said towns be meant when either is spoken of; and many other inconveniences do attend the having of the two towns so near of one name in one State:

"Which to remove,

"*Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted by the representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That the township of land and incorporate body heretofore known by the name of Hertford shall be hereafter called and known by the name of Hartland."

(Passed June 15, 1782.) One hundred and thirty-four years ago.

My husband, Mr. W. R. Sturtevant, has been town clerk 38 years, and is familiar with everything connected with the office. Last fall a man called upon him and wanted to know if there was a copy of the laws of 1782, and wanted

to buy it for the Library at Washington. He would pay any price for it and even offered $50 for it. Mr. Sturtevant told him he had no right to sell the book, and would not do so on any account. He said many town clerks gladly gave the old books to get rid of them. This old book is kept in the town safe and is held to be valuable as an old relic. It was printed in Windsor, Vt., by George Hough and Alden Spooner—State printers. In it it states that the constitution of Vermont was passed and the constitution of Vermont declared to be a law.

In those very early days there were printed in this same old book forms of oaths to be taken and administered for all sorts of things that might come up. This is one which seems to me very quaint:

Oath for chainman assisting county surveyor:

"You, A. B. and C. D., being desired to assist F. G., surveyor, in carrying the chain, do swear by the ever-living God that you will faithfully assist the said surveyor in his service; and that you will keep a true account of all his lines, or measures, by you taken and the same give up to said surveyor at his desire, according to your best skill and ability. So help you God."

Toward the last part of this book it gives laws of 1783, passed by the assembly at their sessions at Westminster, so it seems that it covers the time of two years.

The towns of Randolph and Brookfield were taken from Rutland County and set into Orange County. Also, Rochester was annexed to and considered as within the county of Windsor, for the time being. It has remained for 134 years.

Here is a law granting a lottery for the purpose of building bridges over Black River and Williams River:

"Whereas it is necessary that bridges should be built over Black River in Springfield and Williams River in Rockingham, on the road from Westminster to Windsor,

"*Be it enacted, etc.*—

"That there be granted liberty to make a lottery to raise eight hundred and forty dollars ($840) on the following scheme, to wit, that said lottery consists of four thousand (4,000) tickets at one dollar ($1) each. Four thousand (4,000) prizes from $100 down to $2 were given."

An act for the observation and keeping of the first day of the week as the Sabbath or Lord's Day:

"No tradesman, artificer, laborer, or other person whatsoever shall, upon land or water, exercise a labor, business, or work of their ordinary callings, or any kind whatsoever (works of necessity or mercy only excepted), nor use any game, sport, play, or recreation on the Lord's Day or day of public fasting and Thanksgiving, on pain that every person so offending and being convicted thereof before an assistant or justice of the peace shall for every offense forfeit not exceeding a sum of ten pounds, as the nature of the case may require.

"Anyone guilty of shouting, holooing, screaming, running, riding, dancing, jumping, blowing of horns, so near a house of worship so that those who met there may be disturbed shall incur the penalty of forty (40) shillings and be whipped on the naked back, not exceeding ten stripes and not less than five.

"No person shall drive a team or droves of any kind or travel on said day (except it be on business that concerns the present war, or by some adversity they are belated and forced to lodge in the woods, wilderness, or highways the night before, and in such case to travel no farther than the nearest inn or place of shelter on that day) on penalty of forfeiting the sum not exceeding ten (10) pounds.

"No person shall convene and meet together in company or companies, in the street or elsewhere, on the evening next before or after the Lord's Day. If convicted they shall be fined three (3) pounds or sit in the stocks not to exceed two (2) hours."

An act for the ordering and disposing of transient persons:

"Any person moving into a town was looked upon by the selectmen as a 'possible charge,' so, except they obtain the consent by vote in town meeting of the inhabitants to remain in said town, they were warned to depart from said town. If they did not leave town in twenty (20) days, the selectmen applied to a justice of the peace and he issued a warrant to the sheriff or constable, who transported them to the next town toward the town where such person was last an inhabitant. The expense of moving, etc., was to be paid by the person 'so warned, if he was of ability, but if he is not of ability to be paid by said town.'"

CONNECTICUT BLUE LAWS.

Blue laws were not a fiction but actually existed. Among them are the following:

"The judges shall determine controversies without a jury.

"No one shall be a freeman or give a vote unless he be converted and a member in full communion of the churches allowed in this dominion.

"No man shall hold any office who is not sound in the faith and faithful to his dominion, and whoever gives a vote to such person shall pay a fine of one (1) pound.

"No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker, Adamite, or other heretic.

"No priest shall abide in his dominion. He shall be banished and suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by anyone without a warrant.

"No one to cross a river but with an authorized ferryman.

"No one shall run on the Sabbath Day, or walk in garden or elsewhere except reverently to and from meeting.

"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath Day.

"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting days.

"No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or saints' days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet, or jew's-harp.

"No man shall court a maid in person or by letter except he first obtains the permission of the parents; 5 pounds penalty for the first offense, 10 for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

"Married persons must live together or be imprisoned.

"Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

These were called blue laws—that is, bloody laws—because violation of them was punishable by excommunication, confiscation, fines, banishments, whippings, cutt off the ears, burning the tongue, or death.

An act of assembly, Pennsylvania, 1804:

Section 1, of such act—

"Every householder within the Commonwealth who shall permit a masquerade or masked ball to be given in his or her house, any person who shall knowingly attend or be present at any masquerade or masked ball in mask or otherwise, shall for each offense be sentenced to an imprisonment not exceeding three months, and to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than fifty dollars and to give securety to keep the peace and be of good behavior for one year."

Dancing itself was not frowned down, however.

Massachusetts established schools by law in 1642 ordering each town of fifty householders to appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him to read and write. The selectmen were required to have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors and see that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families as not to endeavor to teach their children and apprentices so much learning as to enable them perfectly to read the English tongue and obtain a knowledge of the laws. It was even provided that if parents were neglectful in the matter of education, their children might be taken from them and given to the care of mothers not so "unnatural."

The term "Feofeers" is often referred to (feefers) the people who were appointed to receive the fees.

Massachusetts, 1789. No money was appropriated for schools on account of building the meeting house.

Boston, 1790. The building erected on the hill for a pesthouse was removed into the town street for a schoolhouse. All this, however, was wholly for boys. No girls were admitted to the first tax-supported schools.

More than 150 years elapsed from the opening of the first public schools in Massachusetts before a girl was admitted.

Such education as girls received in the early days was by dame schools. (Social Life in New England, p. 17.)

Beginners learned the alphabet from a "hornbook," the name given to a single piece of paper pasted onto a slab of wood and covered with a transparent sheet of horn. The horn served to protect from the moist fingers of the child the Lord's Prayer, letters large and small, and vowels and consonant combinations. This book had a handle and was attached to the child's girdle. (Social Life in New England, p. 138.)

The yeoman in old New England was called "goodman" and his spouse was a "goodwife." The great majority of the colonists was called "goodman." Only one freeman in fourteen in Massachusetts in 1649 had a title of "Mr.," which meant that the person was a college graduate. The wife and daughter of a master of arts or a Mr. became Mistress or Mrs. Not until after 1720 was "Miss" used to indicate a young female.

TRADES OF APPRENTICES.

The term of an apprentice in most trades—blacksmith, shoemaker, doctor, even—was generally six or seven years.

In 1678, from the indenture of an apprentice:

"I promise to teach the art, trade, mistry, and science of shoemaking, and at the end of six years give the said apprentice a double apparell, one suit for Lord's Day, and one suit for the working days, neat and comely for one of his degree and calling."

The goldsmith's aprentice in 1644 had to promise to serve 12 years for "meat, drink, and apparell" only, and receive at the end of this time only 3 pounds.

Marriages: Before 1686 people were very rarely married by ministers but by magistrates.

The epithet "Pumpkin head" is explained in this way:

It originated from the "blue laws" of Connecticut, which enjoined every male to have his hair cut round by a cap. When caps were not to be had they substituted the hard shell of a pumpkin, which being put on the head every Saturday the hair is cut by the shell all around the head. As years passed on certain codes developed to govern household necessities. A book of rules for

the conduct of children was made. In the division given as table manners the following appears:

"Smell not of the meat nor put it to thy nose; turn it not the other side upward to view it upon the plate or trencher; foul not the napkin all over but at one corner only. Gnaw not bones at the table, but clean them with they knife (unless they be small ones) and hold them not with a whole hand but with two fingers. Spit not in the room but in the corner and rub it with they foot."

After the death of Washington in 1799 each citizen of the United States, by desire of Congress, wore upon his left arm for 30 days a band of crape. Women wore bows of black on their white caps.

In 1659 the General Court of Massachusetts forbade, under penalty of 5 shillings for each offense, the observation of "any such day as Christmas or the like, either by forbearing labor or feasting or any other way." After a time it was hard to enforce this law and it was repealed in 1681.

In Connecticut the laws in regard to Christmas were more rigid than in any other New England State, but the people of that State were among the first to accept the observance after all.

One of the quaint customs, if not laws, but which was as rigidly adhered to as a law, was funerals and all their attended formalities. A funeral was counted a much more important function than the wedding. Invitations were sent to all friends and relatives, and a pair of gloves to wear at the funeral were given. At the funeral of the wife of a governor over 1,000 pairs of gloves were given away. Samuel Fuller, of Plymouth, directed that his wife should mourn his departure in gloves worth 12 shillings, but gloves worth 2 shillings 6 pence were quite enough for another named in his will. At funerals of the wealthy rings were given to the relatives and persons of prominence. A certain man in about 25 years received 57 mourning rings. Dr. Samuel Buxton, of Salem, when he died at an advanced age, left to his heirs a quart tankard of mourning rings which he had received at funerals. At the rooms of the Essex Institute in Salem is a collection of mourning rings. They were prized as relics and were bequeathed from one generation to another. The parson was given a scarf of white linen as fine as could be afforded. Worn over the right shoulder, crossed under left arm, fastened with rosettes of black crape. After the funeral the scarf was made into a shirt, which the minister was supposed to wear as a memorial of the dead. The following is quoted from an address given at an "Old Home Week" occasion:

"If we imitate what is best in our ancestors, we shall build better than we know. To be as good as they were we must be a great deal better. To do as much as they did we must do a great deal more. We must live in our age and a little beyond; we must lead the way; we must face the future and press forward."

(Mrs. W. R.) Leonora R. Sturtevant,
Hartland, Vt.

"KING'S HIGHWAY" ACROSS TEXAS.

By Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, *chairman old trails State committee.*

The old King's Highway (Camino Real), known as the old San Antonio Road, is the most historical overland highway in the world. It extended west from the Red River at the present city of Natchitoches to the quaint old Spanish town of San Antonio, Tex., a distance of a thousand miles, and its

traffic passed still another 2,000 miles to the City of Mexico. This trail, lost for more than a century, is now being surveyed and relocated by the State of Texas, for which the appropriation of $5,000 was secured from the last legislature through the efforts of Col. Louis S. Wortham, a member of the Texas Legislature and the chairman of the old trails committee, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, realizing that the erection of monuments is a sacred act, and wishing to say positively our road maps are historically correct, employed a Spanish translator, Prof. W. E. Dunn, of the State university, to consult the archives. With the maps, field notes, diaries, and reports of findings prepared by him, the governor of Texas appointed Maj. V. N. Zively, July 12, 1915, to begin the work of reestablishing the road. The old trails committee has secured 100 monuments to be placed every 5 miles across the State to mark the progress of our civilization. Some give the date for the beginning of its use as a roadway, with the trading expeditions of St. Denis, of Louisiana, in 1714. No doubt the history of this trail is even far more ancient, reaching back to prehistoric times.

The surveyor is now at work with his corps of assistants, and finds the trees as a witness to the early grants, as well as the forts on the rivers, mission sites, and worn wagon ruts.

In crossing the State from the east to the southwest the route of the trail passes through or divides some 24 counties. The surveyor has already made a preliminary survey ascertaining its correct location, with the help of citizens who had traveled it during the old-time plain days, and with Prof. Dunn's maps.

As the road is surveyed, the surveyer erects a post marked "King's Highway," every 5 miles on right side of survey going west, on county boundary lines and crossroads, and the west banks of rivers.

At the request of the old trails chairman, in Texas, the regent of Louisiana appointed Miss Ella Dicks, of New Orleans, to formulate plans for marking the road from the Sabine River to Natchez, Miss.

The placing of the monuments will follow the completion of the survey.

Situated in the extreme eastern part of the State was Nacogdoches, the gateway through which the energy and the American ambition came into Texas.

In the Southwest was San Antonio, situated to guard entering Mexico from the coast or the northeast from Louisiana. In 1806 Nacogdoches had ceased to be a stopping place for travelers; it vied with its distant neighbor, San Antonio, in the quality of its social life. Some Americans had begun to come in, and travel across to San Antonio, for the village of De Bexar had grown to be a town. Everybody traveled the old San Antonio Road during the Republic days. Grandfathers and great-grandfathers alike met either at San Antonio or Nacogdoches when they had business at these points.

There are coming to light from the translations of rare old volumes accounts of the various quests that made the Texas country an object of interest long before France and Spain began contesting for this fair land. There was the quest of Gran Quivara; the Seven Hills of Aixades; the great kingdom of the Texas—all brought the Old World over here, and the strongest and the most honest of the adventurous spirits—the Anglo-American—drove them all back, step by step, along the trail of the setting sun, and with them the Indian, the buffalo, and the coyote. Shall we let their records vanish or immortalize them?

It was here along the old King's Highway our moral and political organizations begun blending the five historic elements—the Indian, the French, the Spanish, the Mexican, and the American. Hither the explorers came by the

way of Mexico, ordering the way of travel and leaving their impress upon the solid ground, upon paper. The naming of the rivers flowing from north to south was destined to play an important part in our boundary. While locating the safest ford and mountain passes a geographer lately gave as his opinion, "it was the logical route across Texas."

There is nothing vague or shadowy about this record—it is definite, romantic, glorious. Of some localities aspiring to historic renown, it is often said "that it is thought this was the scene and center of our historic past," whereas the record of the King's Highway, the old San Antonio Road, is written with definite positiveness, both on the printed page and the unconscious imprints made by the actors.

The windings of the King's Highway were determined mainly by the location of Indian villages, where the missions and presidios were placed, as an outward evidence of a political constitution, to hold the Texas country against the French and to prevent contraband trade with Mexico. This has been verified in the most direct and positive way from the archives when the land was a dark mass and its occupancy was a warlike and transitory character of people, until the monks came to labor for royalty and the divine right, and Jacheran De St. Denis, of Louisiana, the explorer, was sent to Mexico by Gov. Cadillac, of Louisiana, with a trading proposition to open an overland trade route with Mexico. This so excited the Spaniards that he was detained in prison until he agreed to lead the Spaniards to the Indian country, where they were greeted by the musical Indian name "Texas," "Texas," signifying "Friends," "Friends." The recurring struggles over the King's Highway left this beautiful land saturated by the blood of these savages, as they fled to the deeper fastnesses of the mountains when the land became inhabited.

Among the explorers who were active in this region at the time were De Leon, St. Denis, La Harpe, Aguago, Kino, Ramon, Marfi, De Meziares, and Vial. Others there were whose worth none can deny, who were active in making the history of colonial Texas, but one hesitates to follow with the lesser names.

During this time when the Spaniards were occupying and fortifying the country, was there any effective opposition against their movements? There was. The Spanish, the French, the Indians were paying their full toll in blood for the possession of this vantage way. The French harassed the Spaniards at every point they could, captured their supply trains from Mexico, attacked their outposts, and murdered their monks and commandants whenever possible, until the fortresses were completed, which marked the high tide of Spanish domination in the Southwest. These were erected along the King's Highway—El Camino Real—and made that name a familiar word in the counsels of kings and statesmen, of commanders and captains throughout the civilized world. With the Spanish cavalcade rushing across to intercept the French and drive them back, as also the traders, trappers, and gold seekers, we know of another class, bands of outcasts, thieves, robbers, murderers, and ferocious savages, who came in hordes, and of their frequent skirmishes in the open.

One hundred years afterwards the King's Highway when traveled was the scene of a very different conflict.

Now the curtain is raised on the American, Philip Nolan, friend and associate of Thomas Jefferson in 1797, but owing to his untimely death his dream was not realized. The Spanish soldiers swept the country, venting their wrath not alone upon men, but also upon the helpless women and children. At Natchez, Miss., in the meantime the citizens were displeased with the action of the United States Government in agreeing to give up all claims to Texas if Spain would sell to her Florida, and organized an expedition to invade Texas, with Dr. James Long as leader.

Arriving at Nacogdoches with 300 men they declared Texas a free republic, and this record adds luster to the history of our State. In August, 1806, with a force of hardy fighters of unquestioned courage, Gen. Wilkerson, of the United States Army, who had come from New Orleans up to Natchitoches, La., marched his army to the east bank of the Sabine River on the King's Highway, and camped. Gen. Herrera, commanding the Spanish troops, with Cordero, marched in with 1,200 men at his back and camped on the west bank of the river, just opposite. All was in readiness for the battle to resist the siege, but in the hush of night, in secret council, the affair was peacefully settled.

During the years of 1821 to 1836 we behold Mexico defining its colonization grants by boundary and limitations of its rivers, with the old San Antonio Road figuring in the act. Stephen F. Austin was given permission to settle 300 families in Texas. The Viceroy of Mexico sent Don Erasmus Seguin from Mexico with Austin to explore the country and select a place for his colony. He selected lands between the San Jacinto and Lavacca Rivers, embracing the territory south of the Old San Antonio Road, the first permanent settlement of Americans in Texas. The surveyor now at work reports the trees stand as a witness to this grant. There appeared other colonists on the horizon from the eastward, and as the numbers increased, men's eyes turned again to the advantageousness of central Texas. The road still maintained its prestige in the boundaries of grants as Mexico parceled it out. The savage conflicts which repeatedly occurred with the colonists are remarkable illustrations of the times. Says one writer: "Children were born in these mover camps," and another, "and the dead were buried by the roadside."

The history of this highway has never been written, and it would make one of the most interesting chapters in American history.

It was here at the coming of the Americans. It was traveled by the Spaniards after Spain had taken possession of the country, placing it under military and religious rule, by establishing missions and presidios close to the French boundary at Nathitoches, La., on the Red River. Here was located the capital of the Texas Province at Adae Mission, 14 miles west of Natchitoches, now Robelin, La. Then the road was traveled in the conquest of the country, from 1716 to 1772, when the capital was removed to San Antonio, and there it remained until 1836.

When Mexico opened its lands to American colonization this old road, which was the Royal Road (Camino Real) across Texas, was defined as the northern boundary of those Emprasario grants lying south of the road; likewise the southern boundary of those lying north of the road.

This road is not found in books on historic highways of America or the Trail Markers' Series. Why? The reason is simply this: We have neglected our own history.

It is the object of the Daughters of the American Revolution to encourage the study of the history of Texas. The people are being aroused as they have never been before to the needs of education. They propose to educate them to the last boy and girl. To reach the masses we must create in them an intelligent interest in their surroundings and in their history of memorials, that their children's children might ask, "What mean these stones?"

It is said education makes us public spirited, so that we can look out upon the world and see something else besides dollars and cents. This is the line of work the D. A. R. old trails committee is undertaking. They believe man requires something else besides doing things. He requires inspiration; a certain high standard of purpose that looks beyond selfish interest and personal needs. This is where the education by the perpetuation of our Royal Road has a bearing on our purpose in life.

SARAH LIVINGSTON, COUNTESS OF STIRLING.

Lady Stirling Chapter, of Seattle, Wash., has secured the following account of Lady Stirling, written by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, great-great-granddaughter of Lady Stirling:

Sarah Livingston was the sixth child and eldest daughter of Philip Livingston, second lord of the manor, and Katharine Van Brugh, daughter of Peter Van Brugh, of Albany, who had married on November 2, 1688, Sarah Schuyler, daughter of Hendrick Schuyler. Philip Livingston was born in Albany, 1686, and died February, 1749. He was the eldest son of Robert, the first lord of the manor, who came to America from Holland after the death of his father, the Rev. John Livingston, a nonconformist Scotch clergyman, who had fled to the Netherlands and there married Barbara Fleming.

Philip Livingston, second lord of the manor, married Alida Schuyler, daughter of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, and widow of the Rev. Nicholas Van Rensselaer.

The future Countess of Stirling, Sarah Livingston, was born December, 1725. She was not a handsome girl, but fine looking and well bred. She was more than usually accomplished for the time and country, speaking French, Dutch, and English. She was a beautiful seamstress, could spin and weave, superintend a household, dance, paint in oils, etc.

Mr. Livingston and his wife and children spent their winters in New York, while the summers were spent at the old manor on the Hudson River. In those days a yacht was a necessary part of a gentleman's establishment, and the voyage up and down the river, which sometimes took a week, was a semi-yearly pleasure looked forward to with gusto by the children of the lord of the manor. The family of Mr. James Alexander lived near that of Mr. Livingston in town. He was a member of His Majesty's council for both New York and New Jersey, and was one of the most prominent men of the day. It was well known that he was presumptive heir to the earldom of Stirling, but Henry, his cousin, was at the time alive.

The two families were very intimate, so while the elders had their nightly games of whist in each others' parlors, the younger members of the family played "blind man's buff," and such games through the spacious halls. The result of this was that on November 3, 1739, Peter Van Brugh Livingston (Sarah's elder brother) married Mary Alexander, and nine years afterwards her brother, William Alexander, married her young sister-in-law.

I have a letter written by James Alexander to Philip Livingston, formally asking permission for his son William to make his addresses to Miss Sarah, for although the two fathers met daily, the alliance of the two families was deemed of enough importance to make a formal demand for the lady's hand, and required a stilted reply, which was forwarded the next morning early by Mr. Livingston, in which he said, "it is agreeable to me and my wife that your son William makes his addresses to her. We are pleased that his inclinations are approved by you, etc., etc." Preparations were accordingly made for the marriage. William Alexander became a partner of his brothers-in-law, Peter V. B. Livingston and Richard Peters, of Philadelphia. They supplied the troops with all necessaries during the campaign of Gen. Braddock, making immense sums of money.

The New York records show that a marriage license was granted to William Alexander and Sarah Livingston February 29, 1748, and they were married in the old Dutch church March 1, before a large gathering of the two families and the numerous friends who lived in the town.

There were three children by this marriage: Mary, who married Robert Watts, and who has numerous descendants; Philip Livingston Alexander, who died in infancy, while his father was in Albany as aide to Gen. Shirley, and Catherine, born in New York, 1753, and married at Easkingridge in the presence of Gen. Washington, who in the absence of her father, who was on active duty with the Army, gave the bride away to Col. William Duer, an Englishman who had bought lands near Albany in order to settle in the new country.

In 1756 Maj. Alexander, who was a member of His Majesty's council both in New York and New Jersey, accompanied Gen. Shirley to England, and while there claimed the title of Earl of Stirling to which he had fallen heir on the death of his cousin and of his own father. He took his seat and voted in the Scotch Parliament after his claims to the title had been established, and henceforth his wife was always called by his new title.

Lord Stirling returned to this country just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. His wife, with the other women of the day, drew upon all her housewifely accomplishments to better the condition of the common soldiers and clothe them properly. Her fingers were never idle. Besides knitting stockings for her own family, she provided them for the men who had enlisted in her husband's regiment, and furnished the cloth for their uniforms from her own looms. They were dubbed "The Jersey Blues" from the color of their coats and stockings.

During the terrible time of 1777–78, while the troops were at Valley Forge, Lady Stirling joined her husband, who was then major general, and lived in his hut close to that of Mrs. Washington. With the great general's wife and the other ladies who were in camp with their husbands, Lady Stirling organized a society for making comforts for the suffering men, and doing what they could nurse and cheer them under their terrible hardships.

When the war ended, Lady Stirling was among the group of distinguished women who welcomed Gen. Washington and the conquering Army to the newly evacuated city of New York. Her Ladyship was looking forward joyfully to the home life she promised herself with her gallant husband, but he died very suddenly of an attack of gout, in Albany, where he had gone on business, January 15, 1783, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, and was buried in the Livingston vault in that city.

Gen. Washington's letter addressed to the Countess of Stirling condoling with her on the loss of her husband was published in the life of Lord Stirling, page 259.

The rest of Lady Stirling's life was passed quietly with her daughters in New York, surviving her husband 22 years. She was buried in the Alexander vault at the southwest corner of Trinity Church, and her coffin plate is in my possession. The inscription gives the date of her death as being March 30, 1805, aged 79 years and 4 months.

INDEX.

A. Page.

Abbott, Mrs. Charles Clemence 13
Aberdeen, Lady 73
Abiel Fellows Chapter, Michigan 91, 143, 221, 230
Abigail Chamberlain Whipple Chapter, Maine 246
Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter, District of Columbia 139, 217
Abigail Phelps Chapter, Connecticut 240
Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, Massachusetts 241
Abigail Webster Chapter, New Hampshire 178, 212, 223, 250
Abigail Whitman Chapter, Maine 220
Abraham Lincoln Chapter, Illinois 208
Academic training for foreigners 168
Act of incorporation 11
Adams, Mr. W. I. Lincoln, address by 29
Address by—
  Dr. James J. McCabe 30
  Mrs. John Hays Hammond 26
  Hon. Newell B. Woodworth 27
  Mr. W. I. Lincoln Adams 29
  Mrs. William Cumming Story 23
  President Woodrow Wilson 22
Adirondack Chapter, New York 234
Agnes Pruyn Chapman Chapter, Indiana 228
Agnes Woodson Chapter, Texas 187, 235
Agwrondougwas Chapter, New York 224
Ah-dah-wa-gam Chapter, Wisconsin 150, 187, 239
Albert Lea Chapter, Minnesota 196
Aldridge, Mrs. Lura E 70
Alexander Doniphan Chapter, Missouri 222
Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Indiana 85
Alexander, Mrs. Thomas 11
Algonquin Chapter, Michigan 210, 221, 230
Allagewe Chapter, Pennsylvania 200
Alleghany Chapter, Virginia 120
Allegiance, pledge of 173
Aloha Chapter, Hawaii 77, 161, 218, 228
Amendment to constitution 75
American child, education in patriotism of the 183
American soldiers, work for 243
Ammon, Mrs. Samuel A 253
Andrew Carruthers Chapter, Texas 201, 251

Page.
Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, Illinois 208
Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, Massachusetts 221
Anne Arundel Chapter, Maryland 142, 210
Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, Michigan 202, 238, 241, 244
Anne Haynes Chapter, Missouri 242
Anne Helm Chapter, Missouri 231
Anne Warner Bailey Chapter, Connecticut 124, 206, 237, 249
Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Indiana 185, 228
Ann Story Chapter, Vermont 201
Anthony Wayne Chapter, Minnesota 144, 202, 222, 230
Arapahoe Chapter, Colorado 216, 227
Ashenfelter, Mrs. Singleton M 15
Ashuelot Chapter, New Hampshire 145, 233
Asquamchumauke Chapter, New Hampshire 95, 212
Astenrogen Chapter, New York 234, 242
Atlanta Chapter, Georgia 193
Attleboro Chapter, Massachusetts 185, 230
Augsbury, Mrs. Willard S 14, 42
Augusta Chapter, Georgia 126, 184
Aull, Mrs. Charles H 15
Aurantia Chapter, California 216
Austin, Mrs. Isabel Q 70

B.

Bahnsen, Mrs. Frank W 14
Baird, Mrs. G. W 253
Balliet Chapter, Iowa 219, 246
Baltimore Chapter, Maryland 195, 250
Barlow, Miss Catherine B 14, 45
Barnard, Mrs. Nannie Truxton 69
Barton, Clara 11
Memorial to 74, 189
Bates, Mrs. Theodore C 16
Battle Creek Chapter, Michigan 91, 250
Battle Pass Chapter, New York 224
Baxter, Mrs. George W 16
Bayless, Mrs. John S 14
Beacon Hill Chapter, Iowa 229
Beck, Mrs. Henry A 14
Bellefontaine Chapter, Ohio 98, 187
Bellefonte Chapter, Pennsylvania 239
Benjamin Mills Chapter, Illinois 109
Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter, Wisconsin 243, 244
Berks County Chapter, Pennsylvania 147
Bernard Romans Chapter, Mississippi 222, 231
Betsy Ross Chapter, Massachusetts 241
Betty Allen Chapter, Massachusetts 241
Betty Bonney Chapter, Kansas 219
Betty Martin Chapter, Texas 239
Betty Washington Chapter, Kansas 219
Biddeford, Maine, tercentenary of 290
Bigelow, Mrs. Alexander T 14
Bissell, Mrs. Charles H 14
Blackburn, Mrs. Charles A 15
Blackburn, Miss Jeanie Daviess 15

Page.
Blodgett, Mrs. Delos A. 39, 66
Blount, Mrs. Henry 11
Board of management, Children of the American Revolution 253
Board of management, national 13
Books, presentation of 247
Bosley, Mrs. Arthur Lee 15
Boudinot Chapter, New Jersey 223
Bowden, Mrs. Edmund 16
Bowling Green Chapter, Missouri 222, 231
Boyle, Mrs. William C 13, 32
Boynton, Mrs. Henry V 11, 16
Bradford Chapter, Pennsylvania 99
Brannon, Mrs. Lina 16
Brant, Mrs. Austin C 15
Brattleboro Chapter, Vermont 244
Breckenridge, Mrs. Clifton R 11
Brookmire, Mrs. J. H 69
Brow, Mrs. Charles L 69
Brown, Mrs. 69
Brown, Mrs. Charles W 253
Brumbaugh, Mrs. G. M 253
Buckner, Mrs. Simon B 11
Buel, Mrs. John Laidlaw 14
Buffalo Chapter, New York 203
Buford Chapter, West Virginia 149, 226
Buildings, historic, attention given 123–137
Bullock, Miss Florence G 15
Bunker Hill Chapter, Massachusetts 142
Buntin Chapter, New Hampshire 250
Burrows, Mrs. Julius C 11, 14
Memorial services for 66
Bushnell, Mrs. Drayton W 16
Butterworth, Mrs. William 65

C.

Cabell, Mrs. William D 11, 16
Cabrillo Chapter, California 102
Cache La Poudre Chapter, Colorado 192
Calhoun, Mrs. Fred H. H 15
California Chapter, California 138, 216
Campbell, Mrs. James H., report of committee on the histories of governmental and corporate seals and arms 55
Camp Middlebrook Chapter, New Jersey 132, 202, 250
Canonsburg Chapter, Pennsylvania 226
Capron, Mrs. Caroline M 70
Captain Basil Gaither Chapter, Arkansas 216, 247
Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter, Nebraska 232
Captain George Webb Chapter, Massachusetts 113
Captain Israel Harris Chapter, New York 165
Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, Kansas 249
Captain John Joslin Chapter, Massachusetts 142, 221
Captain Richard Somers Chapter, Minnesota 115
Carey, Mrs. John N 66
Carolina Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana 110, 162, 208
Carruth, Mrs. M. W 14

Page.
Catawba Chapter, South Carolina..... 147, 201
Cateechee Chapter, South Carolina..... 148, 187
Chair presented to president general..... 75
Chandler, Mrs. Harry L..... 14
Chaplain general, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood..... 13
Chaplain, National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Charles W. Brown..... 253
Chapman, Mrs. Wilford G..... 15
Chapter property..... 248
Charity and philanthropy..... 215–227
Charity Cook Chapter, Michigan..... 91, 143, 221, 238, 292
Charity officer, national, Mrs. Joseph A. Enslow..... 63
Che-mek-e-ta Chapter, Oregon..... 225
Cherokee Chapter, Alabama..... 215
Chicago Chapter, Illinois..... 175, 237
Children and Sons of the Republic..... 169
Children of the American Revolution, National Society of the, report of..... 253
Children of the American Revolution, Committee of, report of..... 253
Children, welfare of women and..... 184
Chinkchewunska Chapter, New Jersey..... 242
Christiana Musser Chapter, Iowa..... 191
Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio..... 175
Civics..... 227
Clark, Mrs. A. Howard..... 11, 16
Clark, Rev. John Britton..... 31
Clarke, Mrs. Arthur E..... 11
Cleveland, Grover..... 12
Clinton Chapter, Iowa..... 185, 229
Clock Reel Chapter, Iowa..... 191
Cobbs, Mrs. John Lewis..... 14
Collier, Mrs. David A..... 14
Colonel Andrew Lynn Chapter, Pennsylvania..... 134
Colonel Arthur Erwin Chapter, Florida..... 218
Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, West Virginia..... 122, 137
Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, Maine..... 128
Colonel George Croghan Chapter, Ohio..... 200, 235, 250
Colonel Israel Angell Chapter, New York..... 224
Colonel John Evans Chapter, West Virginia..... 226
Colonel Jonathan Bayard Smith Chapter, Ohio..... 187, 225
Colonel Marinus Willett Chapter, New York..... 132
Colonel Martin Pickett Chapter, Arkansas..... 138, 205, 216
Colonel Thomas Gardner Chapter, Massachusetts..... 221
Colonel Thomas McCrory Chapter, Tennessee..... 148, 201, 235
Colonel Thomas Reynolds Chapter, New Jersey..... 233
Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Massachusetts..... 91, 129, 250
Colonel William Candler Chapter, Georgia..... 139, 207
Colonial Daughters Chapter, Maine..... 220
Colonial laws..... 305
Colorado Chapter, Colorado..... 124, 216, 245
Columbia Chapter, District of Columbia..... 105
Columbian Chapter, Missouri..... 242
Columbus Chapter, Ohio..... 165, 175, 225
Comfort Woods Chapter, Texas..... 201
Committee, finance, report of..... 47

Page.
Committee of the Children of the American Revolution, report of..... 253
Committee on—
The Great Seal of the United States, report of..... 57
Histories of governmental and corporate seals and arms, report of..... 55
Insignia, report of..... 62
Legislation..... 53
Memorial Continental Hall, report of..... 49
Memorial Highway to Mount Vernon, report of..... 54
National University, report of..... 64
Reciprocity, report of..... 62
Statistics, report of..... 63
Commodore Perry Chapter, Tennessee..... 244
Congress, Continental, the Twenty-fifth 21
Constitution, amendment to..... 75
Constitution Chapter, District of Columbia..... 217, 228
Continental Chapter, New Jersey..... 223
Continental Congress, Twenty-fifth..... 21
Cooch's Bridge Chapter, Delaware..... 104
Cook, Mrs. Anthony Wayne..... 15, 62
Cooper County Chapter, Missouri..... 211
Coosuck Chapter, New Hampshire..... 246
Cora Stickney Harper Chapter, Florida..... 207
Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter, Indiana..... 208
Corresponding secretary general, Mrs. Julius C. Burrows..... 14
Corresponding secretary general, report of..... 39
Corresponding secretary, National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. G. M. Brumbaugh..... 253
Countess of Stirling, Sarah Livingston..... 313
Covina Chapter, California..... 206
Crosby, Mrs. William H..... 13
Crowell, Miss Emma L..... 15
Cumberland Chapter, Tennessee..... 251
Cummins, Mrs. Albert B..... 253
Curator general, Miss Catherine B. Barlow..... 14
Report of..... 45
Curtis, Miss Catherine E..... 253
Custis, Mrs. J. B. G..... 253

D.

Daniel Boone Chapter, Iowa..... 219
Daniel Davisson Chapter, West Virginia..... 122, 150
Daniel Morgan Chapter, South Carolina..... 99
Daniels, Mrs. Josephus..... 74
Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Minnesota..... 242
David Reese Chapter, Mississippi..... 186
David Williams Chapter, North Carolina..... 98, 200, 212
Davis, Mrs. Charles R..... 13, 53
Davis, Mrs. Frederick S..... 15
Davis, Mrs. Samuel Preston..... 14
Deane Winthrop Chapter, Massachusetts..... 129, 143, 241
Dearborn, Mrs. Joseph, report of committee on reciprocity..... 62
Deborah Champion Chapter, New York..... 224
Deborah Sampson Chapter, Massachusetts..... 241
Declaration of Independence, distribution of..... 246
Defense, vote in favor of national..... 74

Page.
Delafield, Mrs. Willace 16
Delaware City Chapter, Ohio 146, 225
Denniston, Miss Eliza O 253
Denver Chapter, Colorado 138, 192, 217
Desha, Mary 11
De Soto Chapter, Florida 228, 249
Devereux, Maria 11
Dinwiddie, Mrs. John Lee 13
Director general in charge of report to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Edward Orton, jr 14
Distaff Chapter, Minnesota 222
Dixon Chapter, Illinois 249
Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia 139
Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Ohio 212
Donegal Chapter, Pennsylvania 200, 226
Donnell, Miss Emma A 14
Dorothy Quincy Chapter, Illinois 228
Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Massachusetts 195
Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Connecticut 178, 217
Dorothy Walton Chapter, Georgia 218, 228
Dorsey, Miss Ella Loraine 66, 71
Dorsey, Miss Hester L 74
Dover-Foxcroft Chapter, Maine 191
Drake, Mrs. Helen Marr B 15
Draper, Mrs. Amos G 66
Du Bois Chapter, Pennsylvania 246

E.

Eagle Rock Chapter, New Jersey 145
Education of the southern mountaineer 179
Education, patriotic 167–184
El Camino Real Chapter, California 102
Election of officers 65
Elgin Chapter, Illinois 218
Elijah Gove Chapter, Nebraska 212
Eliot, Mrs. Samuel 11
Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Missouri 92, 130, 186, 197, 242
Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, District of Columbia 240
Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Kentucky 111, 219, 246, 249
Elizabeth Portner Putnam Chapter, Connecticut 237
Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Iowa 141, 162, 209, 241
Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton Chapter, Michigan 202, 221
Elizabeth Zane Chapter, West Virginia 226
Emily Virginia Mason Chapter, Michigan 221
Emporia Chapter, Kansas 219
Enid Chapter, Oklahoma 225
Enslow, Mrs. Joseph A., national charity officer 63
Eschscholtzia Chapter, California 102
Esperanza Chapter, California 206
Esther Lowery Chapter, Kansas 229, 249
Esther Stanley Chapter, Connecticut 138
Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Connecticut 124, 246
Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Maine 112, 241
Eunice Sterling Chapter, Kansas 219
Eve Lear Chapter, Connecticut 138, 192, 217
Exeter Chapter, New Hampshire 95

F.

Page.
Fairfax County Chapter, Virginia 106, 203, 236
Fair Forest Chapter, South Carolina 100, 148, 235
Falls Church Chapter, Virginia 106, 148
Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Connecticut 206, 249
Farina Chapter, Illinois 237
Field, Mrs. Stephen J 11
Filipino girls' scholarship fund 178
Finances 36–39
Finance committee, report of 47
Finley, Mrs. David E 253
Fisher, Mrs. Parks 16
Flag House Chapter, Pennsylvania 147
Flag, Illinois State 157
Flag, work connected with the 150–166
Foreign children, miscellaneous work for 177
Foreigners, lectures to 167
Foreign relief work 240
Fort Antes Chapter, Pennsylvania 147, 235
Fort Armstrong Chapter, Illinois 218, 240
Fort Atkinson Chapter, Wisconsin 122, 239
Fort Caspar Chapter, Wyoming 236
Fort Dobbs Chapter, North Carolina 146, 250
Fort Early Chapter, Georgia 107, 140, 184
Fort Findlay Chapter, Ohio 212
Fort Green Chapter, New York 199
Fort Kearney Chapter, Nebraska 198
Fort Larned Chapter, Kansas 219
Fort MacArthur Chapter, Ohio 98
Fort McIntosh Chapter, Pennsylvania 118, 226
Fort Massachusetts Chapter, Massachusetts 241, 250
Fort Rensselaer Chapter, New York 97. 145, 186, 224
Foster, Mrs. John W 11, 16
Foster, Mrs. Sheppard W 13
Fox, Mrs. Andrew Fuller 15
Framingham Chapter, Massachusetts 195, 221, 230
Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Maine 220
Francis Marion Chapter, Alabama 215
Francis Vego Chapter, Indiana 127
Frankfort Chapter, Kentucky 87, 141, 220
Franklin, Mrs. Thomas 15
Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Connecticut 227, 243

G.

Gan-e-o-di-ya Chapter, New York 97, 116, 145, 242
Gaspee Chapter, Rhode Island 235
Gedney, Mrs. George W 15, 66
Geer, Mrs. Augusta Danforth 16
General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, Massachusetts 250
General Davie Chapter, North Carolina 146, 234
General Edward Hand Chapter, Kansas 141, 195
General Francis Marion Chapter, Indiana 154, 155, 162, 194, 218
General Henry Dearborn Chapter, Illinois 161
General Israel Putnam Chapter, Massachusetts 195

Page.
General James Cox Chapter, Indiana 185, 218
General James Jackson Chapter, Georgia 140
General John Stark Chapter, Illinois 140
General Joseph Badger Chapter, Massachusetts 221
General Knox Chapter, Maine 128, 249
General Lewis Morris Chapter, Vermont 136, 148
General Marion Chapter, Colorado 103, 206
General Nathanael Greene Chapter, Rhode Island 120, 147, 250
General Richard Montgomery Chapter, New York 245
General Richardson Chapter, Michigan 114, 143
General Thomas Mifflin Chapter, Pennsylvania 226
George Clymer Chapter, Pennsylvania 118, 235, 239
Gielow, Mrs. Martha S 73
Gifts 245
Girl home makers 173
Glore, Mrs. Walter S 15
Goldsby, Mrs. Agnes Winston 70
Goode, Mrs. G. Browne 11
Goode, Mrs. Rhett 13
Goodloe, Mrs. Hallum W 16
Gouverneur Morris Chapter, New York 234
Governor John Milledge Chapter, Georgia 127, 193, 207, 218, 228, 246
Governor William Paca Chapter, Maryland 112
Graves of soldiers of the Revolution 83
Graves of soldiers of the Revolution located (alphabetical list) 257
Great Seal of the United States, report of committee on the 57
Greely, Mrs. A. W 11
Green Mountain Chapter, Vermont 148, 236
Green, Mrs. Samuel McKnight 13
Greenawalt, Mrs. Frank Foster 14
Greenwich Tea Burning Chapter, New Jersey 199, 233
Greysolon Du Lhut Chapter, Minnesota 242
Guernsey, Mrs. George Thatcher 14
Gulick, Dr. Sidney L 74
Guppy, Miss Maria Ruth 15

H.

Haddonfield Chapter, New Jersey 145
Hagan, Mrs. Hugh 11
Hail, Mrs. J. D 15
Hall, Mrs. George C 14
Hall, Mrs. Lucius Endicott 16
Hamilton, Mrs. Kent 13
Hamlin, Mrs. Teunis S 11
Hammond, Mrs. John Hays, address by 26
Hands Cove Chapter, Vermont 251
Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, Connecticut 240
Hannah Goddard Chapter, Massachusetts 241
Hannah Hull Chapter, Missouri 93, 222, 231
Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter, Michigan 113
Hannah Morrill Whitcher Chapter, Missouri 238
Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter, Michigan 230
Hannah Weston Chapter, Maine 89
Hannibal Chapter, Missouri 174
Hardy, Mrs. Sallie Marshall 71

Page.
Hardy, Miss Stella Pickett 14
Harper, Mrs. Alexander O 14
Harris, Mrs. Edward Lansing 15
Harrisburg Chapter, Pennsylvania 235
Harvey, Mrs. William 14
Havana Chapter, Cuba 139, 160
Hazen, Mrs. Perley 16
Hebard, Miss Grace Raymond 16
Hendrick Hudson Chapter, New York 224
Henry County Chapter, Missouri 130, 144, 211, 222, 231
Henry Dodge Chapter, Wisconsin 226
Henry Downs Chapter, Texas 236
Henry Laurens Chapter, South Carolina 100
Henry, Mrs. William Wirt 11
Hetuck Chapter, Ohio 225
Heustis, Mrs. Bertha Lincoln 26
Historian general, Mrs. William S. Augsbury 14
Report of 42
Historical investigations, local 137–150
Historic buildings, attention given 123–137
Historic spots, marking 101–123
Hobkirk Hill Chapter, South Carolina 251
Hodge, Mrs. Orlando J 69
Hogg, Mrs. N. B 11
Hollywood Chapter, California 216
Home makers, girl 173
Honorary officers 16
Hooper, Miss M. N 253
Howard County Chapter, Missouri 231
Howard, Mrs. E. S. W 253
Howe, Mrs. Will Bernard 15
Howell, Mrs. Harold R 65
Hubbard, Mrs. Adolphus S 11
Hull, Mrs. J. A. T 11
Hume, Mrs. John P 16
Humphrey, Miss Neida 27
Huntington Chapter, Indiana 140, 229
Hussey, Mrs. R 69

I.

Idaho-Pocahontas Chapter, Idaho 207
Iglehart, Mrs. James D 73
Illinois State Flag 157
Incorporation, act of 11
Independence Bell Chapter, District of Columbia 105, 240, 243
Independence-Pioneer Chapter, Missouri 144, 222
Insignia, report of committee on 62
Irondequoit Chapter, New York 132
Iroquois Chapter, New York 234

J.

Jackson Madison Chapter, Tennessee 244
Jacksonville Chapter, Florida 139, 184
Jacques Laramie Chapter, Wyoming 192, 215
James Bate Chapter, Arkansas 216

Page.
Jamison, Mrs. Samuel W. 13, 71
Jane Campbell Chapter, South Carolina 120, 226, 251
Jane Douglas Chapter, Texas 236
Janesville Chapter, Wisconsin 227, 236
Janet Montgomery Chapter, Maryland 90, 107, 112
Janin, Mrs. V. B 253
Jean Espy Chapter, Iowa 209
Jean Nicolet Chapter, Wisconsin 101, 137, 150
Jefferson Chapter, Missouri 144, 222, 247
Jemima Johnson Chapter, Kentucky 141, 210
Jenkins, Mrs. George O 15
Jersey Blue Chapter, New Jersey 131, 233
John Bell Chapter, Wisconsin 187
John Cochran Chapter, Maine 112
John Espy Chapter, Iowa 243
John Fitch Chapter, Kentucky 141, 229
John Hall Chapter, District of Columbia 105
John Hancock Chapter, Massachusetts 221
John Kendrick Chapter, Washington 226
John Lindsay Chapter, District of Columbia 193, 217, 240
John Paul Chapter, Indiana 140, 209, 229
John Paul Jones Chapter, Massachusetts 221
John Reily Chapter, Ohio 117, 235
John Sevier Chapter, Tennessee 187
John Stanton Chapter, Iowa 191
John Stark Chapter, Illinois 109
Johnston, Mrs. Robert J 14
Johnstown Chapter, New York 132
Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Ohio 212, 235
Jonathan True Chapter, Maine 185
Jones, Mrs. Harvey E 70
Joseph Habersham Chapter, Georgia 218, 228, 249
Joseph Ligon Chapter, Texas 226
Joseph McDonald Chapter, Alabama 205
Judea Chapter, Connecticut 227

K.

Kanawha Valley Chapter, West Virginia 122
Kanestio Valley Chapter, New York 145
Kansas City Chapter, Missouri 144
Kayendatsyona Chapter, New York 224
Keater, Mrs. Edward B 16
Keim, Mrs. DeB. Randolph 11
Kelly, Mrs. Charles E 16
Kennebec Chapter, Maine 112, 142, 229, 250
Kenosha Chapter, Wisconsin 243
Ketewamoke Chapter, New York 145, 224
Kewanee Chapter, Illinois 228
Kiene, Mrs. L. L 14
Kik-tha-we-nund Chapter, Indiana 202, 247
"King's Highway" across Texas, by Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell 309
King's Highway Chapter, Missouri 211
Kings Mountain Messenger Chapter, Tennessee 235
Kinney, Mrs. Sara T 16

Page.
Knott, Mrs. A. Leo 11
Knox, Gen. Henry, memorial to 75
Kokosing Chapter, Ohio 200
Koussinoe Chapter, Maine 185

L.

Laclede Chapter, Missouri 244
La Crosse Chapter, Wisconsin 137, 239
Lady Stirling Chapter, Washington 120, 149, 313
La Fayette's last visit to America 295
Lafayette Lexington Chapter, Missouri 223
La Guida (patriotic guidebook for foreigners) 167
Lake Chapter, Iowa 110, 245
Lake City Chapter, Minnesota 144
Lake Dunmore Chapter, Vermont 136
Lake St. Catherine Chapter, Vermont 120
Land purchase, authorization of 74
Lane, Mrs. Alvin V 13, 66
Lansing Chapter, Michigan 91, 241
Lansing, Mrs. Robert, report of committee on Memorial Continental Hall 49
Lawrence Chapter, Pennsylvania 239
Laws, Colonial 305
Leary, Mrs. Eliza Ferry 13
Lectures to foreigners 167
Lee, Elizabeth Blair 11
Legislation, committee on 53
Lexington Chapter, Massachusetts 241
Liberty Chapter, New Hampshire 186, 223
Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania 135
Librarian general, Mrs. George M. Sternberg 14
  Report of 43
Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Alabama 227
Lindsay, Mrs. William 16
Linn Chapter, Oregon 242
Livingston Manor Chapter, District of Columbia 105, 217
Livingston, Sarah, Countess of Stirling 313
Lobingier, Mrs. Charles S 16
Local historical investigations 137–150
Lockwood, Mrs. Mary S 11, 13, 16
Logan Whitley Chapter, Kentucky 112
Longley, Mrs. Charles E 15
Lord, Mrs. Waldo 75
Lothrop, Mrs. Daniel 253
Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Michigan 92, 230, 241
Lovett, Mrs. John W 69
Lowville Chapter, New York 145, 224
Loyalty Chapter, Louisiana 185, 246
Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, Michigan 143, 163, 185, 219, 230
Lucy Fletcher Chapter, Vermont 148
Lucy Holcombe Chapter, District of Columbia 106
Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter, Michigan 163
Ludington Chapter, Michigan 163
Lycoming Chapter, Pennsylvania 147
Lyman Hall Chapter, Georgia 193, 237
Lynch, Mrs. John C 14

M.

	Page.
McAllister, Louise Ward	11
McCabe, Dr. James J., address by	30
McColl, Mrs. Hugh L.	15
McDuffee, Miss Alice Louise	15
McElroy, Miss Katherine S.	14
McKee, Mrs. James S.	16
McLean, Mrs. Donald	16
Death of	19
Memorial to	188
McMillan, Mrs. James	11
MacDonald, Mrs. Marshall	11
Magazine, Daughters of the American Revolution, report on	48
Magruder Chapter, District of Columbia	84, 126
Mahoning Chapter, Ohio	176
Mahwenawasigh Chapter, New York	133
Maine memorial tablets	190
Major Benjamin Bosworth Chapter, New York	97, 224
Major Isaac Sadler Chapter, Nebraska	199, 232
Major L'Enfant Chapter, District of Columbia	217
Major Molly Chapter, Missouri	144
Major William Thomas Chapter, Maryland	113, 128
Management, board of, Children of the American Revolution	253
Management, national board of	13
Manitou Chapter, Indiana	229
Manning, Mrs. Daniel	16
Manor House Chapter, District of Columbia	192
Marcia Burns Chapter, District of Columbia	106
Marcus Whitman Chapter, Washington	137
Margaret Holmes Chapter, Nebraska	232
Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Virginia	239, 248
Marie Therese Cadillac Chapter, Michigan	186, 222, 241
Marietta Chapter, Ohio	146
Marion Chapter, Arkansas	178
Marking historic spots	101–123
Marshall Chapter, Missouri	186, 231, 238
Marshalltown Chapter, Iowa	219
Martha Baker Thurman Chapter, Arkansas	138, 184, 216
Martha Board Chapter, Illinois	228
Martha Washington Chapter, District of Columbia	106
Martha Washington Chapter, Iowa	219
Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Massachusetts	143
Mary Ball Chapter, Washington	121, 236
Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Connecticut	237
Mary Desha Chapter, District of Columbia	106
Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Arkansas	138, 216, 227
Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter, Maine	142
Maryland Line Chapter, Maryland	142
Mary Little Deere Chapter, Illinois	183
Mary Marion Chapter, Iowa	191, 219
Mary Marshall Chapter, Michigan	222, 238
Mary Mattoon Chapter, Massachusetts	196, 230
Mary Melrose Chapter, Iowa	249
Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Indiana	86
Mary Silliman Chapter, Connecticut	138, 206

Page.
Mary Stanley Chapter, Ohio 146
Maryville Chapter, Missouri 164, 231
Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia 106, 139
Mary Washington Chapter, Ohio 225
Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York 116
Massanutton Chapter, Virginia 149, 247
Mathes, Mrs. Mildred S 16
Matthew Thornton Chapter, New Hampshire 116, 250
Maupin, Mrs. J. F 16, 66
Melzingah Chapter, New York 224
Memorial Continental Hall, report of committee on 49
Memorial Day, observance of 188
Memorial highway to Mount Vernon, report of committee on 54
Memorial services 66
Memorials 188
Memorials to individuals 192
Memorial to Mrs. Donald McLean 188
Mercy Warren Chapter, Massachusetts 91
Miami Chapter, Ohio 238
Milford Chapter, New Hampshire 116, 223, 242
Miller, Mrs. Lee Charles 16
Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin 150, 243, 251
Minor, Mrs. George Maynard 13, 65
Mirsia, Mrs. James I 69
Missouri Chapter, Missouri 231
Missouri Pioneers Chapter, Missouri 93
Mobile Chapter, Alabama 184, 227, 246
Molly Varnum Chapter, Massachusetts 129, 188, 230
Mondell, Mrs. Frank 253
Monroe Chapter, New York 155, 165
Monte Vista Chapter, Colorado 217
Montrose Chapter, Pennsylvania 119
Moody, Mrs. Edmund P 13
Moore, Mrs. Snowden Hall 15
Morehart, Mrs. William H 15
Morely, Mrs. Edward A 15
Morrison, Mrs. Theodore S 15
Morristown Chapter, New Jersey 223, 234
Moses Cleveland Chapter, Ohio 176
Mount Garfield Chapter, Colorado 206
Mount Hyalite Chapter, Montana 246
Mountaineer, education of the southern 179
Multnomah Chapter, Oregon 213, 225
Muskogee Chapter, Oklahoma 146, 225, 235

N.

Nancy Green Chapter, Oklahoma 235
Nancy Hart Chapter, Georgia 127, 249
Nancy Hunter Chapter, Missouri 211
Nancy Ward Chapter, Tennessee 148
Narcissa Whitman Chapter, Washington 122
Nassau Chapter, New Jersey 224
Natchez Chapter, Mississippi 92, 144
Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, Connecticut 103, 217, 227
Natick Chapter, Massachusetts 243

Page.
National board of management 13
National charity officer, Mrs. Joseph A. Enslow 63
National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, report of 253
National University, report of committee on 64
New Boston Chapter, New Hampshire 97
New chapters 78
New Connecticut Chapter, Ohio 225
New Harmony Chapter, Indiana 209
New Orleans Chapter, Louisiana 128, 141, 175, 210, 220, 238
New Rochelle Chapter, New York 186, 224, 234, 247
Newton Chapter, Kansas 219, 243
New York City Chapter, New York 188
Noah Coleman Chapter, Missouri 223
Noble Everett Chapter, Massachusetts 143
Noel, Mrs. Edmund F 13
Northampton County Chapter, Virginia 100, 239
Norvell, Mrs. Lipscomb ("King's Highway" across Texas) 309

O.

Oakland Chapter, California 247
Oceanic Hopkins Chapter, Kansas 209
O'Fallon Chapter, Missouri 231
Officers, honorary 16
Okamanpado Chapter, Iowa 229
Okmulgee Chapter, Oklahoma 225
Old Bay State Chapter, Massachusetts 221
Old Belfry Chapter, Massachusetts 221, 241
Old Blake House Chapter, Massachusetts 91
Old Colony Chapter, Massachusetts 143, 210, 230
Old Concord Chapter, Massachusetts 243
Old Glory Chapter, Tennessee 100, 148, 187, 201, 203, 242, 251
Old Mendon Chapter, Massachusetts 143
Old Newbury Chapter, Massachusetts 238, 241
Old 96 District Chapter, South Carolina 184, 187, 213
Old North Chapter, Massachusetts 129, 143, 196
Old Number Four Chapter, New Hampshire 212, 223
Old State House Chapter, Massachusetts 129
Old Trails Chapter, Minnesota 196
Old trails, marking 203–215
Old York Chapter, Maine 90
Olean Chapter, New York 145
Olive Prindle Chapter, Missouri 231, 250
Oliver Wiley Chapter, Alabama 205
Olney, Richard 12
Onawa Chapter, Iowa 191
Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, New York 234
Oneida Chapter, New York 133, 145, 242
Oneonta Chapter, New York 186, 234
Orange Mountain Chapter, New Jersey 234
Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter, Oregon 203
Organizing secretary general, Mrs. William A. Smoot 13
Report of 33
Orlando Chapter, Florida 218
Oro Fino Chapter, Montana 232

Page.
Orton, Mrs. Edward, jr 14
Report of 17
Osborne, Mrs. Frank Stuart 11
Oshkosh Chapter, Wisconsin 227
Otoe Chapter, Nebraska 233
Our Flag Chapter, District of Columbia 106, 193
Owasco Chapter, New York 97
Owen, Mrs. Herbert A 15
Ox Bow Chapter, Vermont 226, 251

P.

Pack Horse Ford Chapter, West Virginia 150, 214, 251
Paducah Chapter, Kentucky 111
Page, Mrs. David B 15
Page, Mrs. George T 14, 70
Palo Alto Chapter, California 184, 216
Parker, Mrs. Thadeus C 14
Pasadena Chapter, California 216
Patriotic education 167–184
Patriotic work of the chapters 76
Patriotism, education of the American child in 183
Patriots Memorial Chapter, District of Columbia 106
Patterson, Mrs. Isaac L 15
Paul Revere Chapter, Massachusetts 91
Pawnee Chapter, Nebraska 199, 233
Pawtucket Chapter, Rhode Island 135, 147, 251
Peace Party Chapter, Massachusetts 238
Pee Dee Chapter, South Carolina 251
Peery, Sarah Evans, sketch of 294
Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Maryland 113, 220, 229, 238, 241, 246
Pember, Mrs. E. R 16
Peoria Chapter, Illinois 84, 185
Peter Forney Chapter, Alabama 215
Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, Michigan 211, 222, 230, 238, 246
Philanthropy, charity and 215–227
Philip Freeman Chapter, Pennsylvania 244
Philip Livingston Chapter, Michigan 114
Philip Perry Chapter, Florida 207, 237
Philip Schuyler Chapter, New York 145
Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Pennsylvania 166
Pictures as memorials 202
Piedmont-Continental Chapter, Georgia 140
Pierce, Miss Grace M 13, 253
Report of 40
Pike County Chapter, Missouri 186, 223, 232, 250
Pioneer Chapter, Idaho 208
Piqua Chapter, Ohio 235
Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania 99, 135
Pledge of allegiance 173
Pocahontas documents 74
Pope, Mrs. William H 15
Poplar Forest Chapter, Virginia 149
Preparedness, national, discussion of 66
Presidents general, honorary 16

Page.
President general, Mrs. William Cumming Story 13
Address by 23
President National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Albert B. Cummins 253
President of the United States, address by 22
Princess Hirrihigua chapter, Florida 139, 218
Princeton-Illinois Chapter, Illinois 194
Property, chapter 248
Pryor, Mrs. Roger A 11
Pueblo Chapter, Colorado 174
Pulaski's Legion Chapter, Maryland 221
Pursell, Mrs. Charles W 14
Putnam, Mrs. Charles E 11
Putnam, Mrs. E. Gaylord 16
Putnam Hill Chapter, Connecticut 124, 228
Putnam, Mrs. John Risley 11

Q.

Quemahoning Chapter, Pennsylvania 177
Quequechan Chapter, Massachusetts 196, 230, 241
Quirollo, Mrs. Lawrence 253
Quivera Chapter, Nebraska 186

R.

Rachel Donelson Chapter, Missouri 130, 144, 223, 232, 238
Rachel Farnsworth Holden Chapter, Maine 142
Ragan, Mrs. Emily Lee Garwood 69
Memorial to 189
Rainier Chapter, Washington 243
Ralph Humphreys Chapter, Mississippi 186, 231
Ramsburgh, Mrs. Jesse 253
Ransdell, Mrs. Joseph E 13
Report of 35
Real daughters 78
Alphabetical list of 79
Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, Kentucky 243
Rebecca Emery Chapter, Maine 128, 142, 185, 220, 229, 238
Rebecca Prescott Sherman Chapter, Minnesota 222, 242
Rebecca Stoddert Chapter, Texas 236, 244
Reciprocity, report of committee on 62
Recording secretary general, Mrs. William C. Boyle 13
Report of 32
Recording secretary, National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, Miss Catherine E. Custis 253
Reed, Thomas B 12
Regents and vice regents, State 14
Registrar general, Miss Grace M. Pierce 13
Report of 40
Registrar, National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. J. B. G. Custis 253
Reports of officers and committees 32–65
Republic, Children and Sons of the 169
Rev. Reuben Pickett Chapter, Nebraska 233
Rexford, Mrs. John G 16
Rhoda Hinsdale Chapter, Wisconsin 215

Page.
Richard Arnold Chapter, District of Columbia 106, 139
Richard Henry Lee Chapter, Indiana 229
Richards, Miss Janet E 14
Richmond County Chapter, New York 133
Robert Nelson Chapter, Arkansas 184, 216, 227
Rochelle Chapter, Illinois 140, 237
Rockford Chapter, Illinois 245
Rodman, Miss Lida Tunstall 15
Roger Nelson Chapter, Missouri 93, 130, 212, 223, 232, 238
Rose, Mrs. Andrew 16
Ross, Mrs. Edgar A., report of committee on the Great Seal of the United States. 57
Roswell Chapter, New Mexico 203
Rushville Chapter, Indiana 141, 218
Ruth Hart Chapter, Connecticut 249
Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Connecticut 125

S.

Sacajawea Chapter, Washington 203
Sachem Sequoyah Chapter, Oklahoma 98
Saginaw Chapter, Michigan 114, 164, 186, 222
St. Asaph Chapter, Kentucky 112, 220
St. Charles Chapter, Missouri 223, 232
Saint Clair, Mrs. F. O 11
St. John de Crevecœur Chapter, Vermont 148
St. Leger Cowley Chapter, Kansas 223
St. Louis Chapter, Missouri 144
St. Paul Chapter, Minnesota 130, 242
Salisbury, Mrs. Mark S 15
Samuel Ashley Chapter, New Hampshire 97
Samuel Grant Chapter, Maine 142
Samuel Groton Chapter, District of Columbia 217
San Antonio Chapter, California 216
San Antonio de Bexar Chapter, Texas 242
San Diego Chapter, California 206
Sanitary work 237
Santa Barbara Chapter, California 202
Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter, Missouri 93, 197, 212, 223, 232
Sarah Dickinson Chapter, Georgia 84, 228
Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Connecticut 103, 240
Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter, Michigan 92, 222, 230
Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, Connecticut 125, 192, 217, 240
Sara McCalla Chapter, Texas 226
Saranac Chapter, New York 133, 146, 250
Saratoga Chapter, New York 117, 225, 247
Scholarship fund, Filipino girls' 178
Scott, Mrs. Matthew T 16
Scovell, Mrs. Tiley H 15
Seals and arms, report of committee on the histories of governmental and corporate 55
Seneca Chapter, New York 186
Serpell, Mrs. Alethea 16
Shelby Chapter, Tennessee 235, 239
Sheridan Chapter, Wyoming 215, 236
Sherrerd, Mrs. William D 15
Shields, Mrs. George H 11

	Page.
Shipp, Mrs. E. Richard	16
Shippen, Mrs. George A	69
Shippen, Mrs. W. W	11
Shuk-ho-ta Tom-a-ha Chapter, Mississippi	238
Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Connecticut	240
Silliman, Miss Mary	70
Sleepy Hollow Chapter, New York	153
Smallwood, Mrs. George T	13
Report of committee on statistics	63
Smith, Mrs. J. Morgan	16
Smith, Rev. Roland Colton	22
Smith, Rosa Wright	11
Smith, Mrs. William Haimes	13, 71
Smoot, Mrs. William A	13
Report of	33
Report of committee on memorial highway to Mount Vernon	54
Snyder, Mrs. E. St. Clair	16
Soldiers, American, work for	243
Soldiers of the Revolution, graves of	83
Soldiers of the Revolution, graves of, located (alphabetical list)	257
Sons of the Republic, children and	169
Speakers during Continental Congress	73
Spencer, Mrs. W. G	65
Spirit of '76 Chapter, Louisiana	142, 185, 220, 241
Spraker, Mrs. Benjamin F	15
Springfield Chapter, Illinois	237, 243
Squires, Mrs. George C	15
Stamford Chapter, Connecticut	217
Star Fort Chapter, South Carolina	213, 226, 248
Stars and Stripes Chapter, Iowa	111, 209, 219, 229, 237
Statehouse, the Old, by Mary Kingsbury Talcott	289
Staten Island Chapter, New York	134, 187, 212, 234, 247
State regents and vice regents	14
Statistics, report of committee on	63
Steele, Mrs. Charles W	15
Stephen Decatur Chapter, Illinois	110, 127
Stephen Watta Kearny Chapter, New Mexico	234
Sternberg, Mrs. George M	14
Report of, as librarian general	43
As chairman finance committee	47
Stevenson, A. E	12
Stevenson, Mrs. Adlai E., presentation of portrait of	70
Stewart, Mr. John A	73
Stone, Mrs. Ward	14
Story, Mrs. William Cumming	13, 21
Address by	23
Streator Chapter, Illinois	85
Submit Clark Chapter, Massachusetts	185
Summary of work	251
Sumter's Home Chapter, South Carolina	148, 213
Susan Carrington Clark Chapter, Connecticut	192
Swift, Mrs. John F	13
Sycamore Chapter, Ohio	98, 166, 225

T.

Page.
Tabitha Walton Chapter, Missouri 115, 212, 223, 238
Talbot, Mrs. William H 15
Talcott, Mary Kingsbury (the Old Statehouse) 289
Tarbell, Mrs. Winfield S 14
Tawasentha Chapter, New York 225
Taylor Chapter, Ohio 239
Tebault, Mrs. C. H 65
Tennent Chapter, New Jersey 224
Thankful Hubbard Chapter, Texas 187, 244
Thayer, Mrs. Maynard Force 14
Thomas, Mrs. Charles Spalding 13
Thomas Chittenden Chapter, Vermont 148, 187, 305
Thomas Marshall Chapter, District of Columbia 139, 160
Thomas Woodward Chapter, South Carolina 247
Thompson, Mrs. William H 13
Threesivellus Minor Chapter, Missouri 212
Tidioute Chapter, Pennsylvania 99
Tioga Point Chapter, Pennsylvania 248
Tioughnioga Chapter, New York 238
Todd, Miss Eleanor Eugenia 14
Topom's Chapter, Idaho 208, 246
Towner, Mrs. Horace 253
Trails, old, marking 203–215
Treasurer general, Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell 13
  Report of 35
Treasurer, National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. V. B. Janin 253
Trent Chapter, New Jersey 234
Tulloch, Miss E. C 253
Tunkhannock Chapter, Pennsylvania 250
Twenty-fifth Continental Congress 21
Tyranena Chapter, Wisconsin 227, 247

U.

Udolpha Miller Dorman Chapter, Missouri 93
Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Ohio 176, 242

V.

Valley Forge Chapter, Pennsylvania 200
Vermont chapters, work of 136
Vice presidents general 13, 65
Vice presidents general, honorary 16
Vice president in charge of organization of local societies, National Society, Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Lawrence Quirollo 253
Vice president presiding, National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. E. S. W. Howard 253
Vice regents, State 14
Virginia Cavalier Chapter, Alabama 184, 216
Virginia Daughters Chapter, Missouri 223, 232

W.

Wachall, Mrs 69
Wah-wil-a-way Chapter, Ohio 239
Wait, Mrs. William H 15

Page.
Wallace, Miss Annie 15
Wallis, Mrs. William W 15
Walter Burdick Chapter, Illinois 218, 237
Walworth, Ellen Hardin 11
Memorial services for 66
War relief work 239
Warrensburg Chapter, Missouri 145, 232, 242
Washburn Chapter, Indiana 86
Washington Courthouse Chapter, Ohio 239
Washington-Custis Chapter, Maryland 230
Washington, Eugenia 11
Washington Heights Chapter, New York 117
Washington, Mrs. Joseph 11
Wau Bun Chapter, Wisconsin 101
Wauseon Chapter, Ohio 187, 242
Wayne Chapter, Pennsylvania 147
Welfare of women and children 184
Wendell Wolf Chapter, District of Columbia 184
West Augusta Chapter, West Virginia 192
Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio 176, 203
Wilbour, Mrs. Joshua 11
Wilcox, Miss Mary R., report of committee on National University 64
Willamette Chapter, Oregon 146, 225
William Ellery Chapter, Rhode Island 235
William Findlay Chapter, Texas 236
William French Chapter, Vermont 226
William Marsh Chapter, Georgia 108, 207, 218, 228
Wilson, Miss Bird W 15
Wilson, President Woodrow, address by 22
Wiltwyck Chapter, New York 242
White, Mr. John Beaver 73
White Plains Chapter, New York 117
Women and children, welfare of 184
Wood, Mrs. Joseph S 13, 66
Woodworth, Hon. Newell B., address by 27
Wyethe Chapter, Idaho 110
Wyoming Chapter, Pennsylvania 201

Y.

Yorktown Chapter, Pennsylvania 119
Young, Mrs. George M 15

○