

65TH CONGRESS : : : 2D SESSION

DECEMBER 3, 1917 - NOVEMBER 21, 1918

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WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1918

65TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ DOCUMENT
{ No. 241

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

OCTOBER 11, 1916, TO OCTOBER 11, 1917



June 8, 1918.—Referred to the Committee on Printing

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 264.

REPORTED BY MR. SMITH OF ARIZONA.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 17, 1918.

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

Attest:

JAMES M. BAKER, *Secretary.*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

June 4, 1918.

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, 1917.

I have the honor 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, February 2, 1918.

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 submit the report of work accomplished from October 11, 1916, to October 11, 1917.

Respectfully submitted.

NETTIE MORGAN H. HEATH, *Editor*
(Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath),
Director General in Charge of Report
to Smithsonian Institution.

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

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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; Lellie 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. Clark (Mrs. A. Howard Clark), 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. De B. 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 five hundred thousand dollars, 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.

THOMAS B. REED,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. E. STEVENSON,

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, February 20, 1896.

GROVER CLEVELAND,

President of the United States.

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.



MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY, PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

GENERAL OFFICERS, STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS, AND HONORARY OFFICERS, 1917-1918.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President General.

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General.

[Term of office expires 1918.]

- Mrs. J. F. MAUPIN, 42 North Court Street, Portsmouth, Va.
Mrs. JOSEPH S. WOOD, 135 South Second Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. ELIZA FERRY LEARY, 1551 Tenth Avenue, North Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. C. B. LETTON, 1910 E Street, Lincoln, Nebr.
Mrs. EDMUND P. MOODY, 1106 Jackson Street, Wilmington, Del.
Mrs. G. WALLACE W. HANGER, 2344 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. WILLIAM C. ROBINSON, North Anson, Me.

[Term of office expires 1919.]

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Mrs. WILLIAM G. SPENCER, Nashville, Tenn.
Mrs. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, Hillcrest, Moline, Ill.
Mrs. HAROLD R. HOWELL, 630 Forty-first Street, Des Moines, Iowa.
Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBAULT, 623 North Street, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. ALVIN V. LANE, 2505 Maple Avenue, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. GEORGE W. GEDNEY, 50 Montclair Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

[Term of office expires 1920.]

- Mrs. JAMES BENTON GRANT, 770 Pennsylvania Avenue, Denver, Colo.
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Director General in Charge of Report to Smithsonian Institution.

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Arkansas	Mrs. Samuel P. Davis, 523 East Capitol Avenue, Little Rock. Mrs. Frank Tomlinson, post-office box 584, "Pinehurst," Pine Bluff.
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Florida	Mrs. Arthur B. Gilkes, Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville. Mrs. William Mark Brown, Miami.
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- New York-----Mrs. Benj. F. Spraker, Palatine Bridge.
Mrs. David B. Page, 157 West Third Street, Oswego.
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Mrs. William Parker Mercer, Elm City.
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Miss Helen M. Crane, Valley City.
- Ohio-----Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, 6719 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.
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Mrs. Edward Lyman Workman, 1108 East Hobson, Sapulpa.
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Mrs. F. M. Wilkins, 91 West Ninth Street, Eugene.
- Pennsylvania-----Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. H. Grant Dreisbach, Lewisburg.
- Rhode Island-----Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2d, 35 South Angell Street, Providence.
Miss Edith May Tilley, Post Office Box 315, Hope Street, Newport.
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Mrs. Hugh L. McColl, Bennettsville.
- South Dakota-----Mrs. E. St. Claire Snyder, 617 Second Street, Watertown.
Mrs. Rolvix Harlan, 1603 South Prairie Avenue, Sioux Falls.
- Tennessee-----Mrs. Thomas Polk, 583 East Main Street, Jackson.
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Mrs. John J. Stevens, 311 Martin Street, San Antonio.
- Utah-----Mrs. L. C. Miller, 943 East First South Street, Salt Lake City.
Mrs. S. W. Morrison, 32 Seventh East Street, Salt Lake City.
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Mrs. E. R. Pember, Wells.
- Virginia-----Miss Alethea Serpell, 902 Westover Avenue, Norfolk.
Mrs. John Adam Alexander, 1310 North Augusta Street, Staunton.
- Washington-----Mrs. Overton Gentry Ellis, 1609 Water Street, Olympia.
Mrs. Sterling Price Keithly, 2624 Rucker Avenue, Everett.
- West Virginia-----Mrs. Linn Brannon, 236 Center Avenue, Weston.
Mrs. James S. Phillips, Box 1, Shepherdstown.
- Wisconsin-----Mrs. John P. Hume, 539 Terrace Avenue, Milwaukee.
Mrs. Rudolph Beese Hartman, 4001 Highland Park, Milwaukee.
- Wyoming-----Mrs. Edward Gillette, Sheridan.
Mrs. Bryant Butler Brooks, Cheyenne.
- Orient-----Mrs. Charles Sumner Lobinger, Shanghai, China.
Mrs. Truman Slayton Holt, Manila, P. I.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE.

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Mrs. JOHN W. FOSTER.

Mrs. MATTHEW T. SCOTT.

Mrs. DANIEL MANNING.

Mrs. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY.

Honorary President Presiding.

Mrs. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice Presidents General.

Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.

Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.

Mrs. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.

Mrs. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.

Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.

Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.

Mrs. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.

Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.

Mrs. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.

Mrs. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.

Mrs. SARAH T. KINNEY, 1910.

Mrs. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.

Mrs. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION, FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER 11,
1916, AND ENDING OCTOBER, 11, 1917.

By MRS. BENJAMIN D. HEATH, *Director General in charge of report
to the Smithsonian Institution.*

INTRODUCTION.

The year covered by this report was one of unusual activity along all lines, especially when we consider the present war conditions. The great amount of work accomplished proves that the women of this organization are alive to the needs and demands of their time, talents, and money. They have given ungrudgingly of all, as these records will show.

In reviewing the history of the society we find that its formation grew out of the patriotic fervor of a small band of women who were eligible by right of descent from soldiers of the American Revolution, just as were those who had already formed the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution on April 30, 1889. So intensely interested and fired with enthusiasm were these patriotic women that on August 9, 1890, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington, and Miss Mary Desha met and made plans to organize such a society for women. The plan met with a hearty response, and on October 11, 1890, eighteen ladies met and formally organized the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The first president general was Caroline Lavinia Scott Harrison, the wife of Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States. The following have served as presidents general in the order named: Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, Mrs. Mary Park Foster, Mrs. Mary Margaret Fryer Manning, Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, Mrs. Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean, Mrs. Julia G. Scott, Mrs. Daisy Allen Story, and Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Mitchell Guernsey.

One of the main objects of the society is "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."

It is not enough that our sons are taught true patriotism and love of country and are to-day being sacrificed that mankind may secure the blessings of liberty, but our women are working side by side with statesmen and leaders of national affairs, not only in America but also in France and England, through the War Relief Service, the National Council of Defense, the Red Cross, the purchase of liberty loan bonds, etc., and measuring up to the men in many other ways. A full account of the early history of the society is given in the Sixteenth Report to the Smithsonian Institution. (S. Doc. No. 524, 63d Cong., 2d sess.)

The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has grown from a membership of 18 in 1890 to 131,744 in April, 1917.

OPENING SESSION OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, APRIL 16, 1917.¹

The Twenty-sixth Annual Continental Congress of the society was held in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, from April 16 to April 21, 1917. Congress was called to order on Monday morning at 10.20 o'clock by the president general, Mrs. William Cumming Story. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, chaplain general. The credential committee (Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, chairman) reported that 2,349 members were entitled to vote in the congress, including 32 general officers, 52 State regents, 1,547 chapter regents, and 691 delegates. Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, chairman of the program committee, presented an order of business which was adopted.

The first formal action by the congress was on a motion by Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, of Massachusetts, by which the president general was authorized to appoint a committee to confer and outline some plan or plans whereby the society "may go on record before the whole world as standing at the present time, as it has always stood in the past, a solid unit for the preservation of liberty and the cause of humanity and ready and willing to consecrate its resources as well as the services of its whole body of organized workers in some concentrated action for our country and its allies in their hour of need."

The report of the committee thus appointed is given under the heading "Red Cross and war relief" in the present report, page 91.

¹ The full Proceedings of the Continental Congress, including several patriotic addresses, are printed by the society in a volume of 1,131 pages.

The congress then unanimously adopted the following resolutions offered by Mrs. A. R. Howard, of Texas:

Whereas Congress, after due deliberation and mature consideration, has declared war against the Imperial German Government; and

Whereas the President, his Cabinet, and his other advisers went to the utmost limit of patience and forbearance in their efforts to preserve the peace and dignity of the United States of America and to save our people from the devastation and horrors of the "world war" which has wrecked Europe, and has shaken the very foundations of Christian civilization; and

Whereas this declaration of war has been forced upon us by repeated acts of lawlessness on the high seas by the Imperial German Government, by which hundreds of our citizens have been slain, millions of dollars' worth of our property have been destroyed, our ships attacked and sunk without cause and in a manner contrary to every principle of international law and to humanity, and the most solemn and sacred promises broken with impunity and our treaties cast aside as mere scraps of paper; and

Whereas the Daughters of the American Revolution are of the blood of those who risked all and gave all that we of to-day might live in and enjoy this "land of the free and home of the brave": Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Daughters of the American Revolution in convention assembled, 1. That we pledge ourselves absolutely and wholly to the cause of our country and its service.

2. That we stand as a unit behind our President at all times and under all circumstances, to the end that our national honor shall be preserved, our flag respected, and our citizens protected.

3. That the war be prosecuted with vigor and determination, in order that militarism shall be crushed and the rule of the people be established in all the earth.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, vice president general, of Connecticut, offered the following resolution of greeting to the President of the United States, which was carried by a rising vote:

Resolved, That we, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, in congress assembled, representing 130,000 women, send greetings to the President of the United States, assuring him of our fullest support in all measures he is undertaking for the protection of our country and for the maintenance of our national honor and self-respect; and, furthermore, that we, as descendants of the men and women who founded this Nation on the basis of human liberty, do hereby declare our readiness to make like sacrifices as theirs for our country, and tender to the Government all the service of which we severally and collectively are capable; and

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the need of adopting, not merely emergency measures, but that it should definitely recognize the principle that the duty of defending the Nation rests equally upon all citizens capable of service, and not merely upon the loyal National Guard and patriotic volunteers, who should not be left alone to bear the brunt of national defense; and to this end that it should establish immediately a permanent and democratic system of defense based upon universal military service and training; and

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of War and of the Navy, to the chairmen of both Committees on Military Affairs, and to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

At the afternoon session the president general addressed the congress, reviewing the general operations of the year and the present financial condition of the society. Concerning war activities she said:

When war was declared in Europe there sprang up at once in the hearts of our people a desire to help the afflicted ones, and all over our land our men and women poured out in generous measure their sympathy and service. Through the Red Cross we gave over \$20,000, and continue donations that have been the result of groups of our members who have worked in all parts of the United States in raising money and making relief supplies. As you know, from the generous response you gave to my appeal, our members sent to the afflicted people of brave little Belgium over \$149,000. This is by far the largest gift made by any organization of American women, and I am sure that you are thankful now that you overcame the obstructions that were made to your generous efforts and that you have accomplished this truly noble deed. Now, yesterday, among the distinguished men present during our afternoon session, I learned at the close of the session that one of the Belgian relief commission was here with us, and he said that he did not wish to interfere or correct me, but that instead of \$149,000 that I reported, it was \$153,711.25.

This organization at its twenty-fifth congress voted to stand for preparedness and national defense, and all over the country our members have responded to the calls I have from time to time sent them in personal letters and through our invaluable magazine.

Public sentiment has been largely affected by the appeals our members have made to their Senators and Congressmen to vote for appropriations for adequate national defense and in many other channels. I believe that there is no medium so effective in creating sentiment and in educational lines as the moving picture, and, therefore, when a film has been created which is effective in arousing patriotic feeling, or that has carried the information of our inadequate defense or the power and possibility of using this country's great resources for the protection of her people, I have had that film produced here. I have invited the distinguished men of our Government to witness a production of such films as the Battle Cry of Peace, The Eagle's Wings, The Fall of a Nation, and Womanhood, and then I have written to the different chapters throughout the United States and received from them ready cooperation when the film has been given in their home city in getting large groups of people to see it, notably clergymen, speakers, and teachers, and I know that this has affected public sentiment. * * *

If our loyal service has been needed through the months past, when every woman has prayed with all her heart that we might be spared the horrors of war in this our own beloved land, how much more must we now devote our best efforts to national service to meet the war that has been thrust upon us by Germany and which we in honor must meet?

Every woman should, in my opinion, make her first duty service to her country, and I believe that our members will do this. Our beloved Memorial Hall should be the center of organized service, and from it, spreading to every State, lines of service should be developed so that the resources of individuals and the power of a great organization should be devoted to all that women can do to serve our country.

The Hon. E. M. Wentworth, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution, delivered an address in which he said:

It is an inspiration to the Sons of the American Revolution to be thus officially recognized to cooperate with you on this auspicious opening of your twenty-sixth annual congress. I feel that you also feel as I do, that our hands have reached across the sea, and the spirit of democracy and the spirit of humanity have been gathered together here in Continental Memorial Hall as never before.

I see to the right and to the left the distinguished representatives of those people who are vying with us and doing all that they can do with us to carry out the principles, world-wide, for which your ancestors and mine pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

If I read history aright, it was the attempt of a German king on the throne of England to enforce the Teutonic theory of government on the Colonies of North America that caused the American Revolution. Such was the power of the man at the time that had he succeeded here he would have succeeded there, and humanity would have been set back possibly a thousand years. Again on the battle fields of Europe, this time autocracy and democracy, the principles of the Anglo-Saxon and the principles of the Teuton, are locked in a life-and-death struggle. The Sons of the American Revolution believe in paying the debt of their fathers to France. They believe in extending to democracy throughout the world the largest measure of cooperation and support, that democracy may live.

Following Mr. Wentworth, Ambassador J. J. Jusserand, of France, addressed the congress as follows:

The most powerful voice in the United States—the one that reaches farthest, the voice of the President of the United States—said this morning: “We must speak, we must work, we must serve together.” When President Wilson spoke thus he thought of his compatriots, and he might have, if he had chosen, included in that France, England, Italy, Russia, and the other allies, for we must all of us “speak, work, and serve together.” We all mean it, and our intention is to speak with you, to work with you, to serve with you.

It is not the first time that France and America think and work together. Long ago it happened that when a Frenchman said “we” it meant the French and the Americans. And in the same way, when an American said “we” it meant the Americans and the French.

Now, we can speak again in similar fashion; but a great change has occurred, a mighty one. The nation who in that remote period stood on the other side of the trench, now, heaven be praised, stands on our side of it. And with what might, with what power, with what fidelity to the common ideal, all the world knows, and all those who know the names of Bagdad and Vimy have been able to judge whether what I say is true or not. We take pride in thinking that in the great conflict, that land of beauty and glory, Italy, whose representative is with us as well as that of Great Britain, is also taking part.

The President, in a memorable address to Congress the other day, pointed out that the fight is one forced by Germany, not on France, not on England, but on mankind, and that it was the duty of mankind to fight the aggressor. He felt that the part of mankind called American had now for its duty to uphold the flag of liberty in a fight which should permanently establish real, not supposed, liberty. This thought grew on him as events went by. I was present when for the first time he expressed an idea akin to that embodied in his historical address to Congress; it had been inspired in him by the ceremonies at the foot of the Statue of Liberty in New York in December last.

Forerunners of his recent memorable action, his words were as follows: “There has come more and more into my heart the conviction that peace is

going to come to the world only with liberty. With all due and sincere respect for those who represent other forms of government than ours, perhaps I may be permitted to say that peace can not reign so long as the destinies of men are determined by small groups who make selfish choices of their own."

I, as a son of France, was proud to think that such noble words, so full of meaning, were inspired by an emblem raised by France and presented to America just after the sad years 1870-71, and that the idea and realization of that emblem were due to one who knew what it was to love liberty and to lose it. For the man who had the idea and molded the status was Bartholdi, an Alsatian, a man who had lost his country—lost for the time he lived, not lost forever.

In France the Daughters of the American Revolution, and, generally speaking, the Daughters of America, are known, beloved, admired. What they have done, what they have felt, and the help they have given have been a mighty encouragement to French women in their hard struggle, trying to help those who are in the trenches. And on behalf of French manhood, as well as womanhood, I proffer you the warmest thanks. We are grateful for what you have done and what you have felt; and on many occasions the way in which the gift was given was immensely enhanced by the expression of sympathy that accompanied it.

What we witness is of great import. For the first time in your history you are going to take part in a European war. Once more, as in 1778, we see the United States of France and America; when the war is over we shall see a much greater wonder. We shall see the United States of the Liberal World.

Hon. Newell B. Woodworth, past president general of the Sons of the American Revolution, delivered an address in which he said:

As I approached this beautiful building to-day the thought came to mind that perhaps you had built better than you knew. My thoughts were reverting to the many scores of patriotic meetings which have been held in this Continental Hall, of the loyal sentiments which have rung out in clarion tones within these walls, and of the devoted efforts that here have been made to aid our country ever toward the highest ideals of liberty, justice, and humanity. This thought still persisted while I have been seated in this splendid hall, filled with this earnest audience assembled from all parts of our great land.

In imagery, yea, to-day in almost an apotheosis, I conceive the spirits of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and thousands of others who were their tried comrades, as hovering in and about this beautiful temple of patriotism consecrated to their memory and to the great heritage which they provided for those who were to come after them in this fair land, and as they looked down upon these many meetings here assembled and heard the key notes of democracy ringing in those deep rich tones which can spring only from pure, loyal hearts, exclaiming among themselves: "At least we did not labor in vain, sacrifice in vain, or die in vain, for in those to whom we bequeathed our trust the spirit of liberty still vigorously lives." For they, like you, built better than they knew. To-day the stones which they laid, one upon the other, to build this great structure of American democracy, are to us sacred because their hands touched and wrought substance of them, and we can, with bowed heads and throbbing hearts, reverently acclaim of this great Republic, "This our fathers did for us, and upon us is the solemn duty of its preservation," * * *

In the great work before us will be found in her sphere of action the women of our country. These loyal women will inspire by word and deed, by sacrifice and activity, by courage and fealty, the achievements of the task which we have now undertaken. The roll of honor of this war will bear, as have those of the past, the names of American women. High on this record of loyal service and

unselfish sacrifice, judging the future by the past, will be the names of the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, United States Army, delivered an address on "Universal military training." He reviewed proposed Federal legislation on that subject which had been actively advocated by Daughters of the American Revolution in congressional hearings.

REPORTS OF GENERAL OFFICERS AT CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, APRIL 16-21, 1917.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William A. Smoot, reported that 82 new chapters had been formed since the last Congress, an increase of 9 over the previous year, making the total number of chapters 1,577; 98 organizing regents had been confirmed and commissions issued to them; 2,172 letters were received and 2,147 written. Since the society was organized in 1890 there has been admitted a total of 131,744 members and the present active roll numbers 97,371, a numerical increase during the year of 8,423, and an actual increase of 5,375 active members over the year preceding.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Mary Lockwood, in her report, said:

In nearing the end of the 27 years of service in our society a few incidents come to mind that mark the progress of our undertaking since that early morning in the nineties when the live wire was touched that kindled the flame of patriotism throughout our beloved land. How vividly every face stands before me, and the earnestness with which they entered into this new phase of patriotism stands out like a beacon light, and I often sit and wonder if those of us who are trying to carry on this good work are doing it to the satisfaction of the "old guard" with whom we worked in that early morning; and I have sometimes questioned if they have not had sympathy with those left behind when we have come into rough and trying places on the road, when the packs on our backs have seemed to weigh us down; and then would come the uplift that never failed in the hour of discouragement, and I want to say to you co-workers in this great cause when others have passed on and their work ended do not be discouraged; the ranks will be filled by earnest women, who will love the work and the cause, and that for which it stands will be uppermost in their minds.

It has been only by steadfastness of purpose, by standing for the right as laid down in our constitution and our statutes, that we have accomplished what we have. I stand before you to-day asking you never to forget the oath you take when you join the society—that is, that you are "to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, to cherish, maintain, and extend the institution of American freedom—to foster true patriotism and love of country," and it is up to you, having taken your oath, to care for the good name of your ancestors, who sacrificed life, health, time, and money for the upbuilding and preservation of this your country. Their good name is in your hands to be handed down to coming generations, and let me ask of you never to sit supinely by when their good names are being defiled, but live up to your oath and your constitution in protecting that which has been placed in your hands. Your duty is clear. Do not allow anyone to shake your ideas of what is right. You are the leaders in the world's great

movement of patriotism. The years will come and go, but love will lead you into paths of harmony; and if you walk therein, no harm will come and your building will be on a firm foundation.

On motion by Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. Lockwood was made honorary chaplain for life by a rising vote of the congress.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. William C. Boyle, reported that during the year there had been held six regular meetings and four special meetings of the board of managers, the minutes of which had been printed in the society's magazine. Proceedings of meetings of the executive committee and of the committee on Memorial Continental Hall were also recorded. A notification card was issued to each new member, the total number of acquisitions during the last four years being 30,787, and during that period 21,807 engrossed certificates were signed by the President General and Secretary General and issued to members. Through the efforts of the Secretary General the date of the birth of Martha Washington, heretofore variously stated, has been found to be June 2, 1731, between the hours of 12 and 1, as recorded in a Bible belonging to Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, wife of Admiral Luce. The board of managers at its October meeting recommended the annual observance of that date by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Delos A. Blodgett, reported on the work of her office in the distribution of 59,820 membership application blanks, 6,671 leaflets on "How to Become a Member," and other literature. There was a largely increased correspondence relating to the war work of the organization and as to the rules and regulations regarding the American flag.

The Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce, reported that the year's enrollment of new members was 8,421, an increase of 882 members over the year preceding; 4,020 new records of service were added to the Revolutionary Ancestors' Catalogue, and 3 Real Daughters were admitted to membership.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Joseph E. Ransdell, reported that two bonds of \$5,000 each were paid on Memorial Continental Hall, leaving a debt of \$15,000, which was entirely canceled before the congress concluded its session. As a result of an appeal to members there was collected and contributed the sum of \$148,615.99 to the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The Treasurer General's report, April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917, in detail was as follows:

Comparative statements of financial condition at the end of each year.

ASSETS—CASH PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT.

	Mar. 31—			
	1914	1915	1916	1917
Current fund:				
Cash	\$55,445.10	\$53,989.40	\$57,581.78	\$46,292.30
Office equipment ¹	2,566.02	3,181.96	4,281.41	4,712.91
Printing machine	596.10	596.10	596.10	596.10
Accounts receivable, Magazine		3,981.00	4,202.00	5,000.00
Permanent fund (Continental Hall):				
Cash	2,828.38	1,049.89	3,061.87	5,242.17
Investments	2,314.84	2,314.84	2,314.84	2,314.84
Special funds:				
Cash	2,062.42	3,410.58	4,411.12	4,412.55
Investments			1,000.00	
Fixed assets (Continental Hall):				
Land	50,548.42	67,109.13	67,109.13	101,196.35
Buildings ²	518,070.69	518,070.69	518,070.69	518,070.69
Furnishings ²	92,465.87	93,184.76	93,621.84	94,717.24
Grand total assets	726,897.84	746,888.35	756,250.78	782,555.15

¹ Office equipment is simply the book value for the past 6 years.

² No depreciation has been figured.

LIABILITIES—DEBTS, RESERVES, AND SURPLUS.

	Mar. 31—			
	1914	1915	1916	1917
Current fund:				
Notes payable (Magazine)				\$25,000.00
Accounts payable	\$327.75	\$1,150.00	\$4,388.80	1,760.61
Old account	17.07	17.07	17.07	17.07
Permanent fund:				
Accounts payable	109.90			
Interest accrued	1,916.67	1,250.00	1,025.00	465.24
Special funds:				
Franco-American fund	210.68	214.89	219.19	211.02
McLean fund	1,454.01	1,483.09	1,512.75	1,572.39
Philippine scholarship fund	397.73	1,065.30	1,936.63	3,364.63
Patriots' Memorial D. A. R. school fund		647.30	701.05	715.07
American International College, D. A. R. building fund			1,041.50	1,197.23
Fixed liabilities:				
Notes payable (mortgage on building)	115,000.00	75,000.00	45,000.00	15,000.00
Notes payable (mortgage on land)		15,000.00	10,000.00	36,158.93
Total debts and reserves	119,933.81	95,827.65	65,841.99	85,462.19
Surplus:				
Surplus in current fund	57,762.40	60,581.39	62,255.42	29,823.63
Surplus in permanent fund	3,116.65	2,114.73	4,351.71	4,443.98
Surplus in fixed assets	546,084.98	588,364.58	623,801.66	662,825.35
Grand total	726,897.84	746,888.35	756,250.78	782,555.15

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

CURRENT FUND—COMPARISON OF FOUR YEARS.

NET INCOME.

[Offsetting debits have been deducted.]

	Year ended Mar. 31—			
	1914	1915	1916	1917
Annual dues	\$81,719.00	\$85,661.00	\$89,720.00	\$96,962.00
Initiation fees	7,881.00	7,185.00	7,278.00	8,562.00
Issuing duplicate papers and lists	304.05	258.52	358.60	378.14
Interest on bank balances	416.63	485.13	430.25	434.48
Exchange	3.83	3.41	3.49	4.35
Sales of—				
Directories	76.23	38.03	22.29	18.79
Early histories	2.04	1.65	.....	.....
Ribbons, rosettes, etc.	72.88	144.76	139.26	1133.53
Lineage	1,656.88	1,991.48	1,600.53	1,757.31
Handbook, etc.	57.65	39.90	2.65	181.06
Total income (offsetting debits deducted)	91,190.19	94,307.88	98,455.07	107,431.66
Total outgo (offsetting credits deducted) ²	59,546.82	75,530.64	74,309.64	124,689.54

¹ See offsetting debits on opposite page not deducted.² See details on opposite page.

Gains for years—

1914-15	50,420.61
1916-17	6,887.55

NET OUTGO.

[Offsetting credits have been deducted.]

	Year ended Mar. 31—			
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
General administration outgo:				
Treasurer general's office	\$7,922.88	\$7,998.78	\$8,226.38	\$8,251.98
Registrar general's office	7,760.42	7,569.14	7,604.07	8,114.76
Organizing secretary general	2,470.41	2,566.08	2,747.82	2,717.71
Recording secretary general	2,099.91	2,180.50	2,437.16	2,416.03
Corresponding secretary general	1,891.45	1,984.93	1,666.04	2,700.45
Historian general	2,778.16	2,466.57	2,677.69	2,175.01
Director general, C. R. S. I.	118.62	284.65	383.90	248.25
Librarian general	1,496.94	2,111.44	2,428.17	2,209.56
President general	1,173.68	1,819.50	2,041.23	1,797.38
Curator general .....	.....	.....	650.16	878.73
General office and committees	4,996.17	7,418.79	8,482.67	7,023.39
Certificates	1,956.53	3,305.76	2,653.51	2,477.54
Stationery	680.83	636.74	876.21	766.15
Telephone	363.71	361.45	443.50	629.72
Expenses, printing machines	221.87	151.46	243.24	288.45
Total general administration outgo	35,931.58	40,885.79	43,551.75	42,695.11
Special accounts outgo:				
Upkeep Continental Hall	9,048.07	10,218.17	6,629.89	7,389.29
Support of Real Daughters	3,968.00	4,296.00	4,232.00	3,768.00
Continental Congresses	4,020.94	3,353.43	3,647.58	3,424.50
Printing proceedings of Congress	2,367.52	3,382.80	3,014.70	3,393.96
Magazine—net cost	5,340.86	9,009.83	9,638.47	56,004.05
Auditing	883.25	775.00	700.00	600.00
Auditor's special report on business methods .....	.....	1,756.10	.....	1,190.95
Early history .....	.....	1,227.84	.....	.....
Hand book, etc. ....	.....	.....	1,103.61	.....
State regent's postage	364.35	359.88	518.21	614.70
Lineage	622.25	1,228.80	1,228.43	1,609.01
Ribbon .....	.....	157.00	145.00	199.00
Statute books .....	.....	.....	.....	3,905.97
Total outgo ²	62,546.82	75,530.64	74,309.64	124,689.54

¹ See offsetting credits on opposite page not deducted.² See same amounts on opposite page.

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

PERMANENT FUND—(CONTINENTAL HALL BUILDING FUND).—COMPARISON OF FOUR YEARS.

	Year ended Mar. 31—			
	1914.	1915.	1915.	1917.
INCOME. ¹				
Continental Hall contributions.....	\$14,743.88	\$20,367.64	\$19,179.92	\$21,437.77
Life memberships.....	5,737.50	1,575.00	1,075.00	925.00
Use of hall.....	609.38	395.00	556.00	1,187.00
Charters.....	307.00	306.00	232.00	234.00
Recognition pins.....	180.60	179.80	198.40	222.20
Insignia.....	42.70	181.10	83.00	137.55
Spoons.....	37.32	36.05	46.85	47.93
Record shields.....	1.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
Photographs.....			113.27	70.67
Regents and ex-regents pins.....			93.50	77.50
Liquidation and endowment fund.....	2,572.69	3,099.70	89.30	61.00
Luncheon.....			63.30	44.42
Total income.....	24,232.07	26,142.29	21,734.54	24,449.04
OUTGO. ¹				
Interest on notes, taxes, etc.....	6,440.02	5,258.18	3,739.08	4,726.94
Net income.....	17,792.05	20,884.11	17,995.46	19,722.10
Expended to reduce debt on building.....	35,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Expended for furnishings of building.....	2,479.91	718.89	437.08	1,095.40
Expended for land at rear of Continental Hall.....		1,560.71	5,000.00	7,928.29

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

SPECIAL FUND—INCOME AND OUTGO, YEAR ENDING MAR. 31, 1917

	Income.	Outgo.	Net income.
Franco-American fund.....	\$4.28	\$12.45	² \$8.17
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean fund.....	59.64		59.64
Philippine scholarship fund.....	1,428.00		1,428.00
Patriots Memorial D. A. R. School fund.....	14.02		14.02
American International College D. A. R. building fund.....	155.73		155.73
Total.....	1,661.67	12.45	1,649.22

² Outgo.

RECAPITULATION—YEAR ENDED MAR. 31, 1917.

CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

Current fund:			
Income receipts (net).....		\$107,431.66	
Outgo payments (net).....		124,689.54	
Deficit for year.....			\$17,257.88
Permanent fund:			
Income receipts (net).....		\$24,449.04	
Outgo payments (net).....		4,726.94	
Gain for year.....			19,722.10
Special funds: Income receipts (net).....			1,649.22
Other receipts:			
Loans negotiated as authorized by board of management.....			25,000.00
Preservation of historic spots to be distributed.....			234.00
			<u>29,347.44</u>

Réduction of debt, purchase of furnishings, etc.:	
Notes paid (total reduced) during year.....	\$30,000.00
Land at rear of Continental Hall.....	7,928.29
Furnishings bought for Continental Hall.....	1,095.40
Office equipment bought.....	431.50
	<hr/>
	39,455.19
Decrease of cash in banks and investment.....	10,107.75
Total as above.....	<hr/>
	29,347.44

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTING CO., PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
115 Broadway, New York, April 12, 1917.

We hereby certify that we have audited the statements of cash receipts and disbursements as shown in the report of the Treasurer General, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, and that they are in accordance with the books of the Society.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTING Co.,
H. J. LOFGREN, *Manager*.

The auditing committee, Mrs. Frank F. Greenawalt, chairman, reported that the accounts and vouchers of the society from April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1917, inclusive, had been regularly audited by the National Accounting Co., expert accountants.

The results of these audits were submitted to the auditing committee in monthly statements. These statements were duly considered, found acceptable, and presented to the national board of management. Monthly reports of the treasurer general were carefully examined by the auditing committee in connection with the monthly reports of the National Accounting Co. and the results of these comparisons duly reported to the national board of management.

The finance committee, Mrs. George M. Young, chairman, reported that the income during the year ended March 31, 1917, from dues was \$96,962, from initiation fees \$8,562, and from life memberships \$925.

Contributions were received as follows:

Memorial Continental Hall.....	\$21,437.77
Belgium relief.....	148,615.99
Patriotic education.....	4,525.10
Red Cross.....	100.50
Philippine scholarships.....	1,428.00
Patriot's Memorial D. A. R. School.....	715.07
Liquidation and endowment.....	61.00

The amount paid on debt on Memorial Continental Hall, from April 1 to March 31, was \$30,000, and on land, \$6,300. Balance due on hall, \$15,000, and on land, \$36,158.93.

During the year vouchers were approved to the amount of \$288,248.32, which amount includes \$148,615.99 for relief of the Belgians.

The following amounts were expended:

Magazine.....	\$61, 270. 16
Clerical service.....	32, 714. 51
Employees of hall.....	5, 964. 47
Postage.....	6, 097. 22
Upkeep of hall.....	7, 389. 29
Electric current, water, fuel, hauling ashes.....	1, 760. 95
Statutes.....	3, 983. 72
Proceedings.....	3, 492. 47
Support Real Daughters.....	3, 776. 00
Expenses Twenty-fifth Continental Congress.....	3, 171. 04

The final debt committee, Miss Alice McDuffie, chairman, reported in part as follows:

At the close of last congress, when the debt on Memorial Continental Hall was reduced to \$25,000, many felt that the end was in sight. Accordingly, a plan to ask 1,000 women to be responsible for \$25, thus securing division of labor, was approved by the national board of management, directly after Congress last April; and work was immediately inaugurated by the chairman and the committee toward the final payment of the debt on Memorial Continental Hall.

The chairman promised to pay all expenses of stationery, postage, and stenographic work, which have to date amounted to over \$500. The chairman was in Washington in June, July, October, December, and January. She presented the plan at the Michigan State conference, where it was heartily indorsed, and at the New York State conference, where \$1,400 were raised on the floor of the house in 12 minutes.

I have frequently been asked if, in my opinion, the debt could be paid this year. It was not possible for the committee to govern war conditions abroad or financial conditions in this country. I have always known that the committee would do all in its power and I am convinced that enough work has been done under ordinary conditions to raise \$50,000. Ever since the time when, at the age of 11 years, it was my good fortune to secure \$10 from a Catholic priest for the endowment of a Baptist college, on our common ground of citizenship, I have known that "you never can tell till you try."

An optimistic friend said that we would do well if we raised \$2,000, a more optimistic friend said \$5,000, and our most optimistic friend said \$10,000. More than \$10,000 have been contributed to date. A bond of \$5,000 was paid by the Treasurer General on February 12, and a second bond at the close of the last fiscal year. We wish to complete at least one more bond this week.

The contributions by the several States (including the District of Columbia, the Orient, and Cuba, toward the final payment of the debt on Memorial Continental Hall, from April 24, 1916, to April, 1917, were as follows:

Illinois.....	\$5, 797. 20	New Jersey.....	\$ 574. 40
New York.....	4, 415. 50	Virginia.....	428. 00
Pennsylvania.....	1, 446. 00	Colorado.....	385. 00
Ohio.....	1, 391. 00	Missouri.....	373. 45
Michigan.....	1, 290. 74	Kentucky.....	330. 00
District of Columbia.....	882. 70	New Hampshire.....	301. 25
Massachusetts.....	846. 05	Texas.....	299. 00

West Virginia.....	\$280.50	South Carolina.....	\$70.00
Connecticut.....	267.00	North Carolina.....	59.00
Indiana.....	240.00	Minnesota.....	55.00
California.....	220.00	Oregon.....	55.00
Iowa.....	215.00	Orient.....	50.00
Maryland.....	196.00	Kansas.....	42.00
Wisconsin.....	195.00	Utah.....	40.00
Maine.....	180.00	Oklahoma.....	40.00
Vermont.....	173.00	Idaho.....	30.00
Louisiana.....	171.00	Arkansas.....	30.00
Georgia.....	159.32	Cuba.....	25.00
Alabama.....	150.00	Mississippi.....	25.00
Tennessee.....	143.10	Montana.....	25.00
Florida.....	130.00	Wyoming.....	25.00
Rhode Island.....	120.00	South Dakota.....	20.00
Washington.....	85.00	Nevada.....	12.00
Nebraska.....	83.00	Arizona.....	10.00
Delaware.....	82.00		

Before the congress closed the last penny on the debt was paid and the last bond canceled. Miss McDuffee was given a rising vote of thanks for her efforts to reduce this debt. Mrs. William C. Story was also congratulated that under her administration as president general this enormous debt had been paid.

The Historian General, Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, reported that it had been necessary to increase the size of editions of volumes 43 and 45 of the Lineage Book from 1,000 to 1,500 copies in order to meet the constant demand for this publication. Search for genealogical data has been greatly facilitated by the publication of the vital records of many New England towns, copies of which have been deposited in the libraries of the principal cities of the country.

The Librarian General, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, reported that 500 accessions had been received during the year, making a total of 8,000 books now in the stacks. Six volumes have been added to the Pension Records of Revolutionary Soldiers, a collection which can not be found in any other library.

The committee on historical research and preservation of records, Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, chairman, reported that there had been a marked gain in the number of records and other data contributed to the society during the past year. One of the most valuable promised gifts is a documentary history of the lower South at the period of the Louisiana purchase and during the War of 1812, in six volumes, which is to be published soon under the supervision of Dr. Rowland, director of the State department of archives and history of Mississippi.

The Curator General, Miss Catherine Brittin Barlow, reported that the museum had been presented with many gifts of china, silver, pewter, glass, books, furniture, and manuscripts of the Revolutionary

period, among which were a mahogany desk and chair in rose colored Spanish morocco, duplicates of those used by secretaries and Members of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, now preserved in Independence Hall. Many old manuscripts, deeds, muster rolls, mortgages, etc., have also been restored. The collection of State flags now numbers 45, lacking for completion the flags of Iowa, North Dakota, and New Mexico.

The magazine committee.—One of the principal means of disseminating information concerning the operations of the society since its organization in 1890 has been the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, for many years issued under the title "The American Monthly." The status of this periodical in April, 1917, was reported upon as follows by Miss Florence G. Finch, chairman of the magazine committee:

I am happy to report that the official organ of this great society, the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, is in good condition. As you are aware, it is a medium of communication, a means whereby the members of a large body may be kept informed of the business transacted, the policy of different measures and patriotic and intellectual growth may be stimulated is essential.

For 25 years this society has issued its official organ, and I am happy to say it has never lapsed or been discontinued.

It is impossible to make a periodical, with a limited subscription, a financial success, and our magazine has always, since its very first issue, been a source of financial loss to our society, but it is so apparent that every large body requires its official organ that, notwithstanding the loss of the many years past, we have, greatly to the credit of this society, continued our publication. The people of this great land of ours have realized that the age of real democracy is here because it is not tolerable that only a limited number should enjoy a limited privilege or responsibility, this is the prompting of an economic as well as a democratic measure. And last April we adopted the measure that many other large corporations have successfully adopted and Congress voted to make every member in good standing a subscriber. This, of course, at once established our organ, which prior to this time had no comparative value as an advertising medium, as one of great advertising value and the rates of advertising immediately increased.

The motion that caused the sending of the magazine to every member was the result of repeated conferences with leading men of large advertising houses, who demonstrated the great value financially of raising the subscription list of the magazine, and was moved by Mrs. Schuyler and seconded by Mrs. Guernsey. Necessarily the initial months of issuing the magazine have been the most expensive and also from the advertising end are the least productive.

Now, for the future, it is apparent, the magazine itself being of inestimable value to each individual member, that a part of the cost for the present should lie with the individual member, and therefore we trust the motion shall be introduced, seconded, and passed, placing a definite sum to be paid on behalf of each member, either through assessment or as an actual levy upon the treasury, which shall financially take care of its regular publication from month to month. Beyond this, the increasing revenue which may be secured through the advertising, which shall appear in the columns of the publication,

will more than take care of the balance necessary to pay in full for all expenses incident to its publication from month to month. We wish to emphasize at once the important fact that every member of each individual chapter should be made acquainted at some early stated meeting of the local chapter that the magazine is being sent to them, not as a matter of charity, but as a matter of vital necessity to the individual and therefore to the organization as a whole. Each member should realize that for great success, which means a large income is to be secured for the publication through the advertising secured, she must recognize and be willing to place the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine first among the publications which she reads and as a natural consequence will answer and give credit to her own magazine in answering the advertisements contained therein, always making sure to use the address furnished in the advertisement in every detail, be it a catalogue, samples, or actual purchase, give the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine credit, and not some other woman's publication. If the above is observed, we can absolutely and forever answer the questionings and fears of a few of our members who feel that the publication should not be assumed by the body as a whole.

PATRIOTIC ACTIVITIES OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The general work of the society through its national committees and chapters covers a wide range of patriotic activities. No better emblem could be found to represent this work than the insignia of the organization—the spinning wheel and flax.

The “hub” of the wheel stands for patriotism and the “spokes” are the lines of duty laid down for us to follow. One weak or broken spoke makes an imperfect wheel, therefore let us look to the strength and perfection of each that the whole may be beautiful and complete.

Metaphorically speaking, the chief lines of activity are represented by the 13 spokes, viz: (1) The flag; (2) patriotic education; (3) marking historic spots and buildings; (4) locating Revolutionary soldiers' graves and marking them; (5) historical research and the preservation of records, etc.; (6) civics and welfare work; (7) southern mountain schools; (8) tracing old trails and marking them; (9) memorials; (10) Red Cross and war relief; (11) Real Daughters; (12) charity and philanthropy; (13) miscellaneous. The “flax” represents truly the labor in it all, while the “rim” of the wheel is love and charity, pure gold, encircling and binding together the interests and endeavors of this organization of loyal women, whose patriotism, like the circle, knows no end. The “stars” are the beacon lights which lead us on and brighten the way to noble endeavors and glorious achievements.

How well the chapters have worked is indicated as a whole in the accounts which follow. Some chapters have given attention to the all-absorbing need of the day, war relief, while others have measured

up to this call and not neglected duty to the foreigner, the memorial to the dead, the education of the mountain child, the flag of our Nation, the old trail, the placing of a marker here or a tablet there, or the birthday of a Real Daughter.

Between the "click of the needles" by busy fingers the brains have been busy, too, planning for future work, the accomplishment of which will be a monument of enduring fame to the patriotism and the sacrifices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I speak of the restoration of the French Village, Tilloloy, which you will see more of in this report and much more in the next. This is not to be a monument of quarried granite with tablet of bronze, but cozy homes with gardens and grazing kine, where contented peasants may once more enjoy the peaceful pursuits of the quiet home; no longer driven before bellowing cannon and bursting shell.

It is not enough that the Daughters of the American Revolution have offered their sons, husbands, and brothers on the altar of patriotism, but with loving hearts and open hands they reach out and help the stricken mothers and children of France and Belgium and the allied nations. Nor is this all; study the list of workers of the Red Cross and see the young daughters of the Daughters, and in many instances the Daughters themselves, who are already facing the dangers "Over There," and ministering unto the wounded, sick, and dying.

Read the lists of chairmen of committees throughout the country on the liberty loans, war libraries, Navy League, National Council of Defense, war relief, and other committees, and the Daughters of the American Revolution will be found among the leaders. The evidences of their sacrifices are not of a selfish nature, just for home and country, but for the world, which they are writing

In "letters of gold" against the "blue,"
Which stands for loyalty and patriotism true.

THE FLAG.

If any one topic under which the work is reported deserves first mention, surely it is the flag. It has been the inspiration through every phase of the year's work, whether it was marking the old soldier's grave, giving a new citizen his naturalization papers, or war relief service, it was the flag which inspired the act. If any troop of soldiers left the home town, whether it was for the camp or "over there," a flag was presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution, to cheer them on to world victory and remind them of mothers, sisters, wives, and sweethearts who gladly send them forth to uphold "The Standard of America," e'en though it be at the sacrifice of life. Quoting Mr. Grosvenor, "and though many must fall in the achieve-

ment of these high ideals, a noble and imperishable good will endure as a monument to their sacrifice. History can bestow no higher encomium than that of defenders of the flag."

The Daughters themselves may not actually go to the front and defend this flag of ours, but never before in the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution has there been such vigilance given toward its defense; such care exerted to prevent its desecration.

The work accomplished by the chapters in distributing flag leaflets, presenting flags and flagpoles, teaching the school children, the foreigner, the new citizen, the laws regarding the uses and abuses of the flag; the flag stickers pasted in the school books to remind the pupil of the laws of the flag; the unique celebrations on Flag Day, June 14, all prove that the flag is *one* of the first, if not *the* first, important work of this society.

The number of flags presented from October 11, 1916, to October 11, 1917, to schools, parks, libraries, post offices, regiments, Boy Scouts, Children and Sons of Republic clubs, banks, courthouses, railway stations, and other public buildings, numbered nearly 500. These did not include the small flags used in decorating graves on Memorial Day, or given to thousands of school children in parades, or to new citizens, but flags of large proportions and costing from \$1.50 to \$6,000, as in the case of the monumental flagstaff and flag presented to the city of Minneapolis, Minn., by the Monument Chapter, D. A. R., of that city. The amount expended in money for flags of all kinds, large and small, totaled for the year \$10,160.28, and in many instances the money value was not given at all, so this is but a part of what was actually spent along this line of work by the Daughters.

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

Under the head of Patriotic Education is considered the teaching of the foreign born, mainly through clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic, Girl Home-Maker's clubs, night schools, sewing schools, canning clubs, and in the public, parochial, and schools for foreigners. By the distribution of flag leaflets, flag codes, copies of the Declaration of Independence, Salute to the Flag, Prevention of Desecration of the Flag, gifts of books, pictures, medals, and prizes for the best grades in American history and kindred topics, these children are taught the first principles of good citizenship.

It is well to begin in youth-time to inculcate these high ideals, that the man may become the perfect citizen in his community; so the Daughters of the American Revolution have created these clubs and auxiliaries, and bear the expenses of a director and teacher.

They have established lecture courses illustrated with lantern slides, touching upon almost every phase of life from the history of

the flag, the Nation, great men, art, music, and the beauties of nature, bird life, plant life, that the interest of the child might be awakened, so that, as he grows older, the deeper subjects of civics, governments, etc., may be easier to understand.

In her report as chairman of the national committee on patriotic education at the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress, Mrs. James G. Dunning said:

All of the work reported is good and in certain ways educational, but to a Daughter of the American Revolution the term "patriotic education" has a deeper meaning; it means education in patriotism; it means education in loyalty and devotion to our country, and your chairman believes that if the National, State, and chapter committees could get in closer touch, and follow some definite plan, taking up the various branches of our work in a systematic, methodical manner the results would be far beyond anything we have ever yet accomplished.

Our Nation is to-day facing one of the greatest crises in its history. It has decided to stand shoulder with countries across the sea in this tremendous fight for humanity, justice, and liberty, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, in whose veins flow the blood of the founders of this Nation, should put forth every effort to awaken in the hearts of native-born Americans a deeper sense of their responsibility to the land of their birth, and strive to impress upon the foreign born a true appreciation of their obligations to the land of their adoption.

The American International College, which is devoted to the patriotic education of foreign born young men and women, and to training them to become leaders in American citizenship among the aliens in this country, needs new buildings now more than ever before, as the number of applicants for admission is steadily increasing. As this is the only college in the country devoted exclusively to this work it well deserves the cordial support of the D. A. R. This building fund, which was started about four years ago, has reached the sum of over \$2,000. The chairman of this fund wishes that every Daughter might realize the importance and scope of this work for "preparedness" and help to increase the fund, so that a new building may be ready before the great influx of foreign people which is sure to follow the close of this war, for we shall then have more need than ever for just the kind of trained workers that this college is sending out. Just a little help from each member will enable us to greatly increase this splendid work of Americanization.

AMERICANIZATION.

In her report to the Twenty-sixth Congress, as chairman of the subcommittee on Americanization, Miss Alice McDuffee said:

One of the greatest problems of the day is the Americanization of foreign-born men and women. More than 3,000,000 men are not naturalized. Many homes are not Americanized. This is a task peculiarly fitted to patriotic women, for it is ours to keep our hearth fires burning and to preserve the name of "home" with all it signifies. That the Daughters appreciate their opportunity for service along this important line is shown by the able reports coming from 20 States. More than 2,000 leaflets have been sent out this year by your chairman and 100 personal letters written. As city chairman of Americanization work under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of Kalamazoo,

Mich., it was the good fortune of the chairman of your committee to attend the national conference on Americanization through education, held in Washington during the winter, under the auspices of the National Chamber of Commerce and the Department of the Interior. It is always helpful to gain detailed information of what many committees are doing, as well as to learn first hand the general plans and wishes of the Government. While your chairman during the year and a half of her service has been in touch with what many organizations and communities are doing along Americanization and immigrant education lines, this conference was practical and had much inspirational value.

There was a time when Connecticut stood alone in the work of distributing the Guide to the United States for the Immigrant, and we owe her a debt of gratitude for having made possible its first publication. The reports and queries from many States and from over 300 chapters show that she has now been joined by many sisters who are interested and doing valiant work along all lines of Americanization work. From the combined reports, a few suggestions are offered. The ideal way is to have the patriotic societies in any community cooperate with the board of education and the factories to get the foreign-born men and women into the night schools to learn English, manual training, the customs of our country, its rich opportunities, and the ideals for which this Nation stands. * * *

Nebraska started work at an early date and helpful classes in citizenship leading up to naturalization are formed each year. New York has great opportunities and, particularly in New York City and in Buffalo, is doing wonderful work to educate and welcome the "stranger within our gates," helping him to love, honor, and serve the land of his adoption with true American spirit. They are doing practical neighborhood work, as well as distributing literature and flag codes, and have had Mr. John Foster Carr and others to lecture. Pennsylvania is interested and wishes that Mr. Carr's guide might be printed in many more languages. Prize essays have been given in Connecticut on "What I have learned from the little green book" and "What constitutes American citizenship," and patriotic moving pictures have been shown. Miss Alice Louise Thompson, of Maryland, a member of this committee, has prepared a valuable flag creed which should be in greater use. Illinois was one of the pioneers in the work and has done much for many years. Chicago leads in this work in the Middle West.

New Orleans has a school for the immigrant women, where the pupils vary from 17 to 45 years. Utah feels that it is very important that foreign-born women learn English as well as men, because in that State they become full American citizens.

Work among alien women has been carried on for 15 years by the Louisa St. Clair Chapter in the settlement houses of Detroit, Mich. The Chapter in Kalamazoo has cooperated for three successive years with the city, the board of education, and the factories in holding Americanization Days. In Jackson, a club was formed of the mothers of the Children of the Republic, under the auspices of the Sarah Great Prudden Chapter. The women are of foreign birth, and this club is called the Women of the Republic. This fine work gives promise of spreading throughout the State. California has done much work for naturalization and very brilliant work for foreign-born women. They have been especially successful with their home teachers.

It is a fine thing to help the foreign-born men of this country to become ready for citizenship. It is equally important to Americanize the mothers, who guide and guard our future citizens and make the homes of this land. It should be the

special work of our Society to make sure that no one in our United States is allowed to feel lonesome or different.

Let us increase our own patriotism as we make these our foreign-born cousins welcome to their adopted country. Let us, as Christian, patriotic women, extend to all alike the hand of fellowship and opportunity. More than ever before we may say:

"Who is the Patriot? It is he who knows no boundary, race, or creed; whose nation is humanity, whose countrymen all souls which need."

America is the hope of the world. Let us carry our torch high.

CHILDREN AND SONS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Mrs. Margaret L. H. Hicks, chairman, reported to the Twenty-sixth Congress, as follows:

In presenting to you the Twelfth Annual Report of the Children and Sons of the Republic, I am glad to say, sustained interest in this branch of our patriotic education has been manifested in many localities and faithful work has been done by untiring and patient Daughters during the year that has just ended. Since last we assembled in this hall, we have read and heard a great deal upon the subject of patriotism. We have also read and heard much regarding the foreign element in our midst, and the great necessity of teaching true Americanism to the alien population of the United States. In fact, "The problem of the aliens in America" has been the subject of many learned addresses by public men, and the newspapers have been clamorous in calling attention to this class of our citizenship. At a recent meeting of the Laymen's Missionary Convention, held in New Orleans, La., a prominent Presbyterian preacher designated the alien problem as the "supreme menace of this Nation," adding that the gravest of the unsolved problems confronting the United States is the question of immigration of aliens in America.

In view of all this present agitation upon this momentous question, it is rather remarkable that 12 years ago Mrs. John A. Murphy, founder of the Children of the Republic, urged the Daughters of the American Revolution to take up the work of gathering in this alien element. Enthusiastically she urged the necessity of training the children of the foreigners and foreign born as to the ideals and real meaning of our Government, its laws, theories and hopes. When the first Children of Republic clubs were organized in Cincinnati it was hoped and confidently expected that this movement would prove to be one of the strongest and most vital aids in our scheme of furthering patriotism throughout the United States; but strange to say the Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a whole, has not actively helped in making this patriotic crusade a grand success and, in a way, have failed to grasp the full meaning of the object of the Children of the Republic, therefore, are in a fair way of losing a splendid opportunity of being a real help to the country. In surveying the work of the past year, I realize that very much more should have been accomplished in this particular field of endeavor. That this is true is partly due to similar societies claiming right of way by superior effort, but the indifference of the Daughters is the chief cause of lack of Clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic. This club work, as I have stated in former reports, is hard, self-sacrificing and carries one into humble homes and many queer situations. It is also constant work. It has to be persistent work in the face of difficulties, if it is to prove successful and worth while. If meeting places could more readily be found, one great obstacle would be removed. In those localities where the school buildings have been opened to the Daughters, the

work has been made very much easier for the directors. The public schools prove to be a splendid medium for teaching patriotism, as well as all other branches of knowledge. In the cities and counties where the Daughters have been so fortunate as to receive the help of the school teachers, the Children and Sons of the Republic work prospered. Grand Rapids, Mich., is conspicuous in this respect. For several years past the D. A. R. patriotic education has been carried on in connection with other school work and is directly under the active care of the superintendent and his staff of teachers. The scholars, both boys and girls, open their exercises with the "Pledge to the Flag," and then repeat their "Civic creed," which begins as follows: "God hath made of one blood all nations of men; and we are his children, brothers, and sisters all, etc.

Mrs. Troupe, Maryland's State chairman, who personally watches over the clubs in Baltimore, writes: "That the public schools have opened their doors to the Children and Sons of the Republic clubs" in four parts of that city; also that the City Club has been invited to hold meetings in the Fourth Regiment Armory. She feels very much encouraged and anticipates rapid growth of interest in Children of the Republic. Mrs. Troupe submits a prayer, which I recommend for adoption and general use in Children and Sons of the Republic clubs. It is concise and can give no offense to any religious sect, church, or cult. It is very satisfactory to the parents of the children grouped by Mrs. Troupe. I give the prayer here for the benefit of the assembled Daughters:

"Heavenly Father, we Thy children ask Thy care and guidance, and humbly beseech Thee to direct us in all we do. We praise Thee for the past and trust Thee for the future. Bless the Government under which we live and all those in authority. May "Old Glory" receive the support of every boy and girl living under its protection and continue to wave over the greatest country of the globe. Amen."

This prayer is always followed by a salute to the flag.

I am glad to record the active interest of Georgia Daughters in C. and S. of R. clubs. Mrs. Max E. Land, State chairman, has been most energetic in carrying on the work projected by Mrs. A. L. Wilkins, who, during 1915, established 14 clubs in Dodge County. Again we find school buildings opened for the Daughters, and Georgia's 45 clubs, with a membership of 1,200 children, are comfortably housed, both in cities and counties. Mrs. Land closes her fine report with the hope that the Georgia Daughters be not content until the boys and girls—

"Are children of the Republic
The Nation's hope and stay;
Where all are taught
Just how they ought
To vote, to fight, to pray.

Michigan makes its usual good showing, as do Ohio, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. Mrs. J. W. Finney, State chairman, writes "there is much satisfaction in being able to report a steady growth in Children of the Republic work. There have been no clubs discontinued in the year that has past and three new clubs have been added. Two more are in the throes of organization—perhaps might be regarded as certainties. In 11 chapters there are 39 clubs with an approximate membership of 2,100." The Jackson Daughters have organized a club for women called the "Silence Blackman Club." This departure has tremendous possibilities.

Mrs. C. E. Davidson, State chairman, shows that Illinois has gone forward with characteristic energy, and has three or more new clubs on her roster. Mrs. Duval reports for Chicago clubs and says, "Over at Emerson House set-

tlement a group of young men, six years in existence as a club, have now passed from 'Uncle Sam's Children of the Republic' to 'Uncle Sam's Sons of Republic'; consequently, there are now two clubs of Sons under the Chicago Chapter. The George Washington Club is 9 years old and is still giving time to the club evenings, conducted by Miss Elsie J. Fudge. The Chicago Chapter during the year has spent in instruction \$225. The Christmas party cost \$30. Mr. La Verne Noyes continues his yearly gift of \$200 for the Children and Sons of the Republic. This amount was spent on instruction for six of the clubs." The splendid showing of Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and Pennsylvania proves that where the impulse exists to do a thing it is usually done. The Daughters of these four States have taught, encouraged, and advanced on the road to good citizenship hundreds of foreign-born boys and girls through their Children of the Republic clubs.

Pennsylvania reports, through Miss M. D. Storey, State chairman, several new clubs organized during 1916. The Scranton City Chapter has a new club called "Capoose," after the Indian tribe that once inhabited that region. At McKees Rocks, the Pittsburgh Chapter has done a splendid work, and Mrs. M. C. Adams, chairman, has a very fine and interesting report. There are seven clubs and Mrs. Adams "considers that every dollar of the chapter's money expended on the Children and Sons of the Republic is bearing fruit." The William Penn Club, organized four years ago, grew to such large proportions that it has been divided. Twenty-six of the older boys are now "The William Penn Branch Sons of the Republic," while 25 more are grouped as the "French Division of the William Penn Club," leaving about 60 in the original "William Penn Club." Not a boy was willing to surrender the name of William Penn. This club has been vigorous in fighting the cigarette habit by minors. The Elizabeth Hillman Club is supported by Mrs. John H. Hillman. The chapter cares for the others. There are over 500 children in the clubs. Mrs. Adams submits a blank for weekly reports of clubs that all directors will find useful in standardizing work in any community or groups of communities.

The Iowa clubs have been continued during the year. The State chairman, Mrs. S. J. Casey, hoped to have each club president make the report for his club. Only one responded to her request, namely, young Thomas L. Norton, president Nathan Hale Club, Boone, Iowa. He gives an outline of the study his club has been pursuing—"American citizenship and naturalization"—and adds, "we are to be drilled by a veteran officer of the Spanish-American War."

I am glad to say Massachusetts has had a revival of interest in the Children of the Republic. Mrs. J. L. Marr, chairman, is pleased with the outlook for the establishment of clubs in the near future. One club has been organized in a settlement house at Fall River, and two at Watertown and Dorchester. The two Dighton clubs are now several years old and are doing good work. She hopes that the clubs that once obtained in the western part of the State will be reorganized during the coming summer.

Missouri has had a faithful chairman in Mrs. W. D. Powell, who has sought in every way to stimulate interest in Children of the Republic. She has written 103 letters to chapters and sent literature. She finds many competitive patriotic organizations that in a way crowd out the Daughters. So it is in Colorado, and Mrs. Sandusky, chairman, is discouraged, but hopes to have D. A. R. ritual introduced in some of the county schools.

New Hampshire has not lost the clubs organized in the past; so writes Miss Harriet V. Hall, State chairman. But she adds that though many letters have been written to regents, and though the State regents spoke sympathetically of the Children of Republic at the State conference, not much has been accomplished in organizing new clubs. The war feeling that has been so keen during

the past 12 months may have prevented forming of clubs in the industrial centers; and in the rural districts the regents have not been able to find Daughters willing to undertake the responsibility. There are several flourishing clubs in Somersworth and Franklin.

Kentucky has made a beginning of Children of the Republic activity. Miss Esther W. Burch, chairman, has organized two clubs in Stanford, one of girls, called Liberty Girls, and one of boys, named Boys of Uncle Sam. Both clubs are limited to a membership of 15 and these young folks—aged from 11 to 15—have started out with a wonderful enthusiasm. Miss Burch hopes to arouse interest in other parts of her State.

Mrs. W. R. Meech, of Virginia, is disappointed that she can't point to the successful results of her efforts to establish clubs in Norfolk and Portsmouth, but something has been gained by the agitation of the subject. Virginia has a field in her mountain population if only a leader could be found willing to do this patriotic missionary work.

Mrs. H. L. Macfarlane, chairman for Florida, "has no new organization to report," and adds "that it is pitiful that we have only two clubs in the State. The material as to children is here, but the workers are not to be found."

"New York," so writes the honorary chairman, Mrs. Simon Baruch, "has not accomplished much, so far as Children of the Republic work is concerned, during the past 12 months." There is a vast opportunity in New York City for the formation of these patriotic clubs, and I think the Daughters could easily find young men and women who, for very small salaries, would act as directors or leaders of clubs under D. A. R. guidance. Right here I must call your attention to an opportunity grasped: A striking, even romantic, illustration of devotion to patriotic duty is that made by a little gray nun, Sister Marianne of Jesus, who traces her Americanism back to Revolutionary days. Out of the melting pot of New York's East Side she has brought a regiment of soldiers who are ready to give their services to the United States. These Columbus volunteers are Italians, Syrians, Russians, Jews, and youths from every race that goes to make up this great cosmopolitan population. It was with a steady and persistent struggle that these boys were finally equipped and drilled, and now, after a year of training, these youths are ready, and the little gray nun smiles when they call her the mother of the regiment. There are so many avenues open to the Daughters, if they will look for them.

Mrs. O. F. Renner, chairman, writes interestingly of Ohio's 16 clubs. She has written three letters to each of the 65 chapters in the State, that all might be informed of Children of the Republic. She says the Cincinnati clubs are directed by four young men who once belonged to the original Cincinnati Children of the Republic clubs. One of these young directors is Louis J. Schneider, who has had the honor of making a speech in Continental Hall before the congress of Daughters. It is gratifying to hear that he is a successful young man and that his club influences helped his advancement. The Cleveland Daughters deserve much credit for enthusiastic and continued interest in their clubs.

I trust Texas and Wisconsin have kept up the good record of former years. No news is generally considered a sign that conditions are as usual. I regret these States have not sent reports.

Greetings of appreciation of Children of the Republic have come from Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, West Virginia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, California, Indiana. These States hope some time to participate in this branch of D. A. R. effort. Perhaps the war excitement may cause many Daughters to turn their attention to the boys and girls who are too young for war service, but who can and will be a part of the great scheme of events daily

unfolding before our eyes. I have heard a rumor that some influential Daughters are contemplating the "creation of another national Committee to teach patriotism to foreigners and their children." Why should this be considered, contemplated, or proposed? We already have in the Children and Sons of the Republic a perfectly mapped out scheme of patriotic education and instruction for children of our alien population. It only needs the willing, patient, cheerful directresses to carry it to success.

During January, 1916, the treasurer general sent me a check amounting to \$100 for expenses. Of this sum there was in the Tennessee-Hermitage bank, Nashville, Tenn., April, 1916, a balance of \$78.50. To-day there is a balance of \$40.65 in the same bank. This sum I will turn over to the treasurer general, as my term of office is at an end. I have also a small supply of organizing leaflets, suggestions for programs, and copies of the constitution, a few debates and leaflets on Early American History. This material, of course, will be sent to my successor as soon as she has been appointed. On account of my long illness last fall I have not written as many letters as usual, but I have been in touch with chairmen and State regents in all the States.

Again I recommend to the congress and national board the advisability of giving some space in the D. A. R. Magazine to the club work of Children and Sons of the Republic. It would only be just and would make interesting reading for the society and encourage the club directresses.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the Children of the Republic work is the most far-reaching and vital of any undertaking by the Daughters of the American Revolution. If prosecuted faithfully and vigorously the results will prove tremendous. I trust that in the near future the Daughters will seize this opportunity of rendering to their country the inestimable service of teaching the children of every class of aliens in our midst, as well as our ignorant American-born children, the true meaning of citizenship, loyalty, and helpfulness. Sturdy, well-trained boys and girls are the bone and sinew of a nation, and we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, should realize and acknowledge our duty and do our best to develop and strengthen the youth of our land. For He said, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me. Forbid them not, for they are of the Kingdom."

CONSERVATION OF THE HOME.

Report of Committee on Conservation of the Home.

ELIZABETH NEFF, *Chairman.*

If the Puritan mother and her Revolutionary daughter could look down upon the mothers and daughters of 1917 they would send a breath of greeting across the swift-flying, richly laden years that separate them, for in the present activity of women, thrilled by the presage of war, there is a new kinship with those heroines of the long ago.

During the last half century, and especially its more recent decades, the rush of events has been so swift, the development of invention so like a fairy tale, and the growth of wealth so fabulous that the Puritan maiden, from the setting of her stern life, with its constant toil, its sharp privation, and its narrow limits, could not have recognized her descendants in the ease-loving girls of the twentieth century. But now, however, with the return of the war cloud that freed our country under the heroism of that earlier struggle, the Revolutionary mother and the woman of to-day can clasp hands across the long span of peaceful, prosperous years and know that the new American woman will rise gladly

to whatever duty may be required of her. And in this new crisis just two things are requisite, munitions for the soldier and domestic arts for the woman.

Never before since our independence was declared has the science of the home maker achieved such importance, never before have the demands upon her been so large.

It is most fitting that the Daughters of the American Revolution should teach the daughters of the United States, of whatever parentage, how to conserve the resources of the land and how to preserve the most beautiful homeland in the world.

It is therefore with great pleasure that the chairman reports a growing interest in that department, hearty commendation of the work from all sources, and an increasing number of clubs.

There are many chapters in rural towns which have no foreign population, but which would like to take up some form of home making. In the circular letter to members of the committee, 35 of whom are State chairmen, it was requested that every chapter in the organization give at least one program of the year to the American home. Many responses came to this request, complying with it and asking for such a program. Two outlines were sent out, which were as follows:

AMERICAN HOME DAY.

1. Appropriate music. 2. The colonial home maker. 3. Famous colonial homes. 4. The modern home a national bulwark. 5. Music, ending with "Home, Sweet Home." A second program is: Music. 1. Importance of the successful home. 2. Dangerous rivals of home influence. 3. The art, music, literature, and recreations of the successful home. 4. The home garden an anchor. 5. Music.

The regent of one chapter responded with the assurance that she would like to give an entire year to the study of the home as the most vital question of the day in this country. The fact that so large a percentage of our young men fail to meet military requirements and so many of our young girls fail as home makers sounds an alarm which it will be well to heed. Too many young people give their entire attention to pleasure seeking, forgetting that the joy of recreation is known only after wholesome work. Too many are ignorant of the first principles of fundamental occupation, tilling the soil, and conducting the household. If the present crisis strengthens the bonds of the home, it will not have been all in vain.

The chairman is unable to make her report complete, owing to delay in reports of State chairmen, some of which have not yet been received.

Illinois reports, through Mrs. Willis J. Wells, State chairman, two chapters which have successfully conducted home-makers' clubs. Chicago chapter took up the work first in 1915 and carried it on for nine weeks, engaging a trained worker, who taught in four rooms, furnished rent free by Henry Booth settlement. Ninety-six children were taught and eight mothers. The experiment proved such a success that the committee decided to make it permanent. After the summer vacation the school opened again in September and continued until June 27, 1916, with 115 enrolled and an average attendance of 104.

The year 1917 sees us with 118 enrolled and two mothers' classes of 10 each, 15 in the baby classes, and 32 on the waiting list. We have a larger and more energetic committee, which alone is responsible for financing the work, and with greater interest from the chapter at large we hope to do more and better work each successive year.

"The little girls are fascinated by their work," reports a teacher in the settlement; "they are proud of doing it; they learn rapidly and with an incredible

degree of thoroughness. The following letter shows how they love to attend and learn :

“ ‘DEAR TEACHER: I can not come to-day, so I was afraid you may put me out of the class, as I am absent. I can not leave my mother, as she is sick and not able to do anything and I can not leave her alone.

“ ‘KATHERINE CLASBY.’

“Another writes: ‘I think it is nice to cook and keep house, ain’t it, Miss Hooper?’ Another said: ‘I’m ready to be married now. I now know how to cook and take care of my own house.’”

An interesting program for the month is published in the yearbook of Henry Booth settlement, with illustrations of the home makers at work.

Peoria Chapter, the second, began their work January, 1916, and it has been a success from the start. They have but two rooms, using the kitchen and dining room in one and the living room and bedroom in the other. As many of the children’s homes consist of two rooms, it is well to show them how attractive a small place can be made when it is kept clean. They have a trained, salaried worker and eight volunteer helpers from the chapter. They have nine classes for girls, one for mothers, and one for boys; 125 enrolled, with an average attendance of 88. They are just starting a class for prospective mothers. Each of the sewing classes is to take some part in making a model outfit for a baby, to be a permanent guide to prospective mothers. They will have a lifesize doll and will be given lessons in bathing and dressing. Their committee thinks this is the most interesting work Peoria Chapter has ever undertaken.

Missouri has several clubs, the one conducted by Hannibal Chapter being the oldest and still flourishing.

Colorado has a successful club under Pueblo Chapter at Pueblo.

Maryland carries on several flourishing clubs at Baltimore, of which detailed reports are lacking.

Many informal reports have reached the chairman which show the quiet work done by individuals under all conditions. One woman writes of the conscientious work done in her own household by inducing her maids to start a bank account, and upon this foundation to build a new character of self-respect and efficiency which was lasting.

Ohio is thus far the banner State. Mrs. O. D. Dryer reports for Columbus Chapter the third year of work with a third club, taught by a trained kindergarten, the two advanced clubs by domestic science students from the Ohio State University. The two classes of the past year average 15 for each class. Two parties were given to the children, one at Christmas, with a present of a Japanese workbox fitted out with sewing materials, which delighted not only the children but their mothers, and the other party at the close of the year, when ice cream, cake, and chocolate were served, the girls serving their mothers also.

The managers of the Majestic Theater gave the proceeds of the sale of tickets at 5 cents each for two entire performances on March 3, realizing \$99. The total expense for the year was \$65.15. The chapter had authorized payment of all expenses, but as this opportunity was given to earn money we gladly accepted it.

Sally De Forest Chapter, although new, has started bravely with a class formed and \$20 raised by subscription. Mrs. Harlow Stewart is chairman.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter; Mrs. C. J. Wooley, chairman, reports: Our home-makers’ work began early in 1916, with 250 girls between the ages of 8 and 18, divided into classes with appropriate names. They are taught the usual accom-

plishments of home making and have a celluloid life-size baby upon which to demonstrate the care of little ones. The older girls are interested in the Girl Scout movement. The girls are self-governed, electing their own officers. Two entertainments have been given, with slides of patriotic subjects and moving pictures. Mothers' meetings and cooking will be added this year. Especial honor is paid the flag.

Moses Cleaveland Chapter strikes the keynote of the work in the report of its regent, Mrs. Charles S. Reed. Not only has the club, which has met at Hiram House, received instruction along the lines of domestic science, but they have learned much from their association with members of the chapter. They invited the chapter to tea last winter, at which the refreshments were made and served by the girls themselves and were abundant and delicious. A patriotic program of verse and song was given, and at the close presented the chapter with a beautiful American flag. This club will graduate this spring.

Miss Laura N. Ray reports that the club of home makers of Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, is well worth while. Last year a committee from the club served a supper at the Y. W. C. A. for the chapter members, afterwards giving a flag drill and musical selections. One girl from the most wretched of homes was taken to see an art exhibit and won second prize for an essay upon the pictures she saw. The prize was \$5.

Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, has carried 15 clubs during the year, with an enrollment of 200 girls. On the Saturday following Washington's Birthday they gave their annual exhibition to the chapter, at which they demonstrated their surprising ability to do sweeping, dusting, house cleaning, bed making, table setting, washing, ironing, cooking, dishwashing, darning, sewing, mending, rug making, silver cleaning, embroidery, crochet, and basket weaving. The care of the baby was demonstrated by the smallest ones as well as the older girls. The doll-house keepers gave an interesting drill in their work in the doll house, a class of little boys also participating. Among these was a shy, gentle little Turk and a pair of Greek twins named Agamemnon and Menelaus. The little Turk was so fascinated by his play work that he ran away from home at night and was found sleeping across the door of the workroom in the darkened hall. A fine treat was given the children by Mrs. C. W. Brainerd, a member of the committee.

The event of the year was the commencement in June, at which the original 12 Martha Washingtons with whom the work was begun received their diplomas in an unbroken club. Six other girls had been advanced by special training, so that the class numbered 18. At the national convention it was considered incredible that 12 girls of that mutable class could have been held together for five years of housework, but it is true and we are very proud of the record. Each girl had made the pretty white dress that she wore. The head resident of the settlement had given to each a splendid red peony, which she also wore.

A class pin was presented to each graduate as well as her diploma. A stirring address was made by the superintendent of the Cleveland Heights schools, good music was rendered by members of the chapter, and the girls were afterwards invited to a banquet, cooked and served in the settlement dining room by the juniors. Many of the mothers were at the commencement, beaming with joy. The juniors number 24. Our only regret is that our accommodations are not larger, for twice as many girls apply as can be taken. The girls made 400 glasses of jelly and marmalade, which netted over \$40.

The roof farm, which has been previously reported, is still an attractive and instructive feature. It consists of earth carried up to the roof porch by the children, is 8 feet wide, 20 feet long, and 8 inches deep. The space is laid

out in a model farm, in which over 30 varieties of real vegetables and flowers grow. There is a farmhouse and barn, lawn, pond, fields, and roads.

The cost of the home-makers' work was met by an appropriation of \$100 from the chapter, a number of generous donations, and a party which netted over \$200.

Cincinnati Chapter gave an impressive broom drill by her 16 home makers at the State conference, which met in that city in October. These girls, under the leadership of Mrs. Oscar Grant, meet twice a week at the Mission Bethel. Their sewing and housekeeping classes meet on Thursdays and the cooking class on Tuesday. That they are progressing well all who saw their beautiful drill at the conference can testify.

This general report is submitted with the unanimous prophecy of all the State and chapter chairmen who have contributed to it.

Report of Committee on Cooperation with the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. HARRIET M. LOTHROP, *Chairman.*

I have the honor to state that this committee has, through the past year, worked out several tangible improvements over the previous year. A community of deeper interest has been established, and a steady increase in co-operative forces is now more than speculative. It is assured. I confess that I am surprised at the growth during the past 12 months of this interest and sympathy. Although I had faith that the interest and sympathy would come in time, yet the initial work of the committee was obliged to expend its forces to overcome an apathy on the part of the D. A. R. taken as a whole, toward the other national society, the C. A. R. This apathy has ever been surprising when it is clearly understood that one of the chief planks in the platform of the C. A. R. was to train recruits for the D. A. R. This was one reason why I originated the national society, C. A. R. First, for the interests of the child and the youth; then for the interests of the D. A. R. Looking forward down through the years, I saw decimated ranks of the Daughters.

Unless those ranks were filled with fresh and young recruits, history would record lessened vitality and enfeebled efforts. A training school in patriotism must be provided to make the D. A. R. long lived and enduringly effective.

This was one vital reason why I desired this committee of cooperation between the two societies to be started. Knowledge through the committee would give the Daughters of the American Revolution an insight into the spirit and methods of the C. A. R. Interest in and sympathy for the society would inevitably follow. Then the work of the two societies must be cooperative and retroactive. For when two organizations arrive at this point, the sense of the benefit each would derive from the other must find swift recognition from both. Another vital reason for desiring this committee on cooperation to be formed, was to draw the C. A. R. to a deeper interest in and affection for the D. A. R.

I have alluded in many addresses in past years to the apathy of the D. A. R. as a whole toward the C. A. R. This apathy resulted in a deep, well-settled conviction on the part of the C. A. R. that the Daughters of the American Revolution had no use for them, and therefore wasted no affection on the children and youth. These young people would gladly have been of service to the D. A. R., repaying affection with an affection of yet deeper strength. For children when they love are warm friends and loyal to the core.

I have labored with many girl members of the C. A. R. when reaching the age limit; to overcome their determination not to join the D. A. R. I labored,

oh, so often, in vain, for the answer was invariably the same: "The D. A. R. do not care for the C. A. R. and I do not wish to join a D. A. R. chapter."

You would be surprised, you Daughters, to see how these two years of work through this committee of cooperation has been effective in changing this attitude of the C. A. R. The change is slow, I admit. It is hard to break down their belief in the indifference of the Daughters of the American Revolution because the indifference was a real thing and not a fancied grievance. Now the purpose of this committee was so apparent, and where it has been worked out, the results have been so happy, that the genuine belief in the interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Children of the American Revolution is steadily growing. There is a warmth of attention now when I urge the immediate union of girl graduates from the C. A. R. with the D. A. R. chapters. You must admit that this is no mean result of the two years work of the committee.

The first year of the committee work, I covered the country sending to all members of the committee printed slips of suggestions whereby the cooperative work should be carried on. Last year I sent out a revised edition of these suggestions. These slips of suggestions were printed and sent out at my own expense, as is all the work done by me as chairman. The suggestions were also designed to do away with any misconception or confusion as to the nature of the work of the committee. They stated that as the two societies, the D. A. R. and the C. A. R., were both national societies, the committee could have no jurisdiction over the C. A. R. either through their societies or individual membership, all official authority, of course, being vested in the National and State officials of the C. A. R. The work of the committee was to get into sympathetic touch with the C. A. R. employing those cooperative forces that always follow an interest in a work, thus bringing the two national societies closer together.

I must not be understood as failing in justice and affectionate appreciation of the many noble Daughters of the American Revolution who thoroughly believed in the cause of the C. A. R. and worked for it. My heart has always inspired my speech in well deserved tributes to them. All through the years since the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was founded, there have been Daughters of the American Revolution of prophetic vision and the great mother heart toward children and youth. They loved, and they saw clearly in the future, knowing that on them were laid responsibilities to provide for that future of the youth of our country. Loyal a little band of Daughters rallied to my support in those hard days, when love and prophetic vision were necessary to do justice to the child. Steadily through the years the devoted band worked on, gaining increase in followers, whose devotion to the cause was sublime, until at last all over our country the interlacing lines of our national society are drawing about the children to weave them into the fabric of the best civilization of our Republic.

But what would this splendid band of workers become if increased by the rightful proportion of patriotic members of the D. A. R.? I say "rightful proportion," for out of 93,000 members, does it not seem evident that the D. A. R. should rally to the cause of the child many additional thousands of new believers in, and workers for, the C. A. R.? This is what our cooperative committee of the D. A. R. is for, to bring the truth home to every woman who has the honor to be a Daughter of the American Revolution.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

It is a custom among the chapters to present copies of the Declaration of Independence to schools, clubs, children, etc., and sometimes

these are framed and given as prizes for best work in certain studies. The number of copies reported this year are 130, although many chapters failed to report at all.

PRIZES AND MEDALS.

Gold medals and prizes, such as books, pictures, flags, loving cups, busts, etc., are given each year for the best grades in American history, or the best essay on some historical subject, or recitation on patriotism, or making the best bird house, or securing the best hatch from the bird house, etc., thus aiding patriotic education. The amount spent for medals and prizes given to schools, boys' and girls' clubs, etc., reached \$1,591.59, and one chapter reported having given 26 gold medals, but did not state any monetary value, and in many other instances prizes were given and the amount not stated, so the amount really exceeds the sum already given.

BOOKS AND PICTURES.

The giving of books and pictures has no end. They are presented as gifts to libraries, schools, clubs, individuals, camps, Y. M. C. A., memorial hall, Sunday schools, Y. W. C. A., as prizes, as mere gifts, but more often as memorials. The chapters spent \$1,907.71 for books, not including the enormous sums given for war libraries to soldiers and sailors.

Pictures have played an important part in the field of education. Children grasp the story of a great naval battle more readily when they see the picture of John Paul Jones and his ship, or learn the evolution of the flag when the pictures of the flag in its different stages has been presented in real form or in pictures. Some of the pictures which have been given are portrait of Adrienne de Lafayette, portrait of Benjamin Franklin, bust of Funston, Houdon statue of Washington, portrait of Washington, bronze bust of Lincoln, portrait of John Quincy Adams, picture of the frigate *Constitution*, picture of the first mint in Philadelphia, picture of Isaac Crary, numerous pictures of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, photogravure of "Old Ironsides," picture of the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," bust of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and others too numerous to mention.

SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS.

The educational work of the society is not limited to clubs, lectures, prizes for best essays, etc., but reaches out to colleges, universities, and schools of the highest standard, where many scholarships, as the Margaret Henry scholarship, Annette Phelps, Mary Desha, Ellen

Wilson, Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean, Ellen McNeil Vereen, Francis Peck Burrowes, and many others are maintained.

Perhaps the greatest results have come from the efforts to educate the white children of the southern mountains. These children are of the pioneer stock, whose ancestors fought the Indians and later made possible the victory at King's Mountain, and now the Daughters of the American Revolution are establishing schools within the mountainous sections that these descendants of Revolutionary sires may have their birthright. It will not be amiss to mention some of the well-established and flourishing schools supported by the society: Alabama State Daughters of the American Revolution School; Helen Dunlap School in the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas; Martha Berry School, Rome, Ga.; Roe Indian School, Wichita, Kans.; Pine Mountain, Kentucky; Hindman School, Kentucky; Berea College, Kentucky; Maryville College, Tennessee; Flag Pond, Tennessee; Lees-McRae, North Carolina; Dorothy Sharp, North Carolina; Daughters of the American Revolution School, Georgetown, S. C.; Tomassee School, South Carolina; Oak Hill Academy, Virginia; Pauline Orr Memorial; and many others.

It is very fitting to mention here the Philippine scholarship fund for the education of worthy Filipino girls. The chapters from every State are interested in this laudable undertaking, and the report of Mrs. Caroline E. McWilliams Holt, Manila, P. I., is given here instead of with the other committee reports which are given during the proceedings of the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress, that the full meaning of this good work may be better explained to all, as she is the chairman of the Philippine scholarship endowment fund.

Report of Philippine Endowment Fund Committee.

Mrs. C. E. McWILLIAMS HOLT, *Chairman.*

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL OFFICERS, AND DELEGATES:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report, which includes the work accomplished by your Philippine scholarship committee for two years from March 31, 1915, to March 30, 1917.

During the two years there has been added to the total on hand March 31, 1915, the sum of \$2,229.33, making the amount contributed to the endowment fund, with accrued interest, to the above date, \$3,364.63. (See treasurer general's report.)

Pennsylvania is still the banner State, having contributed during the past two years through its able chairman, Mrs. James H. Krom, \$399.50, making a total for the four years just closed, \$606.50.

Illinois stands second in honor on the roll of States. Mrs. Samuel W. Earle, the efficient chairman, has done excellent propaganda work among the chapters of her State, and has added to the fund during the past two years \$251.95, making a total for the four years just closed, \$322.95.

Third on our list of States comes the dear old State of Michigan, the State of our dearly beloved vice chairman, Mrs. Burrows. To the credit of Michigan

we find the sum of \$320.77 since the inception of the work, and for the two fiscal years just closed, \$171.77. The Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter has contributed \$100 of the total amount and the Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, \$50. Both of these chapters are on the honor roll of the endowment fund.

It is extremely gratifying to report that Indiana—the State which gave the Philippine cause its most earnest support when it was sending out its feeble cry for life four years ago—has through its splendid chairman, Mrs. W. W. Gaar, maintained its place, No. 4, on the roll of States; \$306.95 stands to the credit of Indiana on the books of the treasurer general to date. I have \$5 which I collected while at anchor in the Yellow Sea, en route to America, to add to this sum.

My cabin mate, Madame Hannah D. Francisco, of Richmond, Ind., was not a very good sailor, therefore she took the opportunity (while we were at anchor, loading on 2,500 Chinese coolies to be transported to France to till the farms, dig trenches, and make roads) to devour a bundle of newspapers published in that city. She read to me from one of them an item concerning an entertainment given by the Richmond (Ind.) Chapter, under the direction of Mrs. Gaar, for the benefit of the Philippine scholarship fund. Madame Francisco had previously read our revised booklet and in response to the appeal therein contributed \$5, although she is not a member of our society. She was, however, returning from a visit of some months with her son in Manila, and had had ample opportunity to see and hear of the needs of the people there, and believes with all of us who have studied the conditions that the training of the young native women is of the most vital importance.

Although I collected this \$5 over in the Yellow Sea and believe it really should be credited to the Orient, I said to the contributor after she had read me the above-mentioned article, "I think I will turn over your \$5 to the State chairman of Indiana," and here it is.

The very efficient and enthusiastic State chairman of Massachusetts, Mrs. Elmer H. Allen, has brought her State to our especial attention. Previous to Mrs. Allen's appointment Massachusetts had shown little interest in our Philippine work. One chapter, the Quequechen, had, through a member of our committee, Mrs. Richard J. Barker, of Rhode Island, contributed \$20, and a member at large, \$5. To-day, however, we are able to report \$107, raised by the State chairman, which, added to the \$25 above mentioned, makes a total of \$132, thereby placing Massachusetts fifth on the roll of States.

Sixth on the roll of States is Ohio, with \$105 to its credit. We wish to thank Ohio—or rather the State regent, Mrs. Brant—for the system she inaugurated in her State of contributing to our work, and which is very well worth adopting where chapters feel they can give no more. Mrs. Brant's system of asking every chapter in Ohio to contribute \$1 a year has been most satisfactory to your committee.

The District of Columbia is the last and seventh on the roll, but by no means least in our affectionate appreciation. The total for the District is \$101.30 for the past four years. I wish particularly to mention the Army and Navy Chapter and the Mary Washington, as they gave us great encouragement in the beginning and have been generous contributors.

Iowa has so nearly reached the sum required to be placed on the honor roll of States that we feel special mention is due the very splendid work accomplished by the State chairman, Mrs. David A. Collier. Previous to Mrs. Collier's appointment one year ago Iowa had contributed \$20. Mrs. Collier has raised the amount to date to \$97.

As it would lengthen my report to mention all of the States, I have adopted the plan of taking those only that have contributed \$100 or more.

So far as I am informed one State only has been added to our list of contributors during the past two years. North Carolina, through Mrs. C. F. Taylor, the State chairman, has given \$11.

The Philippine Chapter has passed the realm of comparison with anyone of our States. During the past two years it has added to its previous contribution of \$203, \$560, making a total on the books of the treasurer-general of \$763. In addition to this sum the chapter has placed in my hands \$120.51, making a total of \$883.51 raised by this chapter during the past four years.

Your national chairman, who has the honor to be a member of the Philippine Chapter, has raised by personal solicitation in the islands during the past few months \$761.14, making a total for the Orient to date, April, 1917, of \$1,663.65.

At least two-thirds of the fund collected in the Islands outside the chapter was contributed by Filipinos. For this reason I wish to especially mention the name of Mr. Theodoro R. Yonco, the new Philippine Commissioner, resident in Washington, who contributed \$300 with the promise of further assistance in the future. This splendid Filipino man was the first native to take a stand for religious freedom in the Islands.

Two years ago, eight names comprised the honor roll of the endowment fund. The following have since been added: Mrs. Ella B. Lobingier, State regent of the Orient; Mrs. Elaine Childs Elser, regent, Philippines Chapter, Philippine Islands; Mrs. Ida Mary Cady, treasurer, Philippines Chapter, Philippine Islands; Mrs. Cora R. Pierce, regent, Triangle Chapter, Pennsylvania; and Pe-to-se-ga Chapter, Michigan.

Four names have been added to our memorial roll book during the same period, as follows: Margaret B. Harvey, Merion Chapter, Pennsylvania, by that chapter; Jean Staples, Fort Antes Chapter, Pennsylvania, by that chapter; Caroline Lamphier Prindle, Fort Antes Chapter, Pennsylvania, by Miss Margaret Humes; and Mrs. Francis Peck Burrows, by the Philippines Chapter.

I had always hoped the first scholarship in an American school to be awarded to a Filipino would be a D. A. R. scholarship, but fear this is now impossible, though we have doubtless "set the pace." When Judge Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, visited Manila last July he became so interested in the great Philippine General Hospital and so thoroughly appreciated the special training required for nurses for that institution, that he gave a generous sum of money, the income from which is to furnish scholarships for native girls in American training schools.

In this connection I shall read a portion of a letter which I received from the Hon. Dean C. Worcester, as follows:

"I am much interested in your effort to obtain a scholarship fund for educating Filipino girls in the United States and it has my heartiest approval. Young Filipino women make excellent nurses if given proper training. They are patient and kind in their dealings with patients and faithful and efficient in their work. I was particularly pleased with the courage which they displayed in the Government Contagious Disease Hospital, where they had to care for patients suffering from smallpox, bubonic plague, and Asiatic cholera. It is impossible to exaggerate the crying need of nurses to do district work in the provincial towns of the Philippines. Every dollar spent in increasing the number of Filipino women available for such work is a dollar well spent. Training in any one of the better schools in the United States would be of great value in preparing young women to assist in the training of their sisters here."

Everywhere I have been able to investigate the conditions, the lack of native nurses to care for the little children and the old people was the needful cry. It is so all over the archipelago.

There is among my young Filipino friends a graduate from the Normal School of Manila, who has recently been authorized by the commissioner of public instruction to assist me in interesting her countrymen in the D. A. R. scholarship movement. This young woman represented the insular government at the Pan American Exposition at San Francisco last year. She is now a high-school teacher and a leader among her people. Many times she has told me that there had been nothing in her life thus far so fruitful of results, so conducive to awakening her latent power for high attainment, as those months she spent in America, living in an American family and mingling with American people.

That there is urgent need of native women lawyers in the islands is evidenced by the fact that the Woman's Club of Manila has recently established a woman's free legal aid department and has appointed the only two native female lawyers in Manila to take charge of this department.

Last August we passed through a terrible epidemic of cholera in my own city. Hundreds were stricken with the disease. Our doctors worked night and day. So impossible was it to secure native nurses to go into the cholera hospital, that three of our best American women, who previous to their marriage had been United States Army nurses, left their homes and families and for six weeks gave free voluntary service to the health department. In all the city of Iloilo, there was just one native woman fitted to assist in this terrible experience of death and destruction, except those employed in the regular hospitals, and who could not be spared from those institutions.

All great and lasting work in this world is not done by a single man or woman, nor by a selected few. A large number of persons contribute directly or indirectly to its successful completion. I therefore appeal at this time to every member of my committee, to every State and chapter regent, to give the Philippine scholarship endowment fund their careful consideration. Consider it from any standpoint, even preparedness, and you must admit it is manifestly important. It is in line with war relief work. Should the islands be attacked by a foreign foe the splendid young native women would be needed at once. They would be found more than willing, but are they prepared? Only a few, and yet they are our responsibility. If properly trained, these girls would be of invaluable service to our country's cause in a time of need.

Is the Philippine scholarship endowment fund worth while? Let me assure you, my dear friends in the D. A. R. faith, that it is next to war relief work. I know of nothing more worth while that the society is trying to accomplish than teaching those for whom we are responsible. How to live and how to serve others is always worth while, and this is its mission.

Your national chairman has fairly flown over sea and land, traveling over 10,000 miles to bring this report to you, and to avail herself of this opportunity to thank all of those who have thus far contributed to our scholarship fund, or in any manner assisted in its upbuilding.

We all know from experience that "Nothing worth while can be done with ease. Nothing one does, if he does it well, is easy and simple and quick." So let us:

"Build it well, whate'er we do,
Build it straight and strong and true,
Build it clean and high and broad,
Build it for the eye of God."

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLINE E. MCWILLIAMS HOLT,
Chairman.

On Thursday, April 18, Mrs. Walter Roe in Indian costume appealed to the Twenty-sixth Congress to aid in the education of Indians by contributing toward the support of scholarships in the Roe Indian Institution in Kansas. At the conclusion of the address many State regents told of work being done by chapters for Indians and a motion was adopted to establish an Indian scholarship fund.

HISTORIC SPOTS AND BUILDINGS.

“Monuments are enduring links, which bind one generation to another.”

In the work of marking historic spots and buildings, the society has been quite active. Many boulders and tablets have been placed to mark the site of a “first school house,” “the first fort,” “the birth-place of the first child,” or the hut of the “first settler,” and many spots treasured by the community. The final marking of these was the least trouble, back of it all was the search for dates, authentic history, names, etc. Whatever is unveiled, bearing the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, must be historically authentic. These markers along the old trail, the tablet or monument, are but evidences of the zeal of the society to “perpetuate the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence.”

The report of the chairman of the committee on preservation of historic spots to the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress was as follows:

Practically every chapter in every State is eagerly searching for old landmarks and appropriately marking them. This work is being carried on most successfully, as will be seen by the wonderful reports annexed to this short report of mine. It is impossible for me to go into details in regard to this matter. The whole subject is fully covered in the reports of the various State chairmen.

In looking back over the reports from past years, it would seem that everything has been done, but each year brings fresh proofs of increasing interest and greater work accomplished.

When a statement is made that a tablet was erected or graves marked, it sounds quite simple. But if you would stop and realize how much labor has been expended, how much time spent in searching old records for information necessary to locate the exact spots, you would more fully appreciate the splendid work that is going on continually about us.

Early in the season a circular letter was sent out by the chairman to every member of this committee, asking for cooperation in the work and giving suggestions and general information.

It is the earnest hope of this committee that in the near future a sum of money will be appropriated by the National Society each year for the work connected with the preservation of historic spots. Many of the States are rich in historic lore, but are utterly unable, from lack of money, to cope with this great work. When our own building, this beautiful marble temple, is paid for, it is our dearest wish that an adequate amount be set aside annually to help restore the old buildings and sites. These old buildings are rapidly passing from us; if they are not restored shortly they will be beyond the hope of

restoration. Let us all unite in this effort to preserve the history of our country and cause it to be written on tablets and monuments from ocean to ocean, so that it can be read by all those who pass by.

It is not practicable here to enumerate all the tablets and other memorials erected by the society during the year. Many of them are of local rather than national interest, but among those of the latter class may be noted the following:

Mount Garfield Chapter reports the placing of a marker in Whitman Park, one of the city parks of Grand Junction, Colo., as a memorial to Marcus Whitman, who forded the Grand River at this point on his memorable ride from Oregon to Washington, D. C., to present matters before Congress, by which Oregon State was saved to the United States. This marker was placed August 1, 1917, by the D. A. R. and S. A. R. of Grand Junction.

The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of New London, Conn., located the homes of 70 Revolutionary soldiers, who were defenders of Fort Griswold at the time of the massacre at Groton Heights, September 6, 1781, and also located 40 cemeteries in and near the town of Groton in many of which Revolutionary soldiers are buried.

Several of the chapters of Washington City have caused the resetting, with appropriate ceremonies, of the original boundary stones or milestones of the District of Columbia and have surrounded them with iron fences to insure their preservation. Many of these stones had been well-nigh lost to view since they were first erected in 1791-92.

In Kansas a marker has been placed on the site of the original fortification erected by Gen. Henry Leavenworth and his command in 1827, now known as Fort Leavenworth. A memorial gateway has been built at Indian Mission Cemetery at Ottawa. This mission was founded at a very early date and here was established the first printing press west of the Mississippi River. From this mission grew the present Ottawa University.

In Maine there was dedicated on November 6, 1916, a memorial to Benedict Arnold at Carrying Place, Carratunk, this being one of several such memorials which the D. A. R. chapters are placing at various points on the trail of Arnold to Quebec. This marker was dedicated 140 years after Arnold landed his soldiers at that point on the river. The memorial is a granite boulder which was removed from the river to a conspicuous spot, on the east bank of the Kennebec, directly opposite the place where Arnold and his soldiers encamped for two weeks. The bronze marker bears this inscription:

This tablet marks the place where Col. Benedict Arnold with his soldiers left the Kennebec River, October, 1775, and marched from the west shore in a northwesterly direction to Dead River on their way to Quebec. Placed by the Kennebec Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1916.

The chapters in Massachusetts have given large sums toward the preservation of Longfellow's home, the old Murray-Gilman house at Gloucester, the old Upham house in Melrose, the Harrison Gray Otis house, and have contributed toward the restoration of the kitchen and slave quarters of the Old Royal house at Medford.

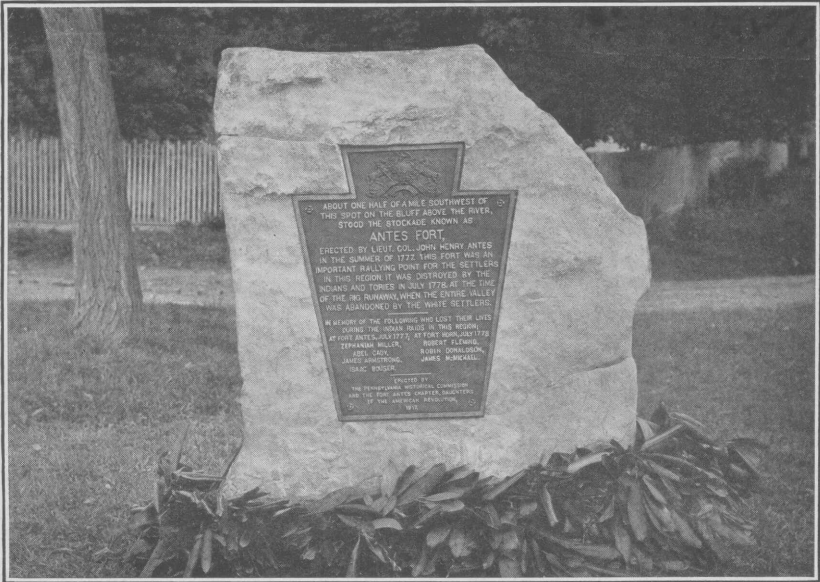
In Michigan there has been marked the spot of a small fort which was erected in 1764, just south of the mouth of Pine River in St. Clair County. The buildings comprised two barracks—one for sailors and one for soldiers; two blockhouses for cannon and small arms, and a wharf for drawing out and careening vessels, and all inclosed within a stockade. This post enabled Lieut. Patrick Sinclair to control the river, as far as the Indians were concerned, and provided a place for trading with them. The spot which this chapter marked was included in the stockade, though the fort buildings were probably nearer the big river. This tablet erected May 30, 1917, will mark for future generations the site of the fort which witnessed the early struggles with the Indians and also the small beginnings of a commerce which is acknowledged to be, in point of shipping and value in cargoes, one of if not the largest in the world.

Col. Frederick Hambright and other chapters in North Carolina contributed to a fund for a monument to be placed on the site of the old Tryon courthouse, from 1774 until the abolition of Tryon County in 1779, and then of Lincoln County until 1783. Here was formulated and signed the Tryon Declaration of Independence, August, 1775. This was also one of the camps of Lord Cornwallis and the English Army in their march through Lincoln County.

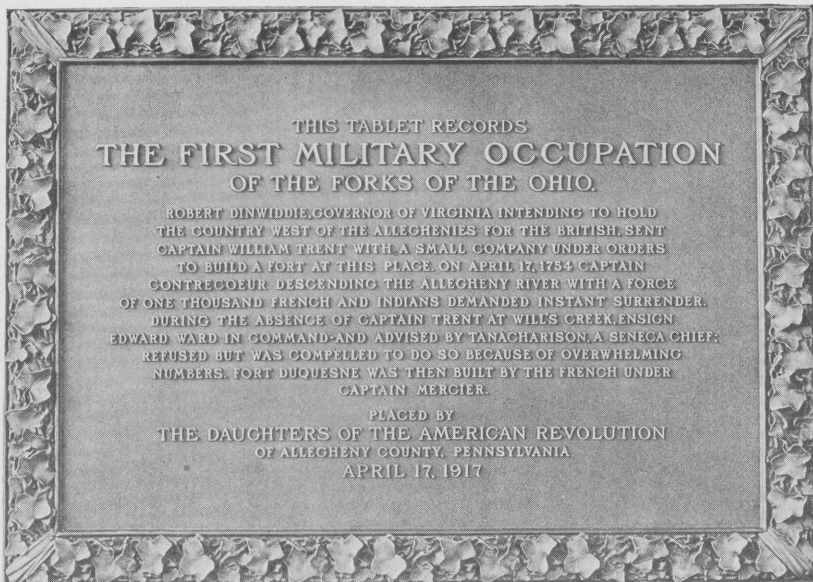
Liberty Hall Chapter at Charlotte, N. C., on May 20, 1917, raised a flag at the Mecklenburg County courthouse in celebration of the one hundred and forty-second anniversary of the signing of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," May 20, 1775. Liberty Hall Academy (originally known as Queen's Museum) occupied the site where now stands the Mecklenburg County courthouse.

The Fort Antes Chapter, of Pennsylvania, on June 8, 1917, erected a large boulder commemorating the site of Fort Antes. The boulder stands on the State highway, about 1½ miles from the Burrow of Jersey Shore, just beyond the bridge crossing the west branch of the Susquehanna. The State historical commission furnished the bronze tablet placed on the face of the boulder, which reads as follows:

About one-half of a mile southwest of this spot on the bluff above the river stood the stockade known as Antes Fort, erected by Lieut. Col. John Henry Antes in the summer of 1777. This fort was an important rallying point for the settlers in this region. It was destroyed by the Indians and Tories in July, 1776, at the time of "Big Runaway," when the entire village was abandoned by the white settlers.



BOWLDER ERECTED BY FORT ANTES CHAPTER, COMMEMORATING THE SITE OF ANTES FORT, PA., BUILT IN 1777.



MARKER PLACED ON THE SITE OF FORT PITT, PA.

The Pittsburgh Chapter on June 14, 1917, dedicated a bronze tablet, placed on the wall of the blockhouse grounds, recording the first military occupation of the forks of the Ohio River. There was also dedicated on the grounds of the blockhouse a stone sundial found beneath the foundations of a house which had been built against the blockhouse, and occupied during the Revolutionary War. The inscription on the pedestal bearing the sundial is as follows:

This sundial was found on this property at the time it was transferred to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pa., and is by them replaced in honor of the record of the Sixtieth Royal Americans, now the King's Royal Rifle Corps, and the Forty-second Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) Regiments which held the forks of the Ohio after the surrender of the French in 1758 and which continued in the British colonial service in this country.

The history of these regiments since that period shows continuous service to their country and a record of splendid achievement.

Placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pa., November 25, 1916.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

"A nation that honors its heroes, honors itself."

The locating and marking of Revolutionary soldiers' graves is another work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but carrying with it a great deal of labor, since accurate dates, location, names, services, etc., must be secured and identified before the D. A. R. markers can be placed.

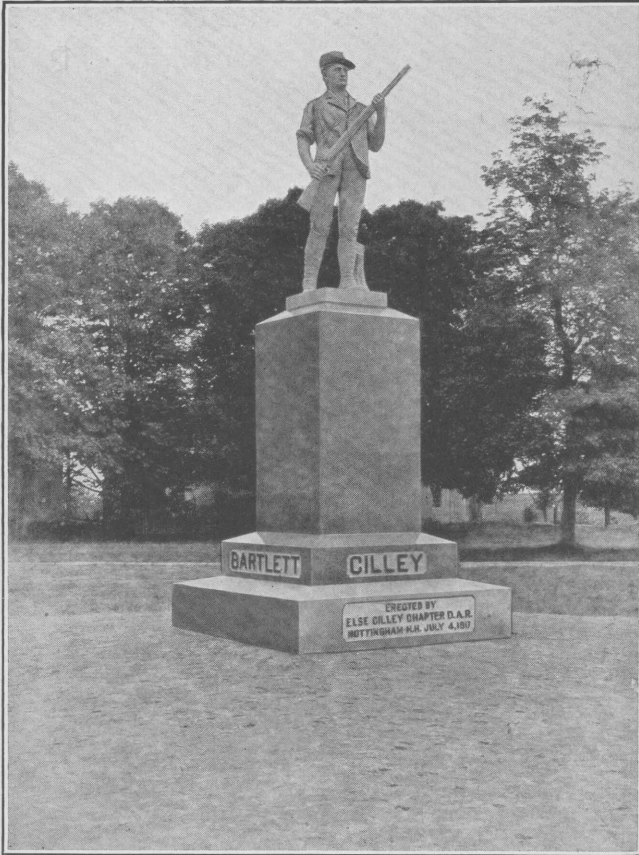
The accompanying list of soldiers' graves is an addition to a similar list in the last report and shows the activity of the society during the past year. Those that have been "marked" by the society are so indicated in the list.

Else Cilley Chapter, Nottingham, N. H., placed a memorial monument on Nottingham Square to the four generals—Bartlett, Butler, Cilley, and Dearborn—who went from there to the Revolutionary War. This monument was dedicated on July 4, 1917. It has a Concord granite base with a Quincy granite pedestal and Westerly granite Minute Man.

Col. Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Cohasset, Mass., located the grave of a Cohasset heroine of the Revolution, Persis (Tower) Lincoln, daughter of Daniel and Perthia (Nichols) Tower and wife of Allen Lincoln, who was taken prisoner and died in Dartmoor prison. Persis ran the blockade from Cohasset to Gloucester to get supplies for relatives and friends which could not be obtained in Boston.

GRAVES OF SOLDIERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION LOCATED OR MARKED
BY D. A. R. CHAPTERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 11, 1917.

- ADAMS, ANDREW. Born 1735; died November 27, 1797; buried in West Litchfield (Conn.) Cemetery.
- ADKINS, ISAIAH. Born 1760; died May 14, 1842; buried at Union Hill, near Mehoopany. Pa. He ranked as a corporal.
- AGRY, THOMAS. Birth and death not given; buried in Hallowell Cemetery, Hallowell, Me.
- ALLEN, WILLIAM. Died March 31, 1823 (aged 78); buried in Agawam Center (Mass.) Cemetery.
- ALSOP, JOHN (private). Born 1743; died 1783; buried in Frederick County, Md. (See Maryland Archives, vol. 18, pp. 72, 184, 325, 406, 463.)
- AMES, ELISHA. Born 1758; died September 26, 1845; buried at Mehoopany, Pa. Private in Massachusetts troops.
- ANDERSON, BENJAMIN (private). Born September 13, 1766; died August 2, 1830; buried in Silver Spring churchyard, Cumberland County, Pa.
- ANDERSON, ISAAC. Buried in Valley Park, Montgomery County, Pa.
- ANDREWS, JONATHAN. Born 1756; died November, 1826; buried at Pleasant Ridge, Me.
- ANGEL, DANIEL. Born August 27, 1749; buried Mehoopany (Roger Hollow), Pa. Company, Capt. Benjamin Slack, of horsemen; regiment, Col. Barton. Also in Jonathan Night's company, under Col. Kimball.
- ANNIS, JACOB. (Dates obliterated; grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- ATWATER, REUBEN. (Located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- ATWATER, SAMUEL. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- AYRES, Lieut. WILLIAM. Born February 28, 1724; died December 14, 1814; buried in the Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- BAILEY, DUDLEY. Born December, 1744; died March, 1812-13; buried at West Dummerston, Vt. Served under Capt. Edgell, R. I.
- BAILEY, OLIVER. Born 1738; died 1822; buried in Granville Cemetery, Pennsylvania. He was from the State of Connecticut.
- BAILEY, THOMAS. Buried in Ebenezer Churchyard, South Carolina. (Located by Catawba Chapter, at Rock Hill, S. C.)
- BALDWIN, ASHBEL. Born March 7, 1751 or 1757; died May 18, 1828; buried at Morris, Conn., which, at that time, was a part of Litchfield, but not at this present time.
- BALDWIN, Col. JEDUTHAN. Born January 13, 1730; died June 4, 1788; buried in the Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- BALDWIN, JAMES. Born November 12, 1759; died May 24, 1843; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- BALDWIN, Capt. JOHN. (Grave located by London Chapter, London, Ohio.)
- BARBOUR, Major MORDECAI. Born 1760; died 1846. He was born in Culpeper County, Va., and served as an officer in the Virginia continental line of the Revolutionary Army. Was present at the siege of Yorktown, and family records record the fact that the plume was shot out of his hat during that engagement. He drew a pension after the war. Died in 1846 at Weston, the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. John Gillam Friend, and is buried in Beth-Salem Cemetery, Boligee, Green County, Ala. His record is on his tombstone.
- BARNES, ORANGE. Born 1762; died September 30, 1823; buried at Footville, near Litchfield, Conn.



MONUMENT ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF FOUR REVOLUTIONARY GENERALS FROM NOTTINGHAM, N. H.—BARTLETT, BUTLER, CILLEY, AND DEARBORN.

- BARRETT, OLIVER. Buried in Sheddsville, West Windsor, Vt. He drew a pension.
- BARTLETT, ASA. Born 1754; died September 17, 1837; buried in private family burying ground in town of Cumberland, R. I.
- BARTLETT, Gen. THOMAS. Born October 22, 1745; died June 30, 1805; buried on Nottingham Square, Nottingham, N. H.
- BARTLETT, WYMAN. Born April 15, 1754; buried in Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- BASKERVILLE, Lieut. SAMUEL. Buried in Paint Township Cemetery on his farm in Ohio. Was a lieutenant in a Virginia regiment during Revolutionary War for seven years and nine months. Moved to Ohio in 1809. Was associate judge from 1810 to 1812.
- BATTERTON, SAMUEL. Born 1758, died June 11, 1833. Pensioned under act of March 18, 1818, for service as private in Virginia line. Buried on farm owned by Mrs. Hickman, near Harrison County line, on road between Millersburg and Cynthiana, Ky. Grave marked by old limestone headstone, with inscription containing words "A soldier of American Revolution."
- BEACH, NOAH. Born August 21, 1754; died April 12, 1851; buried West Litchfield, Conn.
- BEAN, Capt. JOHN. Buried in Episcopal Cemetery, Evansburg, Pa.
- BEEBE, BEZALEEL. Born April 28, 1741; died May 28, 1824; buried in West Litchfield, Conn.
- BEEBE, SAMUEL. Served in the Revolutionary War. Moved to Ohio and became a settler of Canaan Township, Madison County, in 1815.
- BEECHER, BURR. Born 1757; died November 11, 1823; buried at Northfield, Conn.
- BEEMAN, JOHN. Buried in Hallowell Cemetery, Hallowell, Me.
- BEER, ROBERT. Born in Ireland, April 21, 1750, died in Illinois in 1842. He was drafted at Easton, Northampton County, Pa.; enlisted in 1777 for two months as ensign, under Capt. John Mack; in February, 1778, as ensign for two months under Capt. Timothy Jeans; September, 1778, and at various times as ensign and Indian spy for one month, under Capt. Patrick Campbell. Also served under Col. Jacob Stroud, of Pennsylvania. Applied for and received a pension October 16, 1832, while a resident of Beaver County, Pa. Moved to Fulton County, Ill., in 1840, where he died in 1842, and was buried in a country cemetery near Fairview, Fulton County. A Revolutionary marker was placed on his grave October 31, 1916, by the Col. Jonathan Latimer Chapter, D. A. R., of Abingdon, Ill., the regent of this chapter, Mrs. Mary B. Campbell, being a great-great-granddaughter of Robert Beer.
- BELL, (BEALL), ARCHIBALD. Born October 3, 1756; died July 3, 1840. Inscription on old monument in North Middletown Cemetery says: "A soldier of the Revolutionary War, and one of the few survivors of the Battle of Blue Licks." (Mentioned in Collin's History of Kentucky, Vol. I, pp. 5, 6.)
- BENNETT, DEACON DAVID. Born about 1761; died June, 1848; buried at Dummerston, Vt. He drew a pension.
- BENNETT, SAMUEL. Born about 1758; died September, 1841; buried at Brookline, Vt. Was a member of Connecticut State troops.
- BENTON, NATHANIEL. Born August 25, 1726; died September 30, 1800; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- BETTERLEY, THOMAS. Born April, 1751, died June, 1836; buried at West Dummerston, Vt. Served under Capt. Lovell, of Massachusetts.

- BIGELOW, JONAS. Buried in Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- BIRGE, BENJAMIN. Born April 19, 1763; died March 17, 1796; buried at Headquarters. (Grave located by Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Conn.)
- BIRGE, JAMES. Born October 16, 1758; died February 10, 1850; buried at Headquarters, Connecticut.
- BISHOP, JARED. (Located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- BISSELL, ARCHELAUS. Born August 14, 1758; died April 26, 1846; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- BISSELL, BENJAMIN. Born January 15, 1754; died February 28, 1825; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- BISSELL, CALVIN. Born April 21, 1753; died October 28, 1837; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- BISSELL, JOHN. Born December 28, 1761; died July 27, 1819; buried at Milton, Conn.
- BISSELL, ZEBULON. Born October 30, 1751; died May 16, 1824, buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- BIVINS, JOHN. Born 1760; died 1839. Enlisted Northampton, Mass., 1775; served nine months. Enlisted December, 1775; served one year. Enlisted August, 1777, for two or two and a half years; again in the fall of 1779, from New York, three months under Capt. Gideon King. Died at Marietta, Fulton County, Ill., 1839.
- BLACK, ALEXANDER. Buried in Ebenezer Churchyard, South Carolina.
- BLACK, JOSEPH. Buried in Ebenezer Churchyard, in South Carolina.
- BLAIR, WILLIAM. Born March 24, 1759; died July 2, 1824; buried at Old Waxhaw Presbyterian Church, South Carolina. He fought in Battles of Hanging Rock, Eutaw Springs, Ratcliffe Ridge, Stono Fiske Dam Ford, on Broad River.
- BLAKESLEE, SAMUEL. Born 1757 (59); died February 16, 1831; buried at Northfield, Conn.
- BLODGETT, JOHN. Born 1733; died April 10, 1813. Served in Capt. John Sherman's company, and Col. Gideon Burt's regiment. June 16, 1782, served four days against insurgents at Springfield, and Northampton, (vol. 2, p. 196). Buried in Old Village Cemetery, New Hampshire.
- BLOOD, SEWALL. Born 1765; died 1814. Entered as a private at the age of 16, the Massachusetts Militia in 1781.
- BLUE, STEPHEN. Buried in North Carolina.
- BODOURTHA, JOSEPH. Buried in Agawam Center Cemetery, Massachusetts.
- BODURTHA, STEPHEN. Age 56. Died January 22, 1803. Buried in Agawam Center Cemetery, Massachusetts.
- BOND, JOHN. Born 1734; died December 29, 1803; buried at Conway, Mass. Was a private in Capt. Robert Oliver's company, also served in Col. Eph. Doolittle's regiment. Return made October 6, 1775. (Mass. Rev. Rec., vol. 3, p. 829.)
- BOND, Capt. THOMAS. Born January 30, 1739; died 1784; buried in Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- BOSWELL, REUBEN. Buried in North Carolina.
- BOURNE, JOHN. Born 1760 (?); died October 6, 1859. Was at Dorchester Heights, March 17, 1776. Enlisted November 7, 1777, for three years, at the age of 17, in Massachusetts company.
- BOWE, THADDEUS. Died September 28, 1828, age 68. He was a private in Enoch C. Cooper's company (vol. 12, p. 316).

- BOWEN, JABESH. He was a corporal in Capt. Jonathan Danforth's company, Col. Daniel Brewer's Ninth regiment. Private company returned October 7, 1775. Buried at Corson's Cemetery, Norridgewock, Me.
- BRADLEY, AARON. Born August 27, 1762; died October 24, 1843; buried at Bantam, Conn.
- BRADLEY, DANIEL. Born 1725; died September 13, 1802; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- BRADLEY, JAMES. Buried in North Carolina.
- BRANDON, CHRISTOPHER. Died 1847; buried in Union Cemetery, South Carolina.
- BRANDON, Col. THOMAS. Died 1802; buried in Union Cemetery, South Carolina.
- BRAY, JOSEPH. Born December 25, 1762; died January 31, 1841. He was a private in John Scott's company; was in service from August 31, to November 20, in Penobscot expedition. Buried near Peltcn Brook, Starks, Me.
- BREAST, JOHN. Born 1760; died January 1, 1844. Drew a pension under act of June 7, 1832, for service in Virginia line. He is buried back of old Log House, "Breast Tavern," a few yards from the road between Paris and Little Rock, Ky., on a farm owned by J. H. Roseberry. The grave formerly had a rough limestone marker, exact spot now obliterated.
- BRENG, Col. GEORGE. Buried at Lehigh Church, Albertus, Pa.
- BRIGGS, JOSEPH. Born about 1758; died February, 1850; buried at Dover Center, Vt. He was pensioned in 1833.
- BRIGGS, SAMUEL. Born at Barnstead, N. H., June 21, 1764; died at Carratunk, Me., October 30, 1840.
- BRITTON, JOHN. Buried at Horton Cemetery, Atlas, Mich. (Marker placed by Genesee Chapter, Flint, Mich.)
- BROADWATER, Col. CHARLES B. Died 1806; buried near Vienna, Va. Served in old French and Indian War, 1764.
- BROADWATER, Lieut. CHARLES GRAY. Served in Revolutionary War. Buried near Vienna, Va.
- BROADWATER, Lieut. CHARLES LEWIS. Served in Revolutionary War and War of 1812. Buried near Vienna, Va.
- BROOKE, Capt. JOHN. Buried at Limerick Square, Pa.
- BROOKE, MATTHEW. Buried at St. David's Cemetery, Radnor, Va.
- BROOKES, DAVID. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- BROOKES, ENOS. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- BRUCE, JOSEPH. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- BRUEN, JABEZ. Born July 24, 1750; died November 27, 1814. (Grave located by Mrs. Charles A. Pauly, regent, Cincinnati (Ohio) Chapter, who is a direct descendant of Jabez Bruen.)
- BRYANT, DANIEL. (Grave located by the Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- BUEL, PETER, Jr. Born October 12, 1739; died January 30, 1797; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- BUEL, SALMON. Born 1736; died December 18, 1811; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- BULL, ASA. Born 1751; died April 14, 1805; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- BULLOCK, DARIUS. Born about 1761; died October, 1833; buried at Halifax, Vt. He was pensioned in 1832.
- BURKE, SOLOMON. Born 1742; died 1819. He was a private in Capt. John Macy's Windsor Company, Vermont Militia, 1780.

- BURKHALTER, JOHN. Born 1762; died 1861. Served in the Revolution under Gen. Clarke; was in the Battle of Kettle Creek; at the Siege of Augusta, Ga. (Marker unveiled by his great-great-granddaughters, Ruth and Esther Short.)
- BUSH, Lieut. JOSEPH. Died October 10, 1828; buried in the Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- BUTLER, Gen. HENRY. Born April 27, 1754; died July 20, 1813; buried on Nottingham Square, Nottingham, N. H.
- BUTTON, NEWBERRY. Born in Stonington, Conn., 1766; died in New Haven, Conn., December 15, 1843, aged 78. Served as a fifer. (Record given by Eve Lear Chapter, New Haven.)
- CADY, MANASSEH. Born 1758; died 1833. He was corporal of marines on board the frigate *Trumbull*, 1781.
- CAMP, ABEL. Born 1748; died May 8, 1825; buried at Morris, which used to be a part of Litchfield, Conn., but it is not at the present time.
- CAMP, EZRA. Born 1762; died December 23, 1838; buried at Morris, Conn.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN. Died October 27, 1833; aged 83; buried at Buffalo Cross Roads Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Union County, Pa. He was a private; served under Capt. Robert McKee, 1776; under Lieut. James Laird, 1777; Col. Lowrey's regiment of Derry Township, Lancaster County, Pa.
- CARMANY, JOHANNES. Born June 15, 1760; died May 19, 1840; buried in the Reformed Churchyard at Campbellstown, Pa. His father, who had enlisted, was taken sick, and the son, then 16 years of age, took his place. He was a private in one of the Lancaster County companies of the Flying Camp, in service on Long Island.
- CAROTHERS, JAMES. Buried in Ebenezer Churchyard, South Carolina.
- CARY, LUTHER. Born 1759; died October 8, 1834. (Grave located in Ohio.)
- CATLIN, THOMAS, JR. Born June 18, 1737; died December 9, 1829; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- CATLIN, URIAH. Born June 15, 1735; died April 10, 1808; buried at Northfield, Conn.
- CHAMBERLAIN, MOSES. Died December 9, 1833, Bingham, Me. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War at the age of 19 years.
- CHAMPION, JUDAH. Born 1729; died October 8, 1810; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- CHANDLER, MORDECAI. Lived at Hebron Church, Union, S. C. Buried in Spartanburg County, S. C.
- CHAPIN, Capt. ELISHA. Aged 49. He was killed by savages in Williamstown, Mass., July 17, 1756, or 1776 (date blurred). Buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Holyoke, Mass.
- CHASE, JAMES. Died 1844; aged 93; buried West Dummerston, Vt. He was a pensioner and had served in the Rhode Island Militia, Revolutionary War.
- CHASE, LOT. Born 1759; died February 10, 1836; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- CHASE, ROGER. Born September 15, 1749; died June 25, 1822; went with Arnold's expedition to Quebec. Enlisted June 1, 1775, for two months.
- CHIDESTER, WILLIAM. Born 1756; died 1813; buried in Canfield, Ohio. Served four years in Connecticut regiment.
- CHILDS, JONAS. Buried in Hallowell Cemetery, Hallowell, Me.
- CHILD, JONATHAN. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- CHILDS, JONATHAN. Born October, 1756; died July, 1819; buried in Wilmington, Vt. Served in Col. Learnard's regiment, Massachusetts.

- CILLEY, Gen. JOSEPH. Born 1734; died August 25, 1799; buried on Nottingham Square, N. H.
- CLARK, ABEL. Born 1765; died March 25, 1842; buried at Morris, Conn.
- CLARK, ISAAC. Buried in Hallowell Cemetery, Hallowell, Me.
- CLARK, SYLVANUS. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- CLARK, THOMAS. Born 1749; died January, 1836; buried at Dummerston Center, Vt. Served under Capt. Josiah Boyden.
- CLAY, SAMUEL. Born May 10, 1761; died April 9, 1810; buried on farm owned by Mr. Charlton Clay, between his residence and Stoner Creek, near Paris, Ky. Old graveyard now obliterated. He served in Revolutionary War, having enlisted in 1777, and followed Gen. Greene throughout his campaign in the Carolinas. (Manuscript lists in the Virginia Historical Society.)
- CLEMENT, PHILIP. Born 1744; died November 10, 1817; buried in the "Old Village Cemetery." Served as a private, Haverhill, Mass., under Capt. Samuel Merrill, Maj. Gage's regiment, September 30 to November 6, 1777.
- CLIFT, Capt. JOSEPH. He was captain of Tenth Marshfield, Second Plymouth County Regiment. Buried at Two-Mile Cemetery, Mass.
- CLIFT, Capt. WILLS. Buried back of Unitarian Church at Marshfield Hills, Mass.
- CLINE, JONAS. Born 1760 or 1764; died 1840. Enlisted at Shawangunk, N. Y. Pension granted in 1832 while living in Richland County, Ohio. Died in Fulton County, Ill.
- CLINE, WILLIAM. Buried at Pleasant Hill Cemetery, Portland, Ind. (Grave marked 1917.)
- CLONTZ, JEREMIAH. Buried in North Carolina.
- CLOWNEY, SAMUEL. Buried in Fair Forest Cemetery, South Carolina.
- COBURN, LEMUEL. (Dates obliterated. Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- COE, LEVI. Born 1761; died February 28, 1832; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- COLE, SAMUEL. Buried in the Old Union Cemetery, Johnstown, Pa. (Grave marked 1917.)
- COLLENS, CHARLES. Born August 5, 1727; died August 17, 1796; buried at Morris, Conn.
- CONVERSE, JEREMIAH. Born in New Hampshire in 1760. Enlisted as a private in Revolutionary War. Severely wounded by Indians, which disabled him for life. Emigrated to Ohio in 1814, and died in 1837.
- COOK, ENOCH. Born 1761; died August, 1839; buried at Dummerston Center, Vt. Served under Capt. Josiah Boyden.
- COOK, Lieut. OLIVER. Born about 1735; died January, 1813; buried at Brattleboro, Vt. Served under Capt. John Sargeant.
- COOPER, ENOCH. Died April 13, 1814, aged 75. He was first lieutenant in Capt. Nathan Rowley's company (vol. 3, p. 975). Buried in Old North Cemetery, Agawam, Mass.
- CORY, ELNATHAN. Born 1757; died February 14, 1838. Private in New Jersey Militia. Died in Beaver County, Pa., and is buried in Wilson's graveyard at New Galilee, Pa.
- COTTON, BENJ. Born 1758; died July 13, 1846; buried at Seville, Ohio. His grave marked in 1917. Date of enlistment, 1775 to end of war. Engaged in the Battles of Hubbardton, Monmouth, and both Battles of Stillwater. He died in Wayne County, Ohio. Date of pension application, April 22, 1818. Residence at that time was Truxton, Cortland County, N. Y.

- COUCH, JOHN. Buried in Hallowell Cemetery, Hallowell, Me.
- CRANDELL, RICHMOND. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- CRANSTON, ELON. Born 1760; died May 27, 1837; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- CRANSTON, JAMES. Born 1755; died December 20, 1783; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- CROOKS, WILLIAM. Died May, 1778. Murdered by Indians near Tunkhannock. Miner asks, "Was not the blood of Crooks the first shed at Wyoming?"
- CULBERTSON, Capt. ROBERT. Born July 23, 1755; died July 26, 1801; buried in Rocky Spring Churchyard, Franklin County, Pa.
- CURRY, ROBERT. Born 1756; died 1801. Served in Fourth Light Dragoon Continental Troop, Revolutionary War.
- CURTIS, SAMUEL, sr. Born at Worcester, Mass., September 26, 1730; died at Auburn, Mass., October 18, 1814; buried in Hope Cemetery, Worcester, Mass.
- CURTIS, ZEBINA. Born 1760; died 1828. Private in Capt. John Marcy's (Windsor) company, Vermont Militia, in 1780.
- CUTBERTSON, Capt. JOHN. Buried in North Carolina.
- DANNALS, STACY. Buried in Old Beaver Cemetery in Beaver, Pa.
- DAVIS, Capt. JOHN. Buried at Bethel Meeting, Worcester Township, Montgomery County, Pa.
- DAWKINS, Maj. ELISHA. Buried at old home, near Union, S. C.
- DAVIS, THOMAS. Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa., placed a sedile in the sanctuary of the Washington Memorial Chapter at Valley Forge and dedicated it on October 21, 1916, in memory of Rev. Thomas Davis, soldier, patriot, and churchman. He was a soldier under George Washington, 1776-1780. He was rector of George Washington's church at Alexandria, Va., from 1792 to 1806, and intimately associated with George Washington in his civil, military, and religious life.
- DAY, ADONIJAH. Died October 1, 1790; buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, Lima, N. Y. Served in Nineteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Troop.
- DAY, Capt. JOS. Died March 19, 1813; aged 67; buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Holyoke, Mass.
- DAY, JOEL. Died February 14, 1803, aged 72. Private under Capt. Enoch Chapin. Buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Holyoke, Mass.
- DAY, Lieut., JOHN. Died November 21, 1810, aged 82; buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Holyoke, Mass.
- DEAN, BENJAMIN. Born 1739; died 1815. Private in Col. Elmore's regiment, continental service. Mattross in Lamb's regiment of artillery. Served three years. Buried in Canfield, Ohio.
- DEARBORN, Gen. HENRY. Born February 23, 1751; died June 6, 1829. Died at Roxbury, Mass., and is buried at Mount Auburn, near city of Boston.
- DE BERRY, HENRY. Born in Edgecombe County, N. C.; died in Montgomery County, N. C. He was the first sheriff of Montgomery County, N. C.
- DECKER, DAVID. Buried in Moscow, Me. Was one of the Boston Tea Party.
- DEILEY, DANIEL. Buried in old Allentown Cemetery, Allentown, Pa.
- DEMING, JULIUS. Born April 16, 1755; died January 23, 1838; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- DEMON, LEVI. Born 1749; died March, 1797; buried at Hartford, Vt. Served in Col. Ebenezer Wood's regiment.
- DENNISON, CHAUNCEY. Born 1750; died July 18, 1838. (Headquarters.)
- DE WOLF, LEVI. Born May 9, 1764; died January 23, 1849; buried at Morris, Conn.

- DICKEY, ELIAS. Born 1754; died November 13, 1839; served Capt. Daniel Emerson's company, Col. Wingate's regiment.
- DICKINSON, JESSE. Born 1753; died March 17, 1840; buried in Fitch's Cemetery, Northmoreland County, Pa. He was a fifer. Served under Capt. Stoddard and Capt. Samuel Sanford and Cols. Chandler, Russell, Hait, and Isaac Sherman regiments. He was at Brandywine, Bunker Hill, and at the surrender at Yorktown.
- DICKINSON, JOHN. Born 1758; died 1850; buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.
- DICKINSON, NATHANIEL. Born 1750; died 1802; buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass. Served in Col. Elisha Porter's regiment.
- DICKINSON, OLIVER. Born July 10, 1757; died March 23, 1847; buried at Milton, Conn.
- DIEFENDERFER, JOHN. Buried in old Allentown Cemetery, Allentown, Pa.
- DINGLEY, THOMAS. Died 1806. Captain of Thirteenth Company Marshfield, Second Plymouth County regiment. He was a deacon. Buried at Winslow, Mass.
- DODGE, DANIEL. Born September 15, 1729; died 1814; buried in the Westfield Flats Cemetery, Roscoe, N. Y. Was a private in Col. Fred Weissenfel's company, The Levies, New York State.
- DOOLITTLE, AMBROSE. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- DOUGLASS, GEORGE. Buried in Old Waxhaw Cemetery, North Carolina.
- DU BOIS, MARTIN. Born October 1, 1764, in New York; died in Bunker Hill, Mich., 1854. Enlisted in Ulster County, N. Y., as a private. Buried in Fitchburg Cemetery, Bunker Hill, Ingham County, Mich. His wife died same day and both are buried in same grave.
- DUMMER, NATHANIEL. Buried at Hallowell Me. (Grave marked 1917.)
- DURAND, SAMUEL. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- DUSENBURY, Capt. JOHN. Buried in Peoria, Ill., in old French Cemetery, now covered with buildings of a business character.
- ELY, ENOCH. Died February 19, 1842; aged 87; buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Holyoke, Mass. Served as private under Capt. Enoch Chapin.
- ELY, Capt. JOSEPH. Died May 31, 1803; aged 85; buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Holyoke, Mass.
- EMMONS, PHINEAS. Born October 1, 1756; died June 13, 1825; buried at Milton, Conn.
- ESTERBROOK, BENJ. Born about 1744; died May, 1830; buried at Dummerston Center, Vt. Served near Boston, Mass.
- EVANS, REV. EDWARD. Buried at Constantine, Mich. (Grave marked 1917.)
- EVELETH, ZIMRI. Born August 31, 1763; died May 1, 1816, in Scituate, Mass., and was buried there in Union Cemetery. He was born in Lancaster, Mass. For services see Massachusetts Sailors and Soldiers of the Revolutionary War, volume 5, page 407, one reference (Eveleth); page 436 (Evlith); page 438 (Evlith). His daughter Sarah married one William Vinal of Scituate. He has a host of descendants.
- EVERETT, JOHN. Born 1727; died 1819; buried in Canfield, Ohio.
- FAIRBANKS, CALVIN. Born February 1, 1753; died November 1, 1836; buried at Royalton, Vt.
- FALCONER, JOHN. Born 1747; died June 24, 1831; buried in Rural Cemetery, White Plains, N. Y. Served as ensign in the Second Regiment Westchester County Militia, under Col. Thomas Thomas. (Grave marked by White Plains Chapter, D. A. R.)

- FARNAN, SETH. Born 1734; died April 13, 1820; buried at Morris, Conn.
- FARR, Lieut. Col. WILLIAM. Died 1794; buried in Sartor Graveyard, South Carolina.
- FEASTER, ANDREW. Born 1735; died 1821; buried in old Feaster Cemetery, at Feasterville, Fairfield County, S. C. Grave is marked by his son John. It has inscription, date of birth and death, and place of birth, etc. He furnished a field of oats and a mare to Col. Henry Hampton's regiment, Light Dragoons. (See Lib. O, No. 321, Hist. Rec. S. C.) His name is recorded as a soldier in the Revolution, in the Revolutionary Rolls as published in the Daily State, of Columbia, S. C., on November 6, 1914.
- FIELD, JOHN. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- FITCH, HAYNES. Born 1734; died 1815; buried in Canfield, Ohio.
- FLAGG, DIMON. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- FORREST, JOSEPH. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- FORREST, ROBERT. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- FOSTER, Maj. JOHN. Buried in Union County, N. C., 12 miles from Monroe, N. C.
- FOWLER, ELISHA. Buried in Agawam Center Cemetery, Massachusetts.
- FOWLER, Lieut. (later Capt.) ELLIS. Buried in Kelley Graveyard, near Kelton, S. C.
- FOWLER, JOB. Died February 23, 1813; aged 75; buried in Agawam Center Cemetery, Massachusetts.
- FOX, NICHOLAS. Buried in Old Allentown Cemetery, Allentown, Pa.
- FOX, CONSIDER. Born 1757; died April, 1859. (Grave located by General Richard Montgomery Chapter, Gloversville, N. Y.)
- FREEMAN, RUFUS. Born 1762, Providence, R. I.; died July 15, 1847; buried at Seville, Ohio. (Grave marked 1917.) Date of enlistment April or May, 1780, five months. Residence, at time of enlistment, in Fitzwilliam Township, Cheshire County, N. H. Date of application for pension, June 25, 1833. Residence at that time, Canaan Township, Wayne County, Ohio.
- FULLER, ENOCH. Bodyguard to Washington and spent winter at Valley Forge. Buried in Winslow, Me.
- GALPIN, AMOS. Born 1754; died December 7, 1843; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- GARNSEY, NOAH. Born 1746; died September 18, 1820; buried at Northfield, Conn.
- GARRISON, ARTHUR. Buried at Ebenezer Churchyard, South Carolina.
- GIBBS, LEMUEL. Born March 16, 1737; died January 23, 1827; buried at Morris, Conn.
- GIBBS, MOORE. Born January 12, 1757; died April 5, 1834; buried at Milton, Conn.
- GIBBS, SOLOMON. Born July 15, 1760; died December 6, 1842; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- GIDDINGS, Capt. DANIEL. Born 1734; died August 18, 1816; buried in the old village burying ground at Claremont, N. H. Was a lieutenant in Capt. Charles Smith's company, September 15 to 30, 1775; Col. John Foster's regiment January 15 to November 18, 1776; promoted to captain February 15, 1776; captain in Col. John Cogwell's regiment. Return April 30, 1778, with rank of captain.
- GILBACH, Sergt. FREDERICK. Buried in the old graveyard of the Reformed Church at Ulaytown, Lancaster County, Pa.
- GILBERT, Lieut. BENJ. Buried in the Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.

- GILBERT, Capt. DANIEL. Buried in the Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- GILBERT, Col. JOSEPH. Buried in the Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- GILES, Col. WILLIAM. Wounded at Kings Mountain; buried in South Carolina.
- GILLET, SIMON. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- GILSON, ELEAZOR. Born 1754; died 1825; buried in Canfield, Ohio. Was a pensioner. When Mr. Gilson applied for a pension, Tyrrel Tanner made this sworn statement: "I declare on the honor of a Revolutionary officer, that I know Eleazor Gilson to have been a private soldier in the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, Second Brigade, in the Army of the United States, from 1777 to 1780."
- GLEASON, BENJ. Born 1745; died October, 1823; buried at Dummerston, Vt. Served seven years. From New Hampshire.
- GLEASON, Capt. ——. Buried in the Catholic Cemetery, Barnesville, Md.
- GLENN, WILLIAM C. Born 1764; died 1827; buried at Glenn Cemetery near Carlisle, S. C.
- GOODE, WILLIAM. Born 1765; died 1837. Born in Powhattan County, Va., and died in Clarke County, Ala. (See Goode's Virginia Cousins, page 68, No. 116, also list of Revolutionary soldiers in same.) Served in Virginia continental line.
- GOODNOW, ISAAC, Jr. Born about 1739; died about 1812; buried at Newfane, Vt. Served Lexington Alarm, under Capt. Caleb King.
- GOODRICH, JOSEPH, Jr. Born Lunenburg, Mass., August 10, 1746; died in Bingham, Me., December 20, 1815. Served in Revolutionary War as private in the colonel's company, One hundred and fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, commanded by Col. Timothy Bigelow. He enlisted for nine months and was discharged May 5, 1780.
- GOODWIN, NATHANIEL, Sr. Born 1728; died May 18, 1777; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- GOODWIN, NATHANIEL, Jr. Born 1760; died April 15, 1841; buried at Morris, Conn.
- GOODWIN, OZIAS. Born November 27, 1733; died March 1, 1788; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- GOODWIN, URI. Born 1764; died April 12, 1830; buried at Morris, Conn.
- GOSLEE, SOLOMON. Born 1762; died November 29, 1834; buried at Bantam, Conn.
- GOULD, OLIVER. Born 1734; died June 25, 1832; buried in "Old Village Burying Ground," Connecticut. Private in Capt. Aaron Guild's company, Col. Jos. Whitney's regiment, June 20, 1776; Capt. Ebenezer Battle's company, May 8, 1777. (See Mass. Rev. Rolls, vol. 6, page 690.)
- GRANT, AMBROSE. Born September 14, 1745; died December 7, 1816; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- GRAVES, NOADIAH. Buried at Coldwater, Mich.
- GRIESEMER, FELIX. Buried in Old Allentown Cemetery, Allentown, Pa.
- GRIESEMER, JOHN. Buried in Old Allentown Cemetery, Allentown, Pa.
- GRIFFIN, RICHARD. Buried in Lanes Creek Township, near the Stack Road. Was wounded at Cowpens, S. C., in 1781. Grave in North Carolina.
- GRISWOLD, JOHN. Born June 29, 1758; died December 22, 1847; buried at Milton, Conn.
- GRISWOLD, MIDIAN. Born 1763; died November, 1829; buried at Bantam, Conn.

- GROVE, MICHAEL. Died September, 1827, at Jersey Shore; buried at Dreisbach Church Cemetery, near Lewisburg, Pa. Private in Pennsylvania Militia; served under Lieut. Peter Grove; also belonged to Lieut. Robinson's rangers.
- GUILD, AME. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- GUILD, JOHN. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- HAFNER, MICHAEL. Buried at Dreisbach Church Cemetery, near Lewisburg, Pa. He was a private in Capt. George Reihm's First Regiment Berks County Militia, Col. Samuel Ely, in 1781.
- HAGGINS, JOEB. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- HAINES, Ensign HENRY. Buried in the old graveyard of the Old Reformed Church of Ulaytown, Lancaster County, Pa.
- HAINES, JOHN. Buried in Hallowell Cemetery, Hallowell, Me.
- HALE, THOMAS. Buried in the Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- HALL, Dr. AMOS. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- HALL, JONATHAN. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- HALL, JONATHAN. Born 1757; died 1855. Private Massachusetts Militia 1776 and 1777; captain of Revolutionary Veterans on the occasion of the visit of Lafayette to Windsor, 1825.
- HALL, JOHN. Born 1754; died April 4, 1848; buried at Milton, Conn.
- HAMBRIGHT, Col. FREDERICK. Born 1727; died 1817; buried at Shilo Cemetery, Grover, S. C.
- HANDY, SAMUEL. Died October, 1838; buried in Pioneer Cemetery, West Blumfield, N. Y. He was quartermaster sergeant, Second Connecticut.
- HARBISON, JOHN. Buried in Center County, Pa.
- HARDING, GEORGE. Born 1761; died 1830; buried in Canfield, Ohio.
- HARDING, JOHN. Born 1758; died 1838; buried in Canfield, Ohio. Private in Capt. John Van Mater's company rangers in Westmoreland County, Pa. Drum major Tenth Pennsylvania Continental Line. Appointed January 14, 1777.
- HARRIDEN, JOSEPH. Among the men mustered by James Leonard, muster master for Bristol County, dated September 2, 1777, Capt. Silas Cobb's company, Col. Danforth Keyes's regiment.
- HARRIS, WILLIAM. Born October, 1757; died March, 1845; buried at Brattleboro, Vt. Pensioned 1818.
- HARRISON. DAVID. Born 1751; died April 13, 1812; buried at Morris, Conn.
- HARRISON, ELIHU. Born 1740; died May 3, 1806; buried at Morris, Conn.
- HARRISON, THOMAS, Jr. Born 1723; died December 23, 1791; buried at Morris, Conn.
- HART, Rev. OLIVER. (Grave located by Fair Forest Chapter, Union, S. C.)
- HARWICK, JACOB. Born 1752; died 1833. Enlisted from Surry County, N. C., 1781. Born in the Colony of Pennsylvania. Buried in Fulton County, Ill. (Grave located by Peoria Chapter.)
- HARWOOD, Major PETER. Buried in Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- HASTINGS, THOMAS. Born 1746; died 1827; buried in South Amherst Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.
- HATCH, CHARLES. Born January 18, 1755; died October 13, 1828; buried at Marshfield, Mass. He was a deacon.
- HAVEN, ABEL. Born May 1763; died December 1850; buried at East Dummerston, Vt. Capt. Joseph Tyler's company.
- HAWLEY, JOSIAH. Born 1748; died 1827. Private in Capt. John Macy's Windsor company, Vermont Militia, 1780.

- HAYDEN, JOSIAH. Born 1734; died 1818; buried at Winslow, Me. Major of twenty-third regiment (Col. John Bailey's).
- HEALD, TIMOTHY. Born 1715; died 1785; buried at Winslow, Me. Committee of Safety.
- HEALD, TIMOTHY, Jr. Born 1749; died 1817; buried at Winslow, Me. Committee of Safety.
- HEATON, JAMES. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- HELPHENSTONE, Maj. PETER P. Native of Virginia; major in Revolutionary War. Came to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1805. Settled in Madison County, in 1807.
- HENDERSON, Maj. JOHN. Buried at Henderson Graveyard on Eison Plantation, South Carolina.
- HENDERSON, Gen. WILLIAM. (After the Revolutionary War settled on the Santee, S. C.)
- HENRY, SAMUEL. Born 1733; died 1790; buried at West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass. Capt Reuben Dickinson's company, Col. Porter's regiment.
- HERMAN, MARTIN. Born 1732; died 1804; buried at Langsdorf's graveyard, near Kingston, Cumberland County, Pa.
- HIGGINS, ICHABOD. Born August 1759; died January, 1852; buried at Jamaica, Vt. Pensioner. Served in Massachusetts Continental Lines.
- HILDRETH, JOSEPH, Sr. Born 1723; died July, 1798; buried at Dummerston, Vt. Col. John Sargeant's regiment.
- HILDRETH, JOSEPH, Jr. Born 1747; died May, 1812; Buried at Dummerston, Vt. Capt. Josiah Boyden's company.
- HINDS, OLIVER. Buried at Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- HITCHCOCK, AMASSA. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- HITCHCOCK, BELA. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- HITCHCOCK, DAVID. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- HOISINGTON, Hon. EBENEZER. Born 1729; died 1804; member Dorset covevntion, September, 1776; member Westminster convention, October, 1776; member Windsor convention, June, 1777, and July, 1777; member Cumberland County Committee of Safety, 1776; member Vermont Board of War, 1777.
- HOISINGTON, Lieut. EBENEZER, Jr., Born 1752; died 1839. Sergeant Vermont Militia, 1777; ensign, 1778; lieutenant in Capt. John Macy's Windsor company, Vermont Militia, 1780.
- HOISINGTON, ELIAS. Born 1759; died 1810. Private in Lieut. Asahel Smith's Company, Vermont Militia, 1780; private in Capt. John Macy's Windsor company, Vermont Militia, 1780.
- HOISINGTON, ELISHA. Born 1753 or 1754; died 1827. Private in Connecticut Militia, 1779.
- HOISINGTON, ORANGE. Born 1767; died 1839. Private in Capt. John Macy's Windsor company, Vermont Militia, 1780 (in his fourteenth year).
- HOLLINGSWORTH, BENJAMIN. Has Government marker over grave. Buried at old home below Union, S. C.
- HOLTON, ARAD. Born 1752; died October, 1841; buried at Dummerston, Vt. Served under Capt. Jason Duncan.
- HOOPER, JACOB. Born 1749; died July 16, 1836; he was among the men mustered in by Nathan Wells, muster master for York County, Capt. Jeremiah Hill's company, Col. John Peterson's regiment.

- HOPKINS, HARRIS. Born March 1, 1744; died December 16, 1820; buried at Northfield, Conn.
- HORTON, Capt. DANIEL. Born September 13, 1744; died December 9, 1807; buried at Rural Cemetery, White Plains, N. Y. (Grave marked by White Plains Chapter.)
- HORTON, ELISHA. Born 1757; died November 30, 1837; buried at Bantam, Conn. Was one of "Tea-Party Men."
- HORTON, Maj. JONATHAN. Buried in Rural Cemetery, White Plains, N. Y. First Regiment, Westchester County Militia, under Col. Joseph Drake.
- HORTON, TIMOTHY. Died January 31, 1837, aged 72; buried in Old North Cemetery, Agawam, Mass.; surgeon in Timothy Robinson regiment.
- HOSMER WILLIAM. Born 1738; died July 18, 1836; grave located at Seville, Medina County, Ohio.
- HOWE, Capt. ABNER. Buried in Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- HOWE, ABRAHAM. Buried in Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- HOWE, NEHEMIAH. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- HOWLAND, ARTHUR. Buried east of fair grounds, Marshfield, Mass.
- HUBBARD, ELAD. Born 1750; died 1841. Private in Capt. John Macy's Windsor company, Vermont Militia, 1776.
- HUBBARD, WATTS, Jr. Born 1753; died 1826. Private in Capt. John Macy's Windsor company, Vermont Militia, 1780.
- HUGGINS, DAVID, Sr. Born 1744; died 1821. Private in Capt. Josiah Russell's company of rangers (New Hampshire), 1776, private in Col. Chase's regiment, New Hampshire Militia in 1777.
- HUGHES, Col. JOSEPH. (Grave located by Fair Forest Chapter, Union, S. C.)
- HULETT, DAVID. Buried at Hulett's Landing, on Lake George. Bronze tablet erected by the Washington Heights Chapter, New York City, N. Y.
- HULL, ANDREW. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- HULL, ANDREW, Jr. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- HULL, SAMUEL. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- HULL, SAMUEL, 2d. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- HUNTER, Sergt. WILLIAM. (Afterwards a judge and Member of Congress.) Buried in Sheddsville, West Windsor, Vt.
- HUNTLEY, Rev. JONATHAN. Born 1757; died May, 1834; buried West Dummerston, Vt. Pensioned in 1833.
- IVES, TITUS. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- JACKSON, EDWARD. Born 1730; died 1820. Served in Capt. John Willis's company, Second Virginia Regiment. Wounded in battle of Yorktown. Buried on the home farm, in family plot, about 1 mile south of Mount Clare, Harrison County, W. Va.
- JACKSON, STEPHEN. Son of Edward Jackson. Born July 31, 1764; died August, 1847; he was in same company with his father and both were wounded at Yorktown; later moved to Harrison County, W. Va., when Stephen became an Indian scout. He is buried in same family plot, 1 mile south of Mount Clare, Harrison County, W. Va.
- JACKSON, WILLIAM. Born 1760; died March 18, 1832; buried near Nicholson, Pa. Served in Capt. Philip Bevier's and Capt. William Paulding's regiment, Cols. Du Bois and Van Cortland.
- JACOB'S, STEPHEN. Born 1755; died 1816. Private in Capt. John Macy's Windsor company, Vermont Militia, 1781.
- JAMES, SHADERICK. Has a Government marker. Died in 1852; buried in Gilead Cemetery, near Jonesville, S. C.



STONE ERECTED BY BRATTLEBORO CHAPTER, VT., TO MARK THE GRAVE OF SAMUEL HAMMOND, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

- JENKINS, WILLIAM. Born in Wales, February 19, 1762; died October 14, 1842. Second lieutenant in Capt. Conway's company, Fourteenth Regiment, commanded by Col. Charles Lewis. Buried at Murphesboro, Ark. A monument has been erected by the Texarkana Chapter, Texarkana, Ark.
- JETER, JAMES. Buried at Jeter Graveyard, near Santuc, S. C.
- JOHNSON, BENJAMIN. Born 1759 or 1760; died January 7, 1829; buried at Bantam, Conn.
- JOHNSON, Lieut. DAVID. Baptized 1738; died August, 1812; buried at Dover, Vt. Commissioned lieutenant 1775; Capt. J. Simons.
- JONES, ABRAHAM. Born about 1746; died December, 1816; buried at Dover, Vt. Served under Capt. Comfort Starr.
- JONES, EATON, Jr. Born 1762; died January 5, 1838; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- JONES, JEREMIAH. Born 1759; died 1848; buried at Jones's Cemetery, on the original tract of land granted to Jeremiah Jones. Served under Capt. Strawfield, also Capt. James Fair, Col. Wade, Capt. Andrew Du Bose, and Gen. Marion. Grave located in South Carolina.
- JONES, JOSHUA. Born 1758; died January 10, 1830. New Hampshire Revolutionary War rolls, p. 257. On pay roll of Capt. Titus Salter's list, 1775.
- JOSLEN, DARIUS. Buried in Canfield, Ohio. Served as a private in Capt. Daniel Whiting's company, Berkshire County. Enlisted in Capt. Noah Langston's company. Served under Capt. Ezereal Herrick.
- JOYCE, NATHANIEL. Born 1743; died February 28, 1827; buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Mass.
- KEIGHER, GEORGE. Buried at Barren Hill, Pa.
- KEIPER, Sergt. HENRY. Buried in Allentown Cemetery, Pa.
- KELLOGG, ELDAD. Enlisted in Connecticut; buried in Harpersfield, Ashtabula County, Ohio.
- KELLOGG, JONATHAN. Born 1760; died 1823; buried in South Amherst Cemetery, Amherst, Mass. Served in Capt. Parker's company, Col. Porter's regiment.
- KEMMERER, FREDERICK. Buried in Allentown, Pa.
- KENDALL, JOSEPH. Buried in Limerick Square, Pa.
- KENNEDY, Squire WILLIAM. Buried in Union Cemetery, S. C. Grave has a Government marker.
- KENNEDY, WILLIAM, Jr. Buried in Union Cemetery, S. C. Grave has a Government marker.
- KENT, JOSEPH. Born 1718; died 1801. He was a captain in Revolutionary War. Buried in Massachusetts.
- KILBOURN, DAVID. Born April 28, 1742; died September 17, 1815; buried at Bantam, Conn.
- KILBOURN, GILES. Born January 25, 1728; died September 13, 1797; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- KING, Sergt. ALEXANDER. Died August 8, 1826, aged 73; buried in Huntingdon (Pa.) Cemetery. Enlisted January, 1776, with Capt. Henry Darby, at New London Cross Roads, in Chester County, for one year, which he served, and was in battles of Long Island, White Plains, and the taking of the Hessians at Trenton. Early in 1777 he enlisted in Capt. Benjamin Fishburne's company, Fourth Regiment (Pennsylvania Line), commanded by Col. William Butler, and was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He continued in service until the beginning of 1781, when he was discharged by Col. Butler as unfit for service. He was wounded in the hand by a Hessian's bayonet and was afterward injured in the foot. (Pa. Archives, Ser. VI, IV, 533. Pensioner.)

- KISTER, JOHN NICHOLAS. Died February 3, 1841; buried in Pennsylvania.
- KIRK, JOSEPH. Died in 1775 at Carrying Place, Me.; buried in Pleasant Ridge, Me. He was one of Arnold's men.
- KNIGHT, BENJAMIN. Buried at Landaff, N. H. (grave marked 1917).
- KNIGHT, SAMUEL. Born about 1757; died July, 1817; buried at Dummerston Center, Vt. Served in Col. William Williams' regiment.
- KNOX, JOHN. (Grave located in North Thetford, Vt.)
- LAMPSON, DANIEL. Born March 28, 1755; died October 6, 1852(3); buried at Morris, Conn.
- LANCKTON, JOHN. Aged 71, died March 10, 1793; buried in Old North Cemetery, Agawam, Mass.
- LANDON, DANIEL. Born February 11, 1717; died July 11, 1790; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- LANG, SAMUEL. Buried in West Bath Cemetery, West Bath, N. H. (Grave marked 1917.)
- LANGHAN, ELIAS. He was a major in Revolutionary War. Born in 1755; moved to Ohio in 1798; settled in Madison County in 1807; died April 5, 1830, at the residence of Judge Baskerville, and buried on his farm in Ohio.
- LARMON or LAYMON, WILLIAM. Buried in the Catholic Cemetery, Barnesville, Md.
- LARNARD, DEACON MOSES. Born 1762; died 1845; buried at Halifax, Vt. He was a pensioner; served in Massachusetts Continental Lines.
- LAW, WILLIAM. Buried in Connecticut.
- LEE, TIMOTHY. Born October 10, 1748; buried in Centremoreland, Pa. Sergeant in Revolutionary War.
- LELAND, THOMAS. Born 1756; died 1847; buried at Seville, Ohio. (Grave marked 1917.). His pension was \$12 per month. Served in Tenth Battalion, subsequently known as Ninth Massachusetts Regiment.
- LEMMOND, JOHN. Buried in North Carolina.
- LEMMOND, WILLIAM. Buried in North Carolina.
- LEONARD, ABNER. Died March, 1793, aged 48. Private in Lieut. Enoch Cooper's company, Col. David Leonard's regiment. (Vol. 9, page 682.) Buried in Old North Cemetery, Agawam, Mass.
- LEONARD, ARIBET. Died November 11, 1819, aged 64. Private in Capt. Nathan Rowley's company, Col. John Moseley's regiment. Buried in Old North Cemetery, Agawam, Mass.
- LEONARD, BENJAMIN. Died September 10, 1780. He was a drummer in Capt. Preserve Leonard's company, Col. Porter's regiment. Buried in Old North Cemetery, Agawam, Mass.
- LEONARD, BENJAMIN. Died February 24, 1785, aged 83; buried in Old North Cemetery, Agawam, Mass. Mustered October 25, 1780.
- LEONARD, FELLOWS. Died March 10, 1793; buried in Old North Cemetery, Agawam, Mass. Private in Capt. Preserve Leonard's company.
- LEONARD, PRESERVE. Died May 18, 1801, aged 73; buried in Old North Cemetery, Agawam, Mass. He was captain Tenth Company, Col. John Moseley's regiment.
- LEONARD, MOSES. Died February 5, 1788, aged 77; buried in Old North Cemetery, Agawam, Mass. Private in Capt. Phineas Stebbin's company.
- LEONARD, THADEUS. Died September 5, 1842, aged 80; buried in Old North Cemetery, Agawam, Mass. Fifer in Capt. Samuel Sloper's company.
- LINCOLN, ELISHA. Born 1795; died May 23, 1824; buried in Jewett Cemetery, at Twelve Corners, Madison, Me. Private Capt. Eleazer Hamlin's company, Gen. Thomas's regiment. Muster roll dated August 1, 1775.

- LINES, RALPH. Buried in Connecticut.
- LINN, JOHN. Died September 28, 1847, aged 91; buried in the Mifflinburg (Pa.) Cemetery. Private under Capt. Erasmus Gill, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Stephen Moylan; also in First Battalion Northumberland County Militia, under Col. John Kelly.
- LITTELL, WILLIAM. Born 1745; died 1825; buried in Service Graveyard, South Side, Beaver County. He was a pensioner as recorded in Beaver, Pa., 1818.
- LITTLE, Capt. GEORGE. Buried at Marshfield Hills, Mass. (Wales Monument.)
- LITTLE, LUTHER. Buried at Sea View, Mass.
- LOFTIN, THOMAS. Buried in old Presbyterian Cemetery, Pickens County, Ala.
- LORD, LYNDE. Born 1733; died June 16, 1801; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- LORD, KNOX. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- LUCAS, GEORGE. Buried in Old Union Cemetery, Johnston, Pa. (Grave marked 1917.)
- LYONS, BENJ. Born 1733; died 1822; buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, White Plains, N. Y. Second Regiment West Chester County Militia, under Col. Thomas Thomas.
- MACY, Capt. JOHN. Born 1724; died 1797. Captain of a company of Windsor and vicinity men, Vermont Militia, 1780 and 1781. This company was in Maj. Benj. Wait's detachment that marched in the alarm to Royalton, October, 1780; also in the alarm of March, 1781 (by order of Gen. Bailey).
- MANSFIELD, JOSEPH. Born 1737; died June 6, 1821; buried at Morris, Conn.
- MARCY, SAMUEL. Born 1759; died 1838. Drummer Capt. John Macy's Windsor County Vermont Militia, 1780. Private in same 1781.
- MASON, ELISHA. Born April 5, 1759; died June 1, 1858; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- MASON, JOSEPH. Born April 24, 1755; died March 21, 1844; buried at Northfield, Conn.
- MAYSE, JAMES. Buried at Fair Forest Cemetery, South Carolina. (Has monument.)
- MCCAIN, HUGH. Born November 17, 1765; died March 6, 1837; buried Tirzah A. R. P. Church in Lancaster, S. C.
- MCCCLARY, JESSE. Buried near North Thetford, Vt.
- MCCCLARY, JOHN. Buried near North Thetford, Vt.
- MCCURDY, JOHN. Born 1746; died January 4, 1824. In Capt. Benj. Plummer's company. Detached from Col. William Jones's regiment for service under Col. Samuel McCobb on expedition against Mayosbagaduse.
- MCEWEN, HENRY. Birth date not known; died October 14, 1823; buried in Center Hill Cemetery, Center County. Enlisted June, 1775, in Cumberland County, Pa., Capt. W. Hendrick's company. (Gravestone being erected by descendants.)
- MCJUNKIN, Col. JOSEPH. (Has monument.) Buried in McJunkin graveyard, near Union, S. C.
- MCJUNKIN, Capt. SAMUEL. (Has monument.) Buried in McJunkin graveyard, near Union, S. C.
- MCNEIL, ARCHIBALD, JR. Born July 17, 1737; died January 31, 1813; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- MCWHORTER, GEORGE. (Located by John Foster Chapter, Monroe, N. C.)
- MEACHAM, ASA. Born 1759; died May 5, 1836. Private in Capt. Moses Kellogg's company, Col. Porter's regiment, New Hampshire. September 23, 1777, to October 18, 1777. Company marched under Maj. Gen. Gates.
- MEANS, Gen. HUGH. (Has monument.) Buried at Fair Forest Cemetery, South Carolina.

- MERRICK, Capt. EBENEZER. Born 1722; died March, 1819; buried at West Dummerston, Vt. He was a captain in 1782.
- METCALF, BENJAMIN. Born 1757; died April, 1848; buried at Guilford, Vt. Service in Massachusetts continental lines. Pensioner.
- MILLER, Col. ELIJAH. Born May 7, 1728; died August 21, 1776; buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, White Plains, N. Y. He died at Camp Hurlgate. His home was occupied by Gen. Washington for headquarters in 1776 and 1778.
- MILLER, HOSEA. Born April, 1742; died May, 1795; buried at Dummerston, Vt. Served under Capt. Benj. Whitney.
- MILLER, JOHN B. Born 1754; died 1835. Trumpeter in Armand's legion. Buried in Canfield, Ohio.
- MILLER, JOHN, Sr. (Grave located in Old Allentown Cemetery, Pa.)
- MILLER, VESPATIAN. Born June, 1740; died July, 1812; buried in Dummerston Center, Vt. Served under Capt. Benjamin Whitney.
- MINSHALL, Rev. WILLIAM. A prisoner. Buried in Range Township, Bethel Cemetery, Madison County, Ohio. Inscription on monument: "A stranger I am—but here I must lie. My name you can see, but my age is unknown."
- MOLL, JOHN. (Grave located in Allentown, Pa.)
- MOLTTY, GEORGE. (Grave located in North Thetford, Vt.)
- MONÉ, JOHN. (Grave located in North Carolina.)
- MOORE, NATHAN. Buried in Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- MOREHOUSE, DAVID. Born August 14, 1740; buried in private cemetery, Roberts's farm, Falls, Pa. Company, Capt. St. John's regiment, Fifth Connecticut.
- MORGAN, JESSE. Age 60; died June 16, 1810; buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Holyoke, Mass. Served under Capt. Enoch Chapin (Mass.).
- MORGAN, Capt. JOSEPH. Died December 18, 1813, aged 77; buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Holyoke, Mass. Captured in capitulation of Fort William Henry, 1757.
- MORRIS, JAMES. Born January 8, 1752; died April 20, 1820; buried at Morris, Conn.
- MORROW, Maj. SAMUEL. (Has monument.) Buried at Fair Forest, S. C.
- MOSELY, JAMES "HIGHKEY." (Has Government marker.) Born 1756; died 1840; buried at Hames's plantation, South Carolina.
- MOSS, LEVI, Jr. Born 1747; died March 6, 1825; buried at Northfield, Conn.
- MOSS, TITUS. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- NEWHARD, LAWRENCE. (Grave located in Allentown, Pa.)
- NEWHARTER, THOMAS. (Grave located in Allentown, Pa.)
- NEWTON, MARSHALL. Born January, 1757; died December, 1833; buried at Newfane, Vt. Served in Massachusetts continental lines.
- NICKENS, MOSES (colored). Settled in Madison County, Ohio, 1810; soldier in Continental Army under Gen. Washington and also in War of 1812; enlisted from Jefferson Township, Madison County, Ohio. Died in Columbus, Ohio.
- NORTON, Dr. GOULD GIFT. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- NUCKOTTS, JOHN (Cherokee). Lived near Grindall Shoals, Union County; buried in Whig Hill.
- NYE, EBENEZER. Buried in the Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- OHL, HENRY. Born 1762; died 1849; buried at Canfield, Ohio. Private in Northampton County Militia.
- OLD, Col. BENJ. Died May 5, 1827, aged 63; buried in Agawam Center Cemetery, Massachusetts.

- OSBORNE, ELIADA. Born 1760; died December 26, 1849; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- OSBORN, ISAAC. Born July 22, 1744; died March 25, 1826; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- OSBORN, JOHN. Born 1727; died January 7, 1814. Buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- OTTERTSON, Maj. SAMUEL. (Record furnished by Fair Forest Chapter, Union, S. C.)
- PAGE, Dr. BENJAMIN. Buried in Hallowell Cemetery, Hallowell, Me.
- PAGE, DANIEL. Born 1756; died December 1, 1834; buried at Milton, Conn.
- PALMER, JOHN. Born 1766 in Union County, N. C. Moved to Indiana.
- PARISH, EBENEZER. Born 1760; died about 1835; buried in Orcutt's Grove Cemetery, near Noxen, Pa. Private in Massachusetts troops. Won title of captain in Battle of White Plains.
- PARKER, JOSEPH. Born 1760; died February 6, 1830; buried at Morris, Conn.
- PARKER, LEVI. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- PARKHURST, ABRAHAM. Born 1755; died 1815; buried at Granville Cemetery, Pa. From Massachusetts.
- PARKS, Lieut. JONATHAN. Born September, 1743; died July, 1827; buried at Newfane, Vt. Served under Col. John Sargeants.
- PATRICK, MATTHEW. Born 1754; died 1789. Sergeant in Lieut. Asahel Smith's company, Vermont Militia, 1780; sergeant in Capt. John Marcy's (Windsor) company, Vermont Militia, 1781.
- PATRICK, Sergt. SAMUEL. Born 1750; died 1825. Sergeant in Capt. John Marcy's (Windsor) company, Vermont Militia, 1780-1781.
- PATTEE, EZEKIEL. Born 1731; died 1813; buried at Winslow, Me. Committee of Safety.
- PATTERSON, Deacon ROBERT. Born 1744; died September 15, 1828. Capt. Peter Clark's company, Moor's regiment.
- PATTERSON, ROBERT. Born 1744; died November 10, 1817. Private in Capt. Moses McFarland's company of invalids stationed at Boston, Col. Nichols's regiment.
- PEARSON, Capt. JOHN. Born August 17, 1740; died January 22, 1829; buried in Neshanock Churchyard, Mercer County, Pa.
- PECK, PHILO. Born October 3, 1752; died February 13, 1831; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- PERRY, ABNER. Born 1755; died September, 1834; buried at Dover, Vt. Served as Minuteman in Massachusetts company.
- PETTES, JOSEPH. Born 1754; died 1811; buried in Old South Burying Ground, Windsor Vt. Private in Capt. James Hendricks's company, Massachusetts Militia, 1776.
- PHELPS, FRANCIS. Born August, 1757; died July, 1842; buried at Halifax, Vt. Served in Massachusetts Continental Line. Pensioned in 1819.
- PHELPS, JOHN. Born 1756; died June 25, 1833; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- PHELPS, WINSLOW. Buried at South Woodstock, Vt.
- PILGRIM, THOMAS. Born 1754; died April 24, 1843; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- POLK, Capt. CHARLES. Buried in North Carolina.
- PORTER, JOHN. Died March 16, 1834; aged 93; buried in Agawam Center, Cemetery, Mass.
- POTTER, JOEL. Born 1761; died July 18, 1827; buried at headquarters.
- POTTER, Capt. JOHN. Buried in Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.

- PRATT, LEVI. Buried at Hulett's Landing, on Lake George. Bronze tablet erected by the Washington Heights Chapter, New York City, N. Y.
- PRATT, STEPHEN. Born 1761; died 1854; buried at Otsego, Mich. He enlisted twice, first at the age of 16, and served for 16 months each time.
- PRAY, ABRAHAM. Buried in Hallowell Cemetery, Hallowell, Me.
- PROCTOR, FRANCIS, Jr. Born in Ireland; died April, 1815, in Lycoming County, Pa.; buried at Dunnstown, Pa. He was the son of Francis Proctor, sr., and brother of Gen. Thomas Proctor (who organized first company of artillery in Philadelphia). Served with his brother in continental line, November 27, 1775. Lieutenant November 29, 1775; captain July 16, 1776; major December 24, 1782.
- PUTNAM, JOHN. Born 1767; died 1844; buried at Granville Cemetery, Pennsylvania. From Medford, Mass.
- PYRON, JOHN. (Grave located by John Foster Chapter, Monroe, N. C.)
- PYRON, WILLIAM. (Grave located by John Foster Chapter, Monroe, N. C.)
- RAY, WILLIAM. Born 1755; died October 6, 1813; buried at Morris, Conn.
- REEVE, TAPPING. Born 1744; died December 13, 1823; buried at East Litchfield, Conn. He was head of the first law school in the United States.
- REIB, ANDREW. (Grave located in Allentown, Pa.)
- RICE, Lieut. JONAS. Born about 1765; died May 1849; buried at Brattleboro, Vt. Served in Capt. Blakeslee's company.
- RICHARDSON, ANDREW. Born 1760; died 1825; buried in Winslow, Me. Private in Capt. Farwell's company.
- RIDDLE, SAMUEL. Born 1759; died 1825; buried in Canfield, Ohio. Private in rangers of Washington County, Pa., and of Westmoreland County, Pa. Private in Capt. George Sharpe's company, Third Battalion, Militia.
- ROBBINS, WILLARD. Born 1753; died 1823; buried in South Amherst Cemetery, Amherst, Mass. He was a sergeant in Capt. Reuben Dickinon's company, Col. Porter's regiment.
- ROBINSON, CHANDLER. Born December, 1761; died 1833; buried South Branch, near Forkston, Pa. Served in Capt. Douglas's company in May, 1776, and 1778.
- ROBINSON, WILLIAM. Born about 1750; died October, 1841; buried at West Dummerston, Vt. Served in New Hampshire continental lines.
- ROGERS, NATHANIEL. Born 1750; died 1833; buried at Marshfield Hills, Mass.
- ROGERS, PELEG. Died 1820; buried at Marshfield Hills, Mass.
- ROGERS, THOMAS. Buried at Marshfield Hills, Mass., near the Unitarian Church.
- ROSS, JAMES. Buried in North Carolina.
- ROWLEY, NATHAN. Died October 9, 1821; aged 81. Lieut. Col. David Moseley's regiment.
- RUNNELS, BENJAMIN. Born 1748; died 1802; buried in Winslow, Me. Blacksmith with Army in New York, employed in forging chains thrown across Hudson to keep British ships from going up the river.
- RUSSELL (RUSSEL) ——. Born at Lexington, Mass., January 12, 1762; died at Moscow, Me., May 1, 1852; buried in Bingham, Me.
- RUSSEL, JOSEPH. Born at Groton, Mass., 1763; died at Moscow, Me., December 27, 1850; buried in Bingham, Me.
- SALISBURY, JAMES. Born about 1751; died January, 1842; buried at Guilford, Vt. Served in Capt. David Stowell's company.
- SANFORD, JONAH. Born August 1, 1735; died January 21, 1817; buried at Morris, Conn.
- SANFORD, JOSEPH, JR. Born 1745; died December 13, 1813; buried at Morris, Conn.

- SARGEANT, ELIHU. Born May, 1758; died December, 1833; buried at Brattleboro, Vt. Served in Col. John Sargeant's regiment.
- SARGEANT, RUFUS. Born June, 1740; died November, 1836; buried at Dummerston, Vt. Served in Capt. Josiah Boyden's company.
- SARGEANT, Lieut. THOMAS. Born February, 1734; died April, 1783; buried at Brattleboro, Vt. He was a highway commissioner.
- SARTOR, WILLIAM. Buried at Scaife Place, near Santuc, S. C.
- SAVAGE, Capt. JOHN. Buried in McJunkin graveyard in South Carolina.
- SAYLES, WILLIAM. Born February 28, 1744; died February 19, 1832; buried in private burying ground on his old farm at Lenox, Madison County, N. Y. He was in Battle of Lexington with Capt. Asa Fairbanks, from Wrentham, Mass.
- SCHULTZ, CHRISTOPHER. Buried at Clayton Meeting, Clayton, Bucks County, Pa.
- SCHULTZ, JOHN. Buried at Newtown, Pa.
- SECREST, Capt. JOHN. Buried in North Carolina.
- SELLS, LUDWIG. Born February 15, 1743; died October 13, 1823; buried in the Dublin Cemetery, Dublin, Ohio. He was in Capt. Martin Bowman's Company. Served in the Pennsylvania line in 1777.
- SEYMOUR, MOSES. Born July 23, 1742; died September 17, 1826; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- SEYMOUR, SAMUEL. Born January 1, 1754; died November 14, 1837; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- SHARPE, BENJAMIN. (Grave located by Fair Forest Chapter, Union, S. C.)
- SHARPE, JOHN. Buried at Lipscomb Gregory farm, South Carolina.
- SHARPE, WILLIAM. Buried at Lipscomb Gregory farm, South Carolina.
- SHAW, ABIATHA. Born 1762; died December, 1852; buried at Westmoreland, N. H. Served under Col. John Daggart.
- SHAW, JOHN. Buried on a farm about 7 miles from Paris, Ky. (Grave marked 1917.)
- SHAW, WILLIAM. Buried at Ebenezer graveyard, South Carolina.
- SHELTON, Gen. JOSEPH. Buried at Simstown, near Neal Shoals, S. C.
- SHROPSHIRE, ABNER. Born May 13, 1761; died December 13, 1840; pensioned under act of June, 1832, for service as a private in Virginia Militia. Was buried at Valley Forge, near Leesburg, but was moved to Georgetown (Ky.) Cemetery on September 28, 1917.
- SIMPSON, BENJAMIN. Born 1754; at Groton, Mass. Private in Capt. Henry Haskell's company. Camped at Cambridge, Mass. Record in Massachusetts soldiers and sailors. Buried in Waterville, Me.
- SIMPSON, WILLIAM. Buried in North Carolina.
- SIMS, Capt. CHAS. (Has monument.) Buried at Simstown, S. C.
- SKEIN, ADAM. Buried at Sartor Graveyard, near Santuc, S. C.
- SKINNER, JOHN. Buried at Jonesburg, N. H. (Grave marked 1917.)
- SMITH, AMOS. Born April, 1750; died January, 1821; buried at Chesterfield, N. H. Served in Col. Ashley's regiment.
- SMITH, Lieut. ASAHEL. Son of Capt. Steel Smith, the founder of Windsor, Vt. Born 1756; died 1846; buried in Sheddsville, Vt. (West Windsor).
- SMITH, BENJAMIN. Buried at Coldwater, Mich.
- SMITH, DAVID. Born December 20, 1747; died October 16, 1814; buried in East Litchfield, Conn.
- SMITH, ELL. Died March 29, 1824; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.

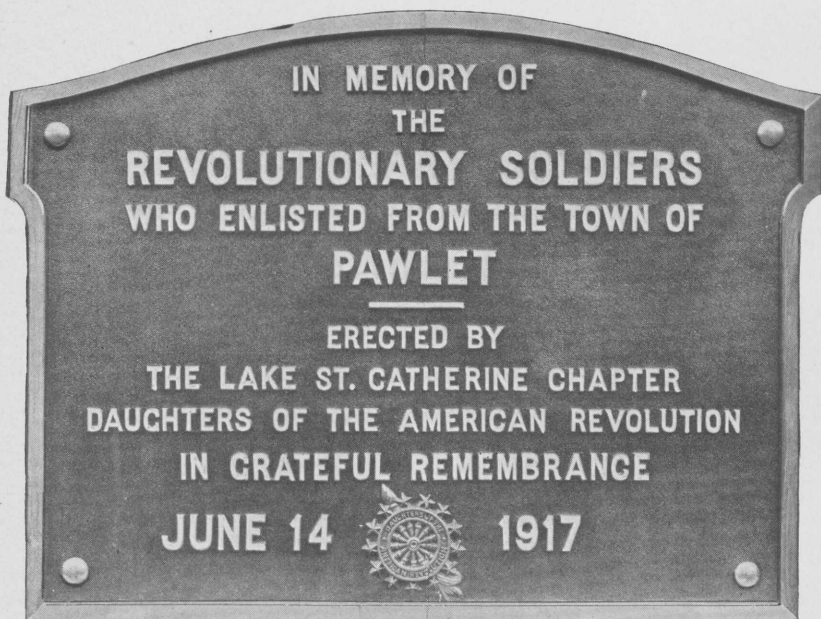
- SMITH, JACOB. Born 1738; died April 14, 1807; buried at Northfield, Conn.
- SMITH, JOHN. Born 1739; died February 15, 1807; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- SMITH, MANUEL. Born 1741; died 1821. He was a member of the Committee of Safety. Buried Winslow, Me.
- SMITH, REUBEN. Born 1737; died August 25, 1804; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- SMITH, SAMUEL. Buried in Hallowell Cemetery, Hallowell, Me.
- SOUTHWORTH, LEMUEL, Sr. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- SOUTHWORTH, LEMUEL, Jr. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- SPAULDING, JACOB. Born about 1727; died June, 1808; buried at Brattleboro, Vt. Served under Capt. James Blakeslee.
- SPENCER, EPHRAIM. Born 1759; died May 16, 1828; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- SPERRY, JOB. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- SPOONER, ALDEN. Born 1757; died 1827. Private in Capt. Samuel McClure's (Dresden) company, Vermont Militia; in the alarm at Newbury, 1781. Buried in Old South Burying Ground, Windsor, Vt.
- STEADMAN, NATHANIEL. Born April, 1746; died October, 1812; buried at Newfame, Vt. Served under Col. John Sargeant.
- STEEN, Lieut. Col. JAMES. Killed at Kings Mountain.
- STEEES, JOHN. Born September 13, 1760; died July 8, 1840; buried at Stees Cemetery, near Mifflinburg, Pa. Private in Eighth Company, Third Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, Pennsylvania.
- STEPHENS, EMANUEL. Buried near Indian Trail, N. C.
- STERNE, Dr. THOMAS. Born 1745; died 1816. Surgeon New Hampshire Militia, 1776. Buried in Old South Burying Ground, Windsor, Vt.
- STEVENS, EBENEZER. Buried at Nicholson, on Glenwood road. Member New York Militia. Was a dragoon in Connecticut regiment. Grave located in Pennsylvania.
- STEVENS, HENRY. Born 1764; died April 16, 1854. Buried at Northfield, Conn.
- STEVENS, PETER. Born March 17, 1741; Canterbury, Conn.; died May 26, 1821, Wells, Vt. Served in 1775, Fourth company, Third regiment, Gen. Putnam; Capt. Obadiah Johnson.
- STEWART, JEHIEL. Born October 22, 1750; died March 18, 1813; buried in Westfield Flats Cemetery, Roscoe, N. Y. Private under Capt. Ferguson, of Massachusetts.
- STOCKWELL, JONAS. Born 1755; died November, 1812; buried at Dummerston, Vt. Served under Col. John Sargeant.
- STODDARD, BRYANT. Born 1740; died February 17, 1824; buried at Morris, Conn.
- STODDARD, DANIEL. Born April 29, 1760; died December 16, 1826; buried at Bantam, Conn.
- STODDARD, DAVID. Born August 8, 1747; died May 4, 1794; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.
- STODDARD, JESSE. Born September 17, 1762; died January 23, 1846; buried at Bantam, Conn.
- STONE, CALEB. Born 1747; died 1820. Private in Capt. John Marcy's (Windsor) company, Vermont Militia, 1780. Buried in Old South Burying Ground, Windsor, Vt.
- STONE, SYLVANUS. Born October 17, 1713; died December 13, 1785; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.

- STONE, THOMAS. Born 1755; died September 10, 1843; buried at Bantam, Conn.
- STRATON, HEZEKIAH. Born 1746; died 1824. Was a member of committee of safety. Buried in Winslow, Me.
- STRONG, SIMEON. Born 1764; died 1841; buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.
- STROUP, JOHN. Died February 4, 1832; buried on Crawford Farm, Paint Township, Madison County, Ohio.
- SWAIN, JOSEPH. Born 1754; died February, 1831; buried at Halifax, Vt. Served in Massachusetts continental lines—was a pensioner.
- SWANZEY, Capt. WILLIAM. Born 1746; died August 8, 1825. Second Battalion, Cumberland County Militia; Col. Thomas Gibson, commander. Buried in Lick Run Presbyterian Cemetery, Jacksonville, Pa.
- SWEET, PELEG, SR. Born 1758; died December 9, 1825, in Ashtabula, Ohio; buried in Edgewood Cemetery, Ashtabula, Ohio. Enlisted in Connecticut.
- SUYDAM, CORNELIUS. Born April 6, 1761; died March 17, 1851. Private in Middlesex County, New Jersey Militia. Buried in Dutch Reformed Churchyard, Spotswood, N. J.
- TALLMADGE, BENJAMIN. Born February 25, 1754; died March 7, 1833; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- TALLMADGE, SAMUEL. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- TANNER, Lieut. TRYAL. Born 1751; died 1833; buried in Canfield, Ohio. Sergeant in Gen. Arnold's campaign. Enlisted in Connecticut continental regiment as lieutenant; was promoted to adjutant; was in the Battle of Monmouth; forced to resign in 1780 to support his family.
- TAYLOR, DANIEL. Born 1739; died September, 1807; buried at West Dummerston, Vt. Served under Capt. Eben Merrick.
- TAYLOR, ELISHA. Born 1760; died October 30, 1843; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- TAYLOR, Lieut. HILBERT. Born 1744; died 1803; buried in Rural Cemetery, White Plains, N. Y. On his tombstone, "A soldier of the Revolution." Third regiment, Westchester County Militia, Col. Pieri Van Courtland. (Grave marked by chapter.)
- TAYLOR, JOHN (JONATHAN). Born 1753; died July 6, 1809; buried at Milton, Conn.
- TENNEY, DANIEL. Born June, 1748; died March, 1825; buried at West Dummerston, Vt. Served with Maj. Richard Waldon.
- TENNEY, JONATHAN, SR. Born February, 1758; died November, 1826; buried at West Dummerston, Va. Served under Capt. Thomas Richards.
- THAYER, JONATHAN. Born 1762; died 1846; buried in South Amherst Cemetery, Amherst, Mass.
- THOMAS, Col. ANTHONY. Buried in Winslow Cemetery, Mass.
- THOMAS, Sergt. HARRISON. Died 1808; buried on the old farm near Wierwood, Va. He was sergeant in the company of Capt. James Franklin, Tenth Virginia regiment, commanded by Col. Edward Stevens. His name appears on a roll, May 31, 1777, and March, 1778, with remarks which indicate that he was then in hospital—from War Department.
- THROOP, BENJAMIN. Born September 13, 1752; died October 8, 1833; buried at Footville, Conn.
- TILDEN, JOHN. Born 1754; died March 14, 1792; buried at Marshfield Hills, Mass.

- TOBEY, ZOETH. Born 1758; died 1835; buried in the Lawner Cemetery, Charleston, Mich. He enlisted at Dartmouth, Mass., in 1780, served 2 years, was wounded and honorably discharged.
- TOLMAN, ROBERT. Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati, Ohio, erected a monument in the form of a gateway of granite blocks, given to the chapter through the historic sites committee, these blocks having been taken from the old historic courthouse and placed in the Pioneer Cemetery, where a Revolutionary soldier is buried. The date of his birth and death are not visible on the tombstone, but the name Robert Tolman, Revolutionary soldier, 1794, is clear.
- TRUMBULL, EZEKIEL. Born 1759; died November 27, 1838; buried at Morris, Conn.
- TRUNDLE, Sergt. JOHN. Buried on the farm near Dickerson, Md., known as the Heffner farm. Grave has a tombstone.
- TUSSELL, JOHN. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- TUTTLE, LUCIUS. (Grave located by Lady Fenwick Chapter, Cheshire, Conn.)
- TYLER, JAMES. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- TYLER, JOSHUA. (Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.)
- UNDERWOOD, THADDEUS. Born about 1760; died September, 1840; buried at Marlboro, Vt. Served in Capt. Warren's militia.
- UPTEGROVE (Private). Buried in the old graveyard of Ulaytown Reformed Church, Lancaster County, Pa.
- VAN NESS, GEORGE. Died March 22, 1832. Served through Revolutionary War and was with Washington at Valley Forge. Moved to Madison County, Ohio, in 1813.
- VARNON, JOHN. Born 1744; died February, 1825. Private in First Regiment Pennsylvania Troops. (See Record and Pension Office, War Department.) Buried on farm owned by Mrs. Hickman, near Harrison County line, on road between Millersburg and Cynthiana, Ky.
- VIERS, Maj. WILLIAM. Died 1811; buried in an unmarked grave on the farm known as the James Dawson farm, Dawsonville, Md.
- VOSBURG, ABRAM. Born —; died July 12, 1821; buried in cemetery on Neck, Vosburg, Pa. Was in Capt. Everett Bogardus's company, Snyder's regiment. Private in Van Alstine's regiment of Albany County (N. Y.) Militia.
- VOSE, LEMUEL. Born April 30, 1753; died March 2, 1827; buried near Forkston, Pa. Served in Connecticut regiment.
- WADSWORTH, Capt. ELIJAH. Born 1747; died 1817. Assisted in raising Sheldon's regiment of light dragoons. Was one of the first to join the Army, and served through the whole war. Was at West Point when Maj. Andre was taken prisoner, and served as one of his guards. Entered the war as a lieutenant and at the close was a captain. When he was 65 years old was general in war of 1812. Buried at Canfield, Ohio.
- WALKUP (WAHAB), Capt. JAMES. Born 1724; died February, 1798; buried at Old Waxhaw, N. C.
- WALLACE, RICHARD. Born 1756; died August 30, 1794; buried at East Litchfield, Conn. Grave located by the Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.
- WARD, LUTHER. Born June, 1761; died July, 1848; buried at Dover, Vt. Belonged to Massachusetts Militia. Pensioned 1831.

- WARNER, JONATHAN. Born November 3, 1759, at Amherst, Mass.; died January 4, 1845, at Wales, Erie County, N. Y.; buried in the village cemetery at South Wales, Erie County, N. Y. Enlisted as a private in Massachusetts Militia, July, 1776. Served four months under Col. Nicholas Sikes, Capt. River Lyman. Second service, enlisted and served as a private under Cols. Hale and Leonard for two months, in Capt. Eli Parker's company, Massachusetts Militia. Applied for a pension December 2, 1833. He married Margaret Elizabeth Zwill, December 2, 1779. She was pensioned as his widow October 27, 1845; died at Wales, N. Y., March 3, 1848, aged 88 years.
- WARNER, JOSIAH. Born 1745; died 1830; buried in West Cemetery, Amherst, Mass. Served in Lieut. Noah Dickinson's company, Col. Elisha Porter's regiment.
- WARNER, WILLIAM. Died August 28, 1795; buried in Pioneer Cemetery, West Bloomfield, N. Y. Lieutenant in Seventeenth Regiment, New York Militia.
- WARREN, MARTIN. Died 1852; buried in old cemetery at Warrensburg, Mo.
- WARRINER, Maj. GAD. Died May 10, 1842, aged 84; buried in Agawam Cemetery, Massachusetts.
- WASSON, JOHN. Born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1747; died September, 1825, aged 78; buried in Center Hill Cemetery, Center County, Pa. Grave marked by suitable tombstone.
- WAUGH, SAMUEL. Born 1758; died Oct. 12, 1838; buried at Footville, Conn.
- WAUGH, THADDEUS. Born January 3, 1759; died November 9, 1810; buried at Footville, Conn.
- WAY, ASA (ARA). Born 1761; died June 29, 1811; buried at Northfield, Conn.
- WEATHERBEE, JOAB. Born April, 1759; died April, 1843; buried at Chesterfield, N. H. Served under Col. Job Cushing.
- WEATHERN, BENJAMIN. Born August 3, 1759; died March 12, 1834; buried at Riverside Cemetery, Farmington, Me. Enlisted 1779, Penobscot Expedition.
- WEAVER, JABEZ. Private in Capt. Benjamin Hitchcock's regiment, under command of Gedeon Brounson. (Information from 114 Adjutant's Office, p. 57, State of Vermont.)
- WEBSTER, BENJAMIN, JR. Born 1737; died October 29, 1782; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- WEBSTER, REUBEN. Born May 12, 1757; died August 2, 1833; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- WEBSTER, STEPHEN. Born 1738; died November 28, 1823; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- WELCH, DAVID. Born 1724; died March 26, 1815; buried at Milton, Conn.
- WELCH, JOHN. Born September 23, 1759; died December 26, 1844; buried at Milton, Conn.
- WELLER, DAN. Born 1759; died June 9, 1829; grave of this Revolutionary soldier and his wife was located by Washington Heights Chapter, 1½ miles north of Fort Anne, on the east side of the road to Comstock, N. Y., at telegraph pole No. 1391.
- WENTZ, JOHN. Wounded by sabre cuts on the head. A woman found him on the Rocky River road, North Carolina, and hid him in her chest from Tarleton's scouts. Grave located by the John Foster Chapter, Monroe, N. C.
- WHITE, ABIJAH. Buried at Center Church Cemetery, Massachusetts. On his mother's tombstone (Anna White) are found these words: "Killed in an engagement at sea, 1777."
- WHITE, CALEB. Born —: died 1848; served in Revolutionary War from State of Connecticut. Buried at Granville Cemetery, Pennsylvania.

- WHITE, Lieut. JAMES. Born 1743; died 1823; buried at Long Creek Church, near Kings Mountain, N. C.
- WHITE, MOSES. Born 1753; died 1827; sergeant, Capt. Thomas White's company, Col. Heath's regiment, Massachusetts Militia, 1775. Buried in Old South Burying Ground, Windsor, Vt.
- WHITESIDES, WILLIAM. Buried in Stafford Cemetery, near Mount Auburn, Christian County, Ill. (Information furnished by Stephen Decatur Chapter, Decatur, Ill.)
- WHITTLESEY, N. ROGER. Born 1754; died March 15, 1835; buried at Morris, Conn.
- WILBUR, GIDEON. Born April 9, 1768; died July 6, 1862. Gideon Wilbur enlisted in the Dutchess County Militia. He was a member of the Sixth Regiment, under Col. Graham. He is buried in the town of Warren, Herkimer County, N. Y. A bronze tablet or marker has been placed on his grave by Ganowauges Chapter, D. A. R., of New York.
- WILCOX, DAVID. Grave located by Richard Wallace Chapter, North Thetford, Vt.
- WILLIAM, HUBBARD. Born December 2, 1762; died July 10, 1833; buried on Barton Farm on Millersburg and Cynthiana Pike, Kentucky. (Services: Manuscript list of Revolutionary soldiers in Virginia Historical Society Library, "Auditor's Accts. XVIII, page 694. An old letter in possession of descendants, addressed to Hubbard Williams, by James Mullins, dated 1826.)
- WILLINGTON, SAMUEL. Born November, 1757; died December, 1836; buried at Brattleboro, Vt. He was a pensioner.
- WILSON, HENRY. Born 1756; died between 1843 and 1848; buried in a family graveyard near Little Rock, on a farm owned by Mrs. John Brenan. (Services: See list Revolutionary soldiers in Collins' History of Kentucky, Vol. I, pp. 5, 6.)
- WINCHESTER, ASA. Born March, 1763; died October, 1831; buried at Marlboro, Vt. He was on the pay roll of Capt. Jonathan Warren.
- WINCHESTER, JOSEPH. Born October, 1765; died March 1825; buried at Marlboro, Vt. On the pay roll of Capt. Jonathan Warren.
- WITCHER, CHASE. Buried at Glencliff, N. H. (Grave marked 1917.)
- WITT, Capt. EBENEZER. Buried in Maple Street Cemetery, North Brookfield, Mass.
- WOLCOTT, OLIVER. Born December 1, 1726; died December 1, 1797; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- WOLCOTT, OLIVER, JR. Born January 4, 1760; died June 1, 1833; buried at East Litchfield, Conn.
- WOLCOTT, Capt. SAMUEL. Died October 27, 1852; aged 87; buried in Agawam Center Cemetery, Mass.
- WOLFE, PHILIP. Buried in Jackson Township, N. C. Entered the Revolutionary War from Cabarras County, N. C.
- WOODARD, ARTIMUS. Died October 1845; aged 87; buried at Halifax, Vt. Served in Massachusetts continental lines; was a pensioner.
- WOODRUFF, CHARLES. Born 1718; died September 12, 1802; buried at Morris, Conn.
- WOODRUFF, JACOB. Born 1717; died December 21, 1790; buried at Morris, Conn.
- WOODRUFF, JAMES. Born August 21, 1749; died April 3, 1813; buried at Morris, Conn.
- WOODS, GEORGE. Born 1746; died August, 1819; aged 73; buried in Center Hill Cemetery, Center County, Pa. Grave marked with suitable stone.
- WOOSTER, LEMUEL. Born 1757; died October 1, 1832; buried at West Litchfield, Conn.



TABLET ERECTED BY LAKE ST. CATHERINE CHAPTER, PAWLET, VT.

WRIGHT, JONATHAN. Born 1746; died April 15, 1836; buried at Milton, Conn.

YOUNG, ROBERT. Buried at old home near Union, S. C.

YOUNG, Maj. THOMAS. Buried at Union Cemetery, Union, S. C.

ZWEARS, DANIEL. Born about 1744; died December, 1819; buried at Dummerston, Vt. Served under Capt. Blakeslee.

LOCAL HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

The Daughters leave no "stone unturned" in the field of historic research, and the results have been most gratifying. The dusty manuscripts in the old courthouses, the dingy church and parish records; the greatgrandmother's scrap book, and the old family Bible with its dim and yellowed page, have furnished material for books, papers, and history, now being compiled for future publication. Now that the automobile can take any hill and covers ground so rapidly, the matter of gathering data from old tombstones in country burying grounds, far removed from the haunts of civilization, has been minimized, and every locality now, especially where there is a Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has its own historian or one who delves into the past history of that place, and brings to light much unwritten information, so that scarcely a county exists which has not its claim to some "famous person," "historic spot," or "olde roade."

Many papers have been read before the chapters recounting interesting local incidents in the Revolutionary history of the several regions.

WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

This is a broad subject and affords abundant opportunities for work of hand and heart. It is hard to separate welfare work from charity, and quite often we confuse our charity with philanthropy, and so this phase of the work is always overlapping. Real welfare work is so closely allied to all that makes for good in the civic life of a community that civic reports are here given in close proximity to the welfare and charity work. In her report as chairman on welfare of women and children Mrs. C. S. Shawhan says:

Inquiries made of the national chairman show that some local chairmen find it difficult to understand and appreciate the possibilities which lie in the co-operation of the welfare committees with the educational and charity committees. It is possible for every welfare committee, if it will, to find a legitimate work in its own community for the furthering of which it should secure the cooperation of both of these committees. Instead of holding back because of apparent "overlapping," call it cooperation and make it further the good work.

In order that the work of this committee may be more clearly understood perhaps it would be well to define it as being largely a "lookout or helping hand" committee, whose special province is to discover avenues of service. Its work really should be along the line of investigation, including the making

of an occasional survey of the conditions of women and children in the community. This survey, if thoroughly made, would prove invaluable to the chapters as an accurate guide, not only for the welfare committee, but also for all other local committees. To illustrate: Should the survey reveal an urgent need of local or State legislation for the welfare of women and children the legislative committee should be notified at once. Again, if certain deplorable economic conditions are discovered they should be reported at once to the local charity officer. If particular educational needs or problems are shown to exist these could be referred to the patriotic educational committee, the welfare committee holding itself at all times in readiness to actively cooperate with any or all of these committees.

Your chairman believes that such a plan would create more interest and enthusiasm in the actual work of this committee, which from the insistent inquiries received, would appear to be earnestly seeking to discover its own particular line of endeavor.

The national chairman has earnestly and persistently tried to explain the function of this committee, but she realizes that as in all phases of public work it is simply a matter of "line upon line, precept upon precept," and the recommendation regarding a welfare survey is submitted by the national committee merely as another effort to make the aim and scope of this work unmistakably clear and definite. Suggestions regarding various aspects of the welfare survey work can be obtained from the Federal Children's Bureau, which publishes a series of pamphlets on maternal and child welfare. It has special plans for studies of rural conditions affecting mothers and children. Its publications are all for free distribution and a list can be secured upon application to the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Your committee recommends, first, that the welfare committees of local chapters unite in securing the cooperation of all welfare committees in making a thorough and systematic survey of the health, industrial, social, educational, and economic conditions which affect the welfare of women and children in their own communities; second, that the welfare committees of the local chapters cooperate with the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor in promoting complete registration of births.

Welfare work in Huntsville, Ala., has meant lectures given to mill women on the care of babies and children, and one chapter gave a silver cup to the baby measuring nearest the standard at the better-baby show. In Arkansas aid was given to storm sufferers in the disastrous cyclone of May 27, 1917, while California chapters worked among the settlement houses; urged better laws on community property, child labor, and night schools; gave clothing to children in public schools of the foreign districts, milk, blankets to schools having tuberculosis out-door classes. Liberal contributions were made to children's hospitals, French and Belgian orphans, day nurseries, and schools for orphans. Sewing and English classes were held in foreign schools for women, especially Mexicans and Italians. In Colorado one chapter supplied a teacher for six months for Italian mothers at the neighborhood house; another maintained a public rest room; another cooking and sewing classes in the Whittier Settlement House. The work in the State of Connecticut mainly centered in the establishment of a woman's reformatory. The Daughters of the

District of Columbia did welfare work among Armenian women and children; Junior Republic; Florence Crittenden Mission; Home for Women and Children, connected with the Central Union Mission; Friendship House; Social Settlement and Juvenile Court Protective Association, besides contributions and individual attention to day nursery and the mothers' meetings. In Florida the chapters are interested in the Infant Welfare Society. During the heated term the Georgia Daughters made and donated many garments to poor babies; used influence to have salaries of the women teachers in the public schools increased; investigated the condition of basement schoolrooms for little children in the public school, and reported same to commissioners and board of health. One chapter cared for six fever patients, supplying bedding, clothes, and food; another chapter helped with community canning clubs and urged the cultivation of neglected fields and small lots.

Aloha Chapter, Hawaiian Islands, through its child welfare committee, led in the work of Lahala weaving industry, establishing a factory for native women and girls.

Many of the States have found added work since the establishment of the different cantonments. In Illinois the Daughters assisted in caring for the wives and children of the soldiers who have gone to war. Work is found in every community of practically the same nature, but some of the more important avenues of work were the distribution of clothes, food, and fuel to the poor and needy, especially the dependent families of soldiers. One chapter in Kentucky contributed 50 toothbrushes to a children's institution. In the State of Massachusetts contributions were made toward the employment of a teacher in a school for foreign-speaking girls; the Bethany Home for Aged People, and much clothing given to the City Missionary by individuals in each town for women and children in needy circumstances. One chapter in Michigan worked hard for better sanitation in the school and paid for a visiting nurse to examine the children; contributions were made to the blind boy's home; to the better-baby campaign in the foreign settlement, teaching the women proper methods of cleanliness in caring for children.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter established the office of juvenile probation officer, and this officer is chairman of welfare of women and children and of local charity work. Sophie De Marsac Campau Chapter had a committee to visit the Kent County Juvenile Detention Home, also assisted in a project for a farm for delinquent women and girls which materialized, the farm being donated.

The Wenonah Chapter, of Minnesota, helped to pay the salary of a policewoman who devoted her time to children and young girls, also rendered assistance to immigrant women in caring for their children, so that the women could attend night school.

The Daughters of Mississippi secured the closing of dry goods stores, during the months of July and August, one afternoon each week; ascertained the sanitary conditions of food-store markets and homes, in an effort to reduce infant mortality.

The welfare work in New Hampshire took the form of sending flowers to the sick; procuring medical and hospital treatment, clothing and homes for women and children not able to furnish same. One chapter made over 50 garments for small babies, giving them to a district nurse for use among the poor; another chapter sewed for the local hospital. One New Jersey chapter contributed to the neighborhood house (an Italian mission); another paid the rent of the women's emergency home for one year.

In the big State of New York there is so much charity and welfare work it is hard to enumerate, but some of the worthy things accomplished were sewing for the day nursery, Girls' Friendly Society, City Hospital, assisting with community dinners and Christmas trees, contributing to the visiting nurses' fund, supplying clothing and school books to needy children, placing children in good homes, conducting successful woman's exchange, and many other deeds of charity are reported by the chapters.

Ohio chapters sent splendid reports of work along this line; special mention is made of the relief work for soldiers' wives and children; work of Americanizing the foreign women; cooperation with the Salvation Army in its work and with the woman's club in civic interests.

In Pennsylvania one chapter gives weekly entertainments at the workshop for the blind, while in Rhode Island a chapter is interested in the home for the aged. South Carolina chapters have sent boxes of clothing to the sufferers in Europe and instigated clean-up day in the towns and communities.

The Tennessee chapters supported many charities; one chapter is specially interested in the visiting nurse, and assisted her in her errands of mercy; another chapter worked for the flood sufferers, while another maintained a rest room for ladies in the home town.

The Spirit of Liberty Chapter in Utah visited the aliens in Salt Lake City, giving them instructions along sanitary lines.

The chapters in every State have evinced great civic pride and have taken deep interest in the betterment of the community by such acts as planting trees, presenting flagpoles and flags to the libraries or other public buildings, establishing civic center recreation, night schools, playgrounds, milk stations, parks, vegetable gardens, city-beautiful campaigns, children's garden movement, Audubon Society, caring for cemetery lots, planting floral flags in the parks, placing bird basins, furnishing swings for children's playground, assisting community Christmas trees, safe and sane Fourth of July, removing



OLD TRAILS MARKER AT OREGON CITY, OREG., ON THE OLD
ABERNETHY ROAD.

unsightly signs, adopting local military companies and entertaining them, and last, but not least, aiding in the liberty loan drives, Red Cross, war relief, and other civic interests of the present time.

OLD TRAILS ROADS.

“There are no points of the compass on the chart of true patriotism.”

One of the objects of the society is to “acquire and protect historical spots, etc.,” and surely old trails and old roads, are historical spots, being the paths our forefathers trod; silent witnesses of the pioneer days; footprints across our continent from the bleak New England shores to the smiling golden west; mute testimonies of hardships borne, that a Nation might spread this goodly land o’er, and in time become the dominant power of the world.

The Hon. William P. Borland, of Missouri, in a speech in the House of Representatives on January 4, 1917, said, in part:

There is one patriotic body which is devoting itself to the perpetuation of the great landmarks of American history—the Daughters of the American Revolution. The scope of their work is not confined to the stirring scenes and incidents of the War for American Independence, but embraces the victories, both of war and peace, by which the infant Nation gathered the fruit of its successful revolution in the conquest of the continent.

Among these achievements of the past, which have resulted in extending American civilization and American ideals from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate, there has been no more potent force than those historic trails or primitive highways by which the American pioneer advanced to the conquest of the wilderness. The interest of the Daughters of the Revolution has centered in the preservation of these historic highways, linked not by accident but by the hand of fate into a continuous route of travel from the infant settlements on the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi and into the great West.

These trails have not come about by accident. They are the true index of the Nation’s progress—the life history of a people. That they are linked in a complete chain from ocean to ocean is not a matter of chance, but each link represents an epoch in the growth of this Republic. They are the autograph of a nation written across the face of a continent.

The Boston Post Road united the infant Colonies; Braddocks Road led to the valley of the Ohio; the Cumberland Road saved to us the Southwest; the Southwest gave to us Louisiana Province, and the restless frontiersmen of that new domain gave us Texas and carried our flag to New Mexico, California and Oregon.

All the skill of modern science has never been able to devise or discover within the confines of the United States better natural routes of transportation than these primitive old trails. On them the infant feet of the Nation have trod in its ambitious enterprise to grasp the full fruits of its opportunities.

The Revolution, which made us a Nation, gave us also the opportunity for the conquest of a continent and set before us the manifest destiny which should extend the feeble and struggling fringe of settlements upon the bleak Atlantic coast across 3,000 miles of virgin territory to the wondrous South Sea and bring it all under one flag, with one civilization, one language, one literature, and one law.

It is to the credit of the Daughters of the American Revolution that true to the great historic inspiration of their body, they are devoting themselves to the preservation and perpetuation of these historic trails and that they have a right to expect to enlist the enthusiastic support of the Nation in this great purpose.

The chairman of the national old trails road committee, Mrs. Henry McCleary, presented the following report at the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress:

The National Old Trails Road Committee, following the well-established precedent of former years, had earnestly endeavored to create a still greater interest and effort on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution to secure national legislation in behalf of our ocean-to-ocean highway.

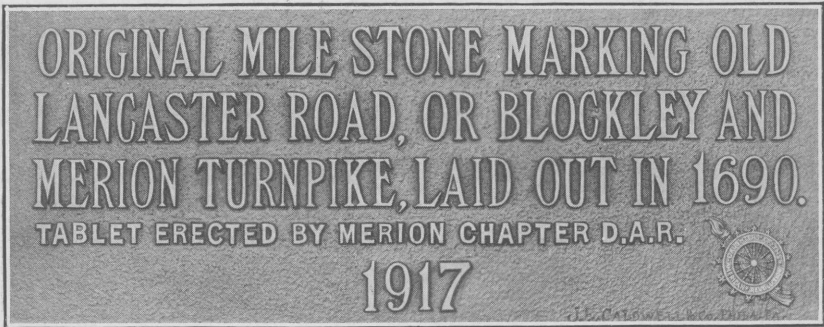
Requests for information as to the exact route of our highway becoming more and more frequent convinced us of the need of having maps for distribution among our State chairmen and members. Accordingly, we had 500 maps printed and a copy of our annual report with a map was mailed to each national officer, vice president general, and State regent in this organization, and a copy of our report and as many maps as seemed necessary to each national vice chairman and State chairman of this committee.

In the early work of this committee the National Old Trails Road was sign-posted by stenciling on the telephone poles. While this was the best means that could be afforded at the time, it was not durable, and a demand for a better system of marking was made. Accordingly, a subcommittee was appointed to design a permanent marker. The design we present to-day is the result of their work. It is of cast iron, 1 by 2 feet in dimension, painted red, white, and blue, with the insignia of the Daughters at the top. The sign to be bolted to a T cross-section, 7 feet long, to be buried 2 feet deep in a concrete foundation, and painted white. The iron is one-fourth inch thick, with border and letters raised one-eighth inch, which is sufficiently strong to withstand the attacks of small boys with rocks. The cost is about \$10 per sign. We hope they will meet the approval of the Daughters. These signs are intended to be placed only on National Old Trails Roads. Where it does not exactly follow the original trail, other markings may be placed on the exact route. * * *

Massachusetts is prepared to mark the Old Boston Post Road, established in 1673, from Cambridge, the eastern terminal of our highway, to Springfield. This marking has been postponed, pending the action of this committee for a permanent marker.

The report of the chairman from Maryland gives most interesting history of the early roads of her State, where the first road law was passed in 1666, and the first mail route established in 1695, over which the postman traveled eight times a year, his salary being £50 per annum. The unique method of directing travelers to designated points is both amusing and interesting. The placing of signposts is being delayed there for the permanent marker.

Ohio's Daughters have completed plans for reclaiming the milestones along the Old National Pike or Cumberland Road from Bridgeport on the east to Belfast on the western boundary of the State, a distance of about 300 miles. Many of these old milestones are almost covered with earth and some are back in the fields some distance from the main road, due to farms encroaching on the original highway. This road is a part of our ocean-to-ocean highway, and is the most historic road used to-day in America. Perhaps no other road has played such an important part in our history.



MARKER ERECTED ON OLD LANCASTER ROAD, PENNSYLVANIA.



STONE ERECTED BY THE OLD 96 DISTRICT CHAPTER, D. A. R., OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO MARK THE CHEROKEE CROSSING OF THE KEOWEE INDIAN TRAIL.

The chairman of Virginia reports much interest in marking the many historic roads of her State. She tells of the Colonial Dames placing a marker at Hampton, on the site where Braddock landed in 1755. This is a point of great interest to the Daughters, as it marks the beginning of the Braddock Road, one of the important links of our National Old Trails Road.

The unveiling of 10 markers of reinforced concrete with bronze tablets along the line of the Oregon Trail in Washington (State), erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, was the greatest work attempted in the State this year.

Great as the work is which has been done, valuable as it is for both historic and patriotic purposes, we fall short of the work for which this committee was appointed when we fail to work for legislation in the United States Congress making this a national highway, built and maintained by State and Federal aid.

SPECIAL MEMORIALS.

"Absent, though not forgotten."

Under this head the work has been most fitting during the year just gone by. The special memorial has not necessarily been the imposing monument or the costly building, but, perhaps, only a book, a portrait, a picture, a scholarship, or a drinking fountain, or tablet in memory of a public-spirited citizen, a Real Daughter, a first governor, the first settler, or a charter member, anyone who has touched the lives and quickened the spirits and inspired the community to do "the better part." Among the most interesting of these are the following:

An annual memorial scholarship in the Martha Berry School, Rome, Ga., in memory of Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, the first regent of the Freeloze Baldwin Stowe Chapter, of Connecticut.

The Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter dedicated and presented to the town of West Hartford a \$30,000 memorial library to Noah Webster, the lexicographer and a native of West Hartford. The dedication took place February 27, 1917.

The John Hall Chapter of the District of Columbia, gave a memorial scholarship in the Central High School, in honor of Mrs. Hoegelsberger, assistant principal of the school, now deceased.

Atlanta (Georgia) Chapter unveiled a memorial fountain, May 10, 1917, the gift of Mrs. High to the founders of the chapter, Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan and Miss Julia McKinley.

Governor John Milledge Chapter named and beautified a memorial park to May McAfee Shumate.

John Benning Chapter established a permanent scholarship in honor of Mrs. Ellen McNeil Vereen, the first regent of the chapter.

Belleville Chapter presented a bronze tablet to the new township high school in memory of the three governors and two lieutenant governors of Illinois who had been residents of the town and had done so much for the public schools.

Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, located at Cohasset, Mass., decorated the grave of a Cohasset heroine of the Revolutionary War. Persis (Tower) Lincoln, born 1759; died 1788; was a daughter of Daniel and Perthia (Nichols) Tower, and wife of Allan Lincoln, who was taken prisoner and died in Dartmoor Prison. Persis ran the blockade from Cohasset to Gloucester, to get supplies for relatives and friends, which could not be obtained in Boston ("that year when Boston was besieged by our soldiers on land, and when the harbor was filled with British vessels").

This daring deed makes her properly a Revolutionary heroine, and it was quite fitting (when the war ended, which left her a widow) that she should marry the gallant Capt. James Hall, in 1786, who was an officer under Gen. Knox in the war; the said Capt. James Hall being in the battles of Monmouth, Valley Forge, and at Yorktown; captain, lieutenant of artillery, and an aid to General Washington.

Mercy Warren Chapter contributed toward a memorial to Gen. William Shepard, Westfield, Mass.

Old Blake House Chapter gave a chair to the Museum of Continental Hall in memory of Mrs. Alexander Stockwell.

CHAPTER PROPERTY.

One clause in the articles of the constitution of this society reads: "By the acquisition of and protection of historical spots * * * the preservation of relics and records," and heeding this injunction the Daughters have acquired many historic old homes, shops, school-houses, etc., and in many instances have furnished them in the furniture of the Revolutionary period; perhaps the prized articles of the great-grandmother of some member of the chapter, or of some one related to the one-time owner of the place.

The rag rug before the fireplace, with its old brass fender, was, perhaps, the gift of a Real Daughter, thus linking more closely the past with the present, because the making of it with her fingers and the old carpet loom in the attic, brought back vivid stories of the "Redcoats" so daringly related by her father, a gallant Revolutionary soldier.

The old brass candlestick on the mantel may have lighted Lafayette up the old colonial stairway to the "spare room" where the old high poster bed stood, and upon which Gen. George Washington reposed only a few nights before.

These relics and the other property of the chapters have been gathered and restored to much of their pristine beauty and used as chapter houses, museums, or tea rooms. Some of the chapters own thousands of dollars in Liberty bonds.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The celebration of Memorial Day has become a part of the chapter work, being observed generally by decorating the graves of the soldiers of the different wars: The Revolutionary; War of 1812; Mexican; Civil; and Spanish-American; Real Daughters; deceased members of the chapters, etc. Sometimes a pilgrimage is made to the tomb of some celebrity, as Jefferson, Washington, and Lincoln, or placing a wreath on a public monument which commemorates something historical. Services are held in churches and auditoriums, and oftentimes, in the far South, the weather makes an outdoor celebration preferable. Flags ever play an important part in the memorial services and decorations. The different organizations cooperating with the Daughters of the American Revolution in this memorial exercise are too numerous to mention them all, but some of them are: Sons of the American Revolution, Children of the American Revolution, Daughters of 1812, Colonial Dames of America, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and many others. Memorial Day in the South is observed on May 10, while in the North it is May 30, and in other places in June.

RED CROSS AND WAR RELIEF.

Perhaps the greatest work achieved this year is told in the following reports. Great from many standpoints. While all the avenues of the society's endeavors are interesting, still there are some who find one more attractive than another, but in the Red Cross and war relief service even the eldest, the Real Daughter, the child, found something to do.

The resolutions adopted at the Twenty-sixth Continental Congress were many, but one of the principal ones, the very first one, presented on Monday, at the first session of Congress, was that a committee to formulate a war relief service plan, be appointed by the president general. This was done, and the following resolution was adopted on April 21, 1917, as read by the secretary of the committee, Miss Alice L. McDuffee:

The committee appointed by the president general, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the congress on Monday, consisting of Mrs. William Cumming Story (chairman), Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, Mrs. Rhett Goode, Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, and Miss Alice L. McDuffee (secretary), held a meeting at the New Willard Hotel.

At this meeting, by invitation of the president general, there were present the following members of the Advisory Board of the Council of National Defense: Mr. Daniel Willard (chairman), Mr. Samuel Gompers, Dr. Franklin Martin, Mr. Howard Coffin, and Mr. H. H. Sheets (secretary). This is the advisory board appointed by President Wilson to assist the Council of National Defense, which consists of six members of the Cabinet.

The chairman, Mr. Willard, called attention to the following clause in Article II of our constitution, which says: "To foster true patriotism and love of country and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." This clause, making our organization peculiarly fitted in his estimation, for leadership in the standardizing and organizing of the various lines of service demanded by our country in the present crisis.

The committee wishes the congress to realize that we are now in touch with the United States Government through the Advisory Board of Council of National Defense, which is made up of experts who are working out plans for the cooperation of service, and which fully appreciates the size, importance, and thorough organization of our National Society.

We therefore recommend that this congress, here assembled, authorize a standing committee on war relief, to serve during this war, and in order that the connection with the Advisory Board of the Council of National Defense may be continued without interruption, we recommend that this present committee act as a temporary committee until the permanent members may be appointed by the president general elect.

The following recommendations are also offered, in order that no time may be lost in identifying our National Society with the great problems which confront us:

That each State regent shall ask each chapter regent to appoint a representative, these members to form a standing committee of the State to elect their chairman and cooperate with the national standing committee on war relief.

That through this cooperation the representative of each chapter can carry to her associates definite plans of work whereby each chapter may select its own definite line from lines authorized by our national standing committee.

That the chapters in each State create a fund in whatever way may seem advisable, that in time of need may be turned over to the National Society or used by themselves in any emergency which may arise.

The members of the Advisory Board of the Council of National Defense present at the meeting called special attention to the fact, first, that our food supply should be not only conserved, but increased to its greatest capacity, to supply food not only for ourselves, but for our allies, thereby preserving by intelligent oversight and ample supplies the health and strength of both; second, that we assist in furnishing the press in our locality duly authorized statistics and information which will be furnished us by the Government and be in a position to do intelligent personal work.

It is therefore recommended that each chapter select a member or members to study these subjects and present to the chapter some plan or local work along these lines. Special attention being given to the cultivation of waste land. The experts repeatedly gave the following advice: "Take the message home, plant corn and potatoes."

This committee now makes a fervent appeal to each and every member of this great organization, believing that at this time all party lines, all local issues be laid aside, North, South, East, and West working together as a unit, and that each member accepting office or assignment of work accept only that for which she may be best adapted and where she is willing to devote her time, strength, and means, in order that efficiency, both in work and thought, may bring our efforts to a successful conclusion and one worthy of our ancestors and our great society.

Acting by authority of the foregoing resolution the following permanent committee on war relief service was appointed by the president general, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, on Monday, April

23, 1917: Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, chairman; Mrs. Albert S. Burleson, vice chairman and acting secretary; Mrs. James Benton Grant, Colorado; Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, South Carolina; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Massachusetts; Mrs. William H. Wait, Michigan; Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Texas.

The following special report of the publicity director, war relief service committee, shows the operations of the committee from the close of the continental congress in April to end of October, 1917:

The first active work of this committee was the printing and distribution, the first two weeks in May, 1917, of 100,000 registration blanks to our entire membership, in order that not only our national organization might have a record of services which its members were ready to give our Government, but also that each Daughter might by it examine and test her own talents as war assets, and might begin earnest preparations for trained individual service if her country needed her. In the same consignment was sent to every chapter in the organization through the district chairman to the State regent and from her to chapter regents, a letter from the chairman, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, to Monsieur Jusserand, French ambassador, asking him how best the Daughters could show their appreciation of and sympathy with France; Monsieur Jusserand's reply to Mrs. Scott telling the needs of the children of France; and a letter from Mr. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, suggesting how women could serve their Government in agricultural lines; knitting directions for making sweaters, helmets, mufflers, and wristlets, furnished by the Navy. Mrs. Scott, chairman, also sent a most appealing letter to the chapters in behalf of France and her orphaned children.

At the June meeting of the national board of management the publicity director presented a booklet gotten out by the Navy League for the Daughters of the American Revolution giving the names of naval vessels named for heroes of the Revolution and moved "that the Daughters make as one branch of their special war relief service for the duration of the war the outfitting with needed knitted articles of the destroyers, gunboats, and cruisers named in the Navy League Bulletin 162." This motion was unanimously carried.

At a meeting of the war relief service committee June 21, 1917, it was decided to distribute certain literature and information regarding war relief work. The publicity director began at once to study ways and means of carrying out the project. After due investigation, she decided to issue bulletins as the simplest, quickest, and most direct method of spreading to all chapters the desired information. To this end a series of 20 bulletins have been issued, namely:

- No. 1. To State regents only, requesting them to notify chapters regarding knitting for certain vessels, etc.
- No. 2. Clippings Bureau.
- No. 3. French Orphans.
- No. 4. Jelly.
- No. 5. Comfort Kit Bags.
- No. 6. Methods of Marking Gifts.
- No. 7. Food.
- Nos. 8, 8a, and 9. Knitting.
- No. 10. On Reporting of Work.
- No. 11. Reports to be filled out by State and chapter regents.
- No. 12. Home Service.
- No. 13. Paraffin Candles or Ration Heaters.

- No. 14. Sending Gifts to the Navy.
- No. 15. An All-American America.
- No. 16. Liberty Loan (Second).
- No. 17. Summary of Work.
- No. 18. Tilloloy.
- No. 19. Third Liberty Loan.
- No. 20. Business Bulletin.

The bulletins have had a circulation outside our own membership, No. 12, No. 15, and No. 18 having been asked for and distributed by the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies; the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. has asked for and received Bulletins Nos. 12 and 15. Bulletins No. 13 and No. 15 have also been sent on request to other organizations. Bulletins 17, Summary of War Work; 18, Tilloloy; 19, Third Liberty Loan; and 20, Business Bulletin, have been issued since October 11, and Mrs. Scott, chairman, has also sent the chapters another letter on "Our war-time activities."

Besides these publications of our own, we have distributed 11,200 patriotic bulletins of other societies with which we were cooperating.

In answer to Bulletin No. 11, such remarkable reports of war work were received from Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and State of Washington, that the following summary was made possible:

All of the vessels enumerated in Navy League Bulletin 162 have been taken by the Daughters. The list includes the U. S. S. *Barney*, Maryland; *Barry*, Texas; *Biddle*, Massachusetts; *Conyngham*, Minnesota; *Dale*, New Mexico; *Fanning*, Minnesota; *Hopkins*, Kansas; *Nicholson*, Maine; *O'Brien*, Michigan; *Paul Jones*, Michigan; *Preble*, Massachusetts; *Tingey*, Michigan; *Truxton*, Massachusetts; *Whipple*, Colorado.

Besides these 14 vessels for which we have pledged knitted garments for the period of the war, the following 20 vessels have also been officially assigned through the office of publicity director: *Cleveland*, Ohio; *Cummings*, Missouri; *Foote*, Ohio; *Jacob Jones*, Missouri; *Orion*, Massachusetts; *Peoria*, Massachusetts; *Potomac*, Massachusetts; *Samar*, Massachusetts; submarines *D-1*, Michigan; *K-7*, Minnesota; *60*, Minnesota; *61*, Minnesota; *71*, Minnesota; *76*, Minnesota; *77*, Minnesota; *80*, Ohio; *81*, Ohio; *Thornton*, Oklahoma; battleships *New Mexico*, New Mexico; *North Carolina*, North Carolina.

Other vessels to which the Daughters have contributed garments are: *Albany*, New York; *Baron von Steuben*, Ohio and Michigan; *Birmingham*, Alabama; *Brooklyn*, New York; *Burroughs*, Ohio; *Chester*, Pennsylvania; Cruiser *Montana*, Montana; *De Kalb*, Michigan; *Denver*, Colorado; *Des Moines*, Iowa; *Dorothea*, Ohio; *Dupont*, New York; *Emmalina*, New York; *Gresham*, Connecticut; *Manly*, New Jersey; *Marietta*, Ohio; *Ontario*, Ohio; five patrol boats, California; *Perry*, Rhode Island; *Petral*, Iowa; *Pueblo*, Colorado; submarine No. 3, Pennsylvania; No. 4, Pennsylvania; B-3, Connecticut; submarine chaser 51, Connecticut; three submarines, New York; battleship *Alabama*, Alabama; *Arizona*, Arizona; *Connecticut*, Connecticut; *Florida*, Florida; *Huntington*, West Virginia; *Idaho*, Idaho; *Iowa*, Iowa; *Indiana*, Indiana; *Massachusetts*, District of Columbia; *Michigan*, Michigan; *New Hampshire*, New Hampshire; *New Jersey*, New Jersey; *Rhode Island*, Rhode Island; *New York*, New York; *Pennsylvania*, Pennsylvania; *Ohio*, Ohio; *Texas*, Pennsylvania; *Vermont*, Vermont; *Wisconsin*, Wisconsin; superdreadnaught, *State of Washington*; guard coast of New London, Connecticut, a total of 86 boats on

which the men are wearing garments knitted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The 33 reports showed that the Daughters have given:

Knitted garments, 37,300, or 9,325 sets, at \$4-----	\$37, 300. 00
Comfort kit bags, 9,721-----	20, 977. 75
Sewing kits, 1,973-----	1, 479. 75
Barrack bags-----	112. 00
Jelly, 13,064 glasses, at 15 cents-----	1, 959. 60
Mess fund-----	1, 574. 00
Belgian relief-----	5, 346. 30
Miscellaneous-----	21, 241. 27
National surgical dressings and Red Cross-----	99, 866. 26
Training school scholarships-----	75. 00
French orphans-----	17, 366. 59
<hr/>	
Total gifts-----	207, 298. 52
First liberty loan-----	2, 476, 828. 00
<hr/>	

Total war expenditure as reported from 33 States for
 3½ months----- 2, 684, 126. 52

The item "Miscellaneous" includes gifts for ambulances, field kitchens, State troops, Bibles and Testaments, Victrolas and records, devastated homes of France, blankets, etc.

The item for national surgical dressings and Red Cross does not include 162,621 garments and surgical supplies.

Two companies of soldiers were "adopted" by one State (Kansas); Battery A, Field Artillery, was adopted by another State (Missouri).

In many States the Daughters have been leaders in establishing Red Cross chapters.

In other States they are giving great attention to conditions in cantonments in their States.

In the State of Washington the Daughters are contributing largely to the ideal conditions in Camp Lewis. They also have advanced the new idea of extending special friendship and cheer to the small, lonely camp guards who are watching the railroads, bridges, tunnels, and other public property.

The Daughters in Honolulu are making arrangements to entertain our soldiers and sailors in their homes also to furnish cheer for our men in hospitals.

Chapters in many States furnished hot meals and box lunches to departing troops.

At the meeting of the national board of management in October, 1917, the following motions were passed unanimously:

"(1) That the National Society make one especial branch of our national war relief work the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy, France, the expense of which is not to exceed \$51,000 for 60 houses; furniture for 60 houses; for implements at \$100 a home, and live stock for the village, \$3,000.

"(2) That the National Society establish a Daughters of the American Revolution liberty loan fund for the purchase of bonds by the National Society at the next call from the Government, and that the board recommend to chapter regents through State regents that each chapter contributes \$1 per capita toward this fund; said contributions to be paid to the treasurer general through State treasurer or the State regent."

RESTORATION OF THE FRENCH VILLAGE OF TILLOLOY.

The work for humanity has assumed great proportions, and the Daughters have done much for the Red Cross and war relief, but for the future a beautiful work will be the restoration of this French village. Baroness de la Grange, an American woman married to a French officer, has given splendid details of the plan, and the publicity director, Mrs. W. H. Wait, has the matter well in hand.

If we desire to write the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution on a French village, into the history of France, and into the hearts of the French people, forging another link in the chain that binds us to the land of Lafayette, no more lasting plan than this can be found.

The following article on Tilloloy was published in the *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*:

TILLOLOY.

"That the National Society makes as one especial branch of its national war relief work the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy."—Recommendation adopted at the October meeting national board of management.

Tilloloy is a small village in Old Picardie. As you know, Picardie is one of the most fertile parts of France. How often the English chroniclers have spoken of "the green fields of Picardie" with pride, for Picardie was in those days an English possession well loved by the English king.

In 1914 this fair Province was occupied by the German invader whose conquering hosts swept down to Compeigne. Then came the battle of the Marne; the Germans were driven back 20 miles beyond Tilloloy but two months later they attacked in force and forced the French to withdraw; they retook Roye and all the surrounding villages and advanced as far as Tilloloy. There the French made a stand; they established their line in the park of the Chateau of Tilloloy; the Germans made theirs 300 yards beyond. For two years heavy fighting continued, and although there were few infantry attacks the German artillery never ceased shelling the French positions. When the Germans made their great retreat in the spring of 1917 all this part of the country was evacuated. The French immediately rebuilt the railway and the roads, but could do nothing for the unfortunate villages. Tilloloy is entirely destroyed save for two houses, which are restorable. These houses are being put in order now so that some of the villagers may live there this winter; at the same time some portable houses are being bought for them. This will permit them to get their fields in order again and also to sow the winter wheat. Enough money has been collected to take care of these people this winter, but money is urgently needed to give them tools to work their fields and to give them some live stock. Without these necessities the people can not exist.

Next spring it is hoped the real work of reconstruction will begin. The houses are to be rebuilt in the same style as they were before, but with some modern improvements. They will be of red brick with tile roofs. Many of the old bricks can be used again, and an oven has been put up to make bricks all winter so that in the spring a good supply will be on hand. On each house that is rebuilt will be placed a tablet with the name of the person that gave it. A record will be kept at Tilloloy as well as in the committee's office giving the names of all those who have helped that village. So that when the war is over,

and you are in France, you will go to Tilloloy and see what your generosity has made possible.

If only help can reach these people at once, they can be saved, for they will slowly become self-supporting again. If they do not receive aid they will most probably sink down into hopeless pauperism.

They ask but one thing, "Help us now so that we may earn our own bread and need no longer depend upon charity."

France needs workers on the land, for she is primarily an agricultural country, and now so many of her workers have been killed. These people of Tilloloy are all farmers and their fields were once the finest in France.

Women of free America, descendants of patriots, will you not help us blot out the trace of the cruel invader, and make this country beautiful and fertile again, as it was?

Following is a letter received from the daughter of the mayor of Tilloloy:

TILLOLOY, *June 8, 1917.*

"MY DEAR: I have come here to see the village and our old home which we left three years ago. All about me is desolation. The battle has waged here all that time, and now that the German is finally driven out, ruin reigns in his stead. Two houses only are left, the rest are entirely destroyed. Before, the village had 400 inhabitants; many of these are here now, mournfully trying to find a trace of where their homes once stood. The rest will return soon, but there is no shelter for them. There is nothing left, and they must have shelter, food, agricultural implements, a few horses with which to plough, cows, pigs, chickens, so that they may begin working again, and may later support themselves. They are so eager to begin over again, to start their little homes, to work in their fields, and so finally stamp out the trace of the hated invader.

"My father, Monsieur d'Hinnisdal, is the mayor of the village. He is putting up a tiny wooden shack where he will go to live, and will do all he can to help the people. If we can collect the money to rebuild the houses and to furnish them; to give the farmers tools and to buy some live stock, we can put these people on their feet again.

"The houses were one story high, built of brick which abounds in this country, and roofed with tiles or slate. The furniture needed is very simple, just the bare necessities.

"It was once all so pretty, and now it is so sad. Weeds are growing in the streets, and near by there are the tombs of many soldiers—alas, most of them are unknown graves.

"If only some one will help us! It is terrible to see all this suffering, and to be unable to relieve it."

REAL DAUGHTERS.

That chapter is indeed fortunate which has the name of a Real Daughter on her membership roll. There are but few of these Real Daughters now, as compared with the original list, as only 65 are now living. These "honored relics" of the long ago, bear about their presence something that speaks to us of "ye olden tyme," and rekindles the fires of patriotism, the love of the heroes of '76, in our hearts, and creates anew that desire "to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence." These Real Daughters are the daughters of Revolution-

ary soldiers who fought for our liberty. Many of them are in needy circumstances, and again many of them are women of some means. Mrs. Louise K. Thiers, of Wisconsin, subscribed to the liberty loan bonds, and the following newspaper report gives valuable data in connection with her life, and that of her father's Revolutionary services.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *July 17.*

Mrs. Louise K. Thiers, who will be 103 years old next October, is probably the oldest subscriber to the liberty loan fund in the United States. Secretary McAdoo has personally acknowledged the receipt of her subscription with a letter of congratulation.

Mrs. Thiers feels a strong sympathy for the French people in this war because her father, who enlisted in the Revolutionary army at the age of 19, was closely associated with Gen. Lafayette, who helped America to gain her independence.

Mrs. Thiers is not only a Real Daughter of the American Revolution, but her father was associated, toward the close of the Revolution, with Gen. Washington.

Speaking of the Revolutionary period, Mrs. Thiers said: "My father died quite young so that I did not learn all about his army experience, but I know he was with Lafayette for several of the last campaigns of the war. My father was with the Massachusetts troops at Newport. He was standing near Lafayette when a bullet grazed his head, which was surely intended for Gen. Lafayette.

"When Washington left West Point my father was in charge of the barge in which the commander-in-chief crossed the Hudson and accompanied him until the farewell to the troops was given. My father was always proud of the fact that he was the last man to shake hands with Washington when the President had finished his farewell address to his soldiers."

She received the following letter from Secretary McAdoo:

"MY DEAR MRS. THIERS: It is a privilege, and I esteem it an honor as well, to thank you in behalf of the Government for your subscription to the liberty loan, of which I have just been advised.

"Let me take the opportunity also of congratulating you upon the completion of your one hundred and second year of useful life, and upon the fact that your father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving under Washington and Lafayette, and that he contributed to the establishment of the liberties which we enjoy to-day.

"It is a thrilling and inspiring thing to receive a subscription from an immediate daughter of a soldier of the American Revolution, and it is significant of the fact that almost within the span of one human life was our liberty achieved and that within the same relatively brief period of time that liberty is threatened by an autocratic power which seeks to build upon its destruction, military despotism throughout the world.

"And so you have lived to see a new war for liberty, this time a war for universal liberty throughout the world. I hope you will live to see this new and greater victory for liberty and humanity which will come just as inevitably as the rising of to-morrow's sun.

"With all good wishes for many more years of health and happiness, I am, cordially yours,

"W. G. McAdoo."

Mrs. Thiers still reads the newspaper and takes a lively interest in the war. She is keen to have America give the French every assistance possible in re-

turn for the valiant service of the French for America during the dark days of the Revolution.

The report of the national committee on Real Daughters, given at Twenty-sixth Continental Congress, by the chairman, Mrs. W. D. Sherrerd, contains much information, and is herewith given:

Since the organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1890, the total number of Real Daughters admitted up to April 1, 1917, is 739; the number admitted since last congress, 4; the number deceased since last congress, 7. The death rate of 7 this year is noteworthy compared with 19 deaths in 1916, and 17 deaths in 1915. The total number now living is 65, 35 of whom receive pensions. Souvenir spoons have been presented to most of them. Twenty-five graves have been marked.

The number of living Real Daughters in each State is as follows: Massachusetts leads with 9; New York, 8; Indiana and Pennsylvania each have 5; Ohio has 4; Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin each have 3; Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, and Texas each have 2; District of Columbia, Georgia, Maryland, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Virginia each have 1.

Our hearts have been torn several times by the appeals for larger pensions, but we have not been able to make exception in favor of anyone, for each and every Real Daughter who accepts the pension needs far more than we are able to give.

The reports from various States tell me that there is loving care and pleasure given to these members, and when they are ill they are watched over and never forgotten, no matter what else is neglected. Let us all rejoice that some hope and cheer is brought to these dear old ladies, who will tarry with us but a few years longer at the best.

We pay great honor to the men who made American independence possible. Shall we not honor their daughters who, in many cases, are needy because of their father's devotion to his country?

Every known grave of a Revolutionary soldier is being marked. As women, must we not mark the graves of these women, their Daughters, who so closely connect us with Revolutionary times?

CHARITY AND PHILANTHROPY.

When one has visited the poor and sick, the distressed of earth, and found squalor and disease and ministered unto them in the way of material comforts, oftentimes their charity ceases at that. But that should be only the beginning of real charity. The next step should be the civic betterment in sanitation and cleanliness of homes, yards, streets, and settlements.

The Daughters of the American Revolution find much to do along these lines, and the reports are most gratifying. There is a wide field for charitable work in every community, even in ordinary times, but to-day with wars, famines, floods, orphans, widows, high cost of living, etc., the field for earnest work is "white unto the harvest," and reaches beyond the boundary of our little continent, and we but waste valuable time when we stop to enumerate each good deed we have done and estimate the amounts given. It is only

justice to say that the reports show thousands of dollars spent in charities during the year, and if the amounts for Red Cross, French orphans, war relief work, liberty loans, etc. (which are left to the chairman of the war relief service committee to give), are counted as charity or philanthropy, then the aggregate will be millions.

CONSERVATION WORK.

The chairman of the conservation committee (Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main) reported that circular letters had been sent to the State chairmen and members of their committees suggesting what could be done toward the preservation of trees. The societies in the seven New England States where damage had been done by the white pine blister rust were urged to secure appropriations for the extermination of this disease. Upon the recommendation of the committee nearly every State has provided feeding places for birds and, where the mild climate permits, with bathing places for them. Christmas trees for the birds supplied with nuts, fat meat, and bread have also been introduced. The national food garden committee by utilizing the school and home gardens, the back yards, and vacant lots, expects to add \$2,500,000 to the food value of this season's crops.

New Jersey chapters have marked in Phillips Park the place where Washington's Army was encamped for three years, and have contributed toward conserving the Harrison Mansion at Old Vincennes. They are also endeavoring to restore the old cemetery at Bound Brook where many Revolutionary soldiers are buried. Maryland is planting trees along the public highways. Pennsylvania chapters are about to bring before the State legislature a bill for the acquisition of a tract of 7,200 acres of pine original forest land to be used as a State park, and the Missouri chapters have secured two bird sanctuaries or reservations and have kept the railway station windows filled with flowers. In Kansas the Daughters are endeavoring to establish a State wild flower garden which shall contain every wild flower indigenous to the State.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE.

At the continental congress on Wednesday evening, April 18, Miss Grace Parker made an address on the national league for women's service as follows:

It was my very great privilege to go to England during the months of November and December, 1916, to study how the resources of women are used at a time of national crisis—what the woman power of the country may mean to a country in a country's crisis. I wish I could give to you as I saw it there something of what the inspiration might be to our women of America from what the women over there have done and are doing. Women have a tre-

mendous responsibility in time of national crisis. The women of England have been called upon to make the greatest sacrifice that woman can ever be called upon to make. The woman gives up her husband, her son, her sweetheart, her brother to go to the trenches; she takes up his work, no matter what that work may be, she takes it up cheerfully, she takes it up gladly, she takes it up knowing that what her men are fighting for she too is fighting for, knowing that the principle which takes her men to the trenches is the principle which makes it necessary for her to do the man's work at home.

Every call that has come, as you know, to the women of England, whether it be industrial, whether it be agricultural, whether it be civic, whether it be social, has been met and met splendidly. The thing that impressed me, I think, with the women of England was the calm, splendid way in which they are now going about their work. There has come to the women of England a wonderful something which has come from sacrifice, that something which sacrifice develops, that wonderful spiritual basis upon which their work in England is now being done. I felt it everywhere I went. I went through the big munitions plant at Woolich, where there are to-day 18,000 women and girls employed. A year ago in December there were 400 women employed. As I went through that great factory, watching these women and girls making the munitions which were to be sent to their boys in the trenches, and saw them doing this heavy work, many of them never having done this kind of work before, I could not help feeling that only a part of England's army is serving in the trenches. The other half of England's army is serving in England's workshops, and the spirit with which the women are taking up that work was illustrated by one young woman's remark in answer to a question of mine, when I said to her: "That is fearfully hard work you are doing on that machine, isn't it?" She replied: "Oh, yes, it is not easy, but think what our boys are doing." And that is the spirit of all the women in England. "Think what our boys are doing; we are only sharing what their responsibility is. And when at midnight a sudden warning comes that a Zeppelin raid is on the way, every light in the shops is turned out and the women stand in utter darkness or sit at their machines; there is no panic; there is no excitement; the women simply wait for whatever the results may be. They know that it is just as likely as not that a bomb may be dropped upon the very shop in which they are working, but someone in the group will start a song, perhaps "Keep the Home Fires Burning for Our Boys." And that is the way the women over there are working.

There is no question about how the women of America are going to do their work. We do know that everyone of us is ready to share the burdens of our men. We know that if our men are mobilized for the Army and their places in our workshops must be filled, we know that we are going to fill them. We are going to do it cheerfully as the women of Europe have done it, but the question comes to us now as the country is facing this crisis, what can we do now to help; what is there for us women to do immediately, and I am afraid that in our enthusiasm we may perhaps clog the machinery of the Government rather than help it. As Mr. Lewis has told you so plainly and so definitely that we want to help our Government in the way our Government wants us to help. We do not want to dictate to our Government how the Government shall use its women; we want to do what our Government wants us to do. We do know that there are certain specific things which we can do at once, and this thought has come to me very, very strongly of late, as we have been talking so much about our food supplies, the vital importance of conserving and producing our food supplies. Here we are to-night, and allied to those nations on the other side their men fighting our battles in the trenches; they are shedding their

blood for the principle for which we stand; a few of our brave boys are over there fighting with them; some American blood has been shed in the trenches of France, but why should we here in America continue to live on the plenty of the land while our allies in Europe are having their food, the amount of their food dictated to them by their food dictators? Why should we have the meat three times a day seven days a week? Why should we continue just as we have in time of peace and prosperity? Why can not we begin now to conserve the food supplies of this Nation so that we may send to our allies on the other side as much as possible to prevent their suffering? Later, I am sure, when our Food Commission begins its work we shall have something very definite and scientific given to us in the way of conserving our food supplies, but every woman of us knows that we can reduce the amount of the consumption of food in our homes, and who can do it if we can not? It is a responsibility, a tremendous responsibility. We know that there are many other phases of work which must be done and done at once. When our Army is mobilized, we know perfectly well that the conditions which have existed in other countries around mobilization camps are going to exist in this country. We know we are going to have some social questions as they have in England and France and Germany and other countries, and we know those conditions must be met by experienced people.

The hope of the national league for women's service is to make it possible for every woman to give of the best that is in her, and give efficiently, not to attempt to give something which we have not. Each of us has some definite thing which we can give, and until our Government tells us just what is the most vital and what is the way for each and every organization to serve, the national league for women's service lays down a program of definite activities which have been found to be necessary in other countries where the conditions are similar to ours, and I want to say that in the attempt to coordinate the work of the women of America, the Daughters of the American Revolution have led. When there was a call for patriotic service this organization, of course, was the first to respond. Of all the work in England which impressed me, I think, most of all, the volunteer aid detachments, because of their form of organization, seemed the most efficient. We have taken that form of organization for our work. After two and a half years of sacrifice and suffering of the women of Europe they felt that one of the greatest needs of England was a clearing house in regard to women's work and women's welfare, and here in this country we are now talking of a clearing house, and we hope and pray that it may come so that all of our organizations may work together cooperatively, and if any of us are in existence or should not be in existence, and we can better serve under some other name, we would best do it. We all oppose the idea of having so many organizations. We want to cooperate; we want to get together; we want a clearing house; we believe that that clearing house should be under the Government. We want a registry of our woman power, for our women are a resource which can be counted on in the country's need; we believe the country should have some registration of the woman power and know what we can do; what our training and experience fits us to do. In the State censuses which are being made in some States women are being included, so there will be a registration of the woman power in some of our States. In all of the work that is being done up to the present time, I think we all feel that the spirit which dominated our women in 1776, the spirit which dominated our women in 1861, dominates the women of America to-day. And we are going to do our part; we are going to carry our responsibilities; we are going to serve our country in whatever way our country may need us.

WOMEN'S WORK IN THE WAR.

On the evening of Wednesday, April 18, there was also an address by Lieut. Goldwin Faulkner, of the Royal Flying Corps, on organizations of women in England and France, during which he said:

I feel to-night a little nervous. I would rather go over the German lines at a height of 6,000 feet than face an audience of ladies. I have never had the pleasure before of talking to an audience of ladies, and I am not a lecturer. I have just come here to-night to say a few words in reference to the work of the women of France and the women of England. Not only that. I am leaving to-night for France, and when I arrive there I will be glad to talk to the women of France who have given their sons and their husbands and their sweethearts on the altar over there in Flanders for the benefit of humanity, because this is a war for humanity. I wish to-night, before I start, to talk a little of what the women have done in these two countries. There is a feeling throughout the United States that this is just a preparation in case of a war, in case of an invasion of this country. I have met a great number of young men and young women who have given me that idea. We must not underestimate the power to-day of Germany. Germany is powerful to-day; you don't know the great power of Germany. You may read in your papers about prisoners taken; you may read in the papers of miles of trenches taken; you may read about revolutions; people talk and say that Germany is going to start a revolution; Austria is going to start a revolution; the war will be over inside of three months. No such a thing; the war is just commencing. If you knew what I know to-night (you have your military attachés here from different countries of the world) it would send a thrill through this country that would awaken you. You are asleep! Prepare! I like to make that definite; I like to implant that into every man, woman, and child in the United States; prepare, not only for an invasion of this country; there may be an invasion of this country. If it were not for the great British fleet out in the North Sea there would be an invasion of this country. Everything is possible, but it is not exactly probable. The British fleet to-day is out there along with your fleet and the French fleet and they stand as a great wall preventing barbarism from coming over here and doing the same as has been done in France and in Belgium and Poland and Serbia. As long as those fleets are on top of the water you are perfectly safe from invasion, but the German fleet is there; the German fleet is a menace to us; the German fleet can come out; the British fleet is waiting for it; and the American fleet is waiting for it; and the French fleet is waiting for it; and the Japanese fleet is waiting for it; there are seven seas to protect. I met the commander of the British Navy and he told me that we underestimate the power of the German fleet and the men who man that fleet. Now, take that to-night and think it over. * * *

In England the call came for the young men who were in the bank and the loan company and the trust company and the insurance company, the men doing women's work were asked to go. The men in the post office, the men in the customhouse, the men in the factories, millions of them doing work that could be easily done by the women. Thousands of them went, hundreds of thousands of them went without being forced. The women moved into these banks, trust companies, loan companies, insurance offices, factories, wholesale houses; they went into the iron foundries and they rolled the iron like the men; they went down on the docks and carried bags and unloaded ships; they

made munitions at the risk of their lives. Lloyd George wrote a book on the work of the women of England, and through that great work the women of England have been given the vote.

Now, war is a great leveler. The girl who went to the ladies' college, similar to your Vassar, or Smith, or Bryn Mawr, those girls have gone into the factories and have worked alongside the girl from the slums; they took their places. They were not ashamed to go there and get their hands dirty; they did not want to become nurses and to nurse nothing but officers. They were girls with degrees and they shouldered great responsibilities. I went through the munition factories of Birmingham, accompanied by the directors of the company, and they pointed out certain young ladies who were making tools, expert machinists, girls if they were over here they would be making \$10 a day. Those same girls had degrees and they were not only doing hard labor but they were doing the intricate, the difficult work. Their hands were torn and blistered; they did not have their fingers manicured after work; they suffered; they had their fingers cut off; some of them had had their hair torn off the head and died; others have been blown to pieces. I went into one part of the factory where it is very dangerous and the least little move would mean the sacrifice of precious lives, and those girls were there handling powerful explosives.

Now, you take the railroads. Those girls are on the railroads working; they are handling the passengers; they are unloading baggage; they are handling the telegraph key and the wireless key. I spoke to the postmaster of a large English city, a city of over a million, and I asked him how they were getting along with the girl labor. He said: "Wonderful; we got less mistakes this Christmas than we have had in the history of my experience." Woman is efficient in every branch; I do not care where you put her. I went into an aeroplane factory at Kingston on the Thames, and I saw hundreds of girls working, manufacturing aeroplanes, doing a man's work with the file and with the lathe and saw, with the needle and daubing the wings. There they were in a room where they daub the wings with different fluids; there is a certain nausea comes over the girls and they endure a great deal of stomach trouble, but they bear it for the great cause.

Now, the women of England are doing the same work that the women of France are doing. When I crossed on the bay on my way to the front I saw in Boulogne the women were all in black. There was no smile there; the French women have taken this war very seriously; they had lost their sons and brothers and sweethearts. A great many of these women were there when the Uhlans came through. I met them and I have heard a great deal. People do not realize what has taken place in that country and what is taking place to-day.

Now, there is work for the women of the United States to do at once. I am not here to tell you what you should do; I am here to tell you what has been done over there. In order to keep up a standing army you must have a lot of help, a lot of clerical help, whether it is in the Flying Corps, in the Navy, or in the Army service, on the Army transport or the Army Medical Corps, or the Signal Corps or whatever branch it is, in order to keep up an army of a million men requires all this. Now, Great Britain, France, and Germany are taking the men who are doing the work and are putting them in the trench to handle the bayonet, and the hand grenade, and the artillery, and the machine gun. They are substituting women, and I understand there are 70,000 women going to France to take the place of 70,000 men going to the trenches. Now you could prepare, right to-day, train girls in that class of work. There is no necessity of having a great, big, strong, able-bodied man to make the bed, or

drive the ambulance, or do clerical work in the office of the general staff. That is woman's work, and in the same way it applies to the aeroplane. The aeroplane to-day is made mostly by women. It is made in different parts of the country. Thousands and thousands of women to-day are manufacturing aeroplanes—an American invention. Oh, if I could only tell you what it has done in this war. If one side had it and the other side did not the war would be pretty nearly over. The artillery is fired by that American invention. The guns are away behind the lines; the shell goes thousands of feet in the air, and the man sits sometimes at a height of eight or ten thousand feet and he gives the wireless to the gunner away back, miles away, to fire that gun. It is very interesting work. Some of these great shells take 45 seconds to travel 45,000 yards. Of the American inventions I might state another, the machine gun; and another, the smokeless powder; and still another, the rochembite, a powerful explosive. You must remember that the Germans started liquid fire, and if you were to see the poor fellows come in burned, you would realize what liquid fire is. We have thousands of young men to-day with their lungs gone through gases. We had to follow them with these devilish things. I want to mention the aeroplane to-night because an aeroplane with a pilot and observer is worth 2,000 men. A pilot requires 35 pounds in baggage and he moves on the instant; he is up 12,000 feet in a few minutes. He may be lying in bed 15 minutes before that and he is up in the air 12,000 feet ready to go over the lines. Now, an aeroplane can make a quick move. We want aeroplanes; we want men and women to build aeroplanes; the women build them over there; you can build them over here. It is a very important branch of the service.

Now, I want to mention to-night a national question. You ladies are interested in domestic economy. They say of what an English housewife throws away a French housewife can make a meal. Now, I do not know how that applies to the American housewife. I believe that the American women can come up to the French women when it comes down to domestic economy in saving food. I have gone into the slums of England, and I have seen the women go into the butcher shops and order roasts of all sorts of expensive cuts of meat; they do not buy the cheap cuts of meat as do the French women. They are just beginning to realize that. You have your domestic science schools here and you have a wonderful system of education here in this country, and you know how to save when you are put to it, and I believe this nation is going to surprise the world; the women of this nation are going to surprise the world in saving food. Now, there is no waste going on now of food in England, but when I was there it was going on. You have a wonderful system here, a great get-together movement. This country is going to surprise the world in maximum of output. I understand that three automobiles are made in a minute in this country. That is marvelous; I wish you could turn out three aeroplanes in a minute. You are spending billions of dollars a year on luxuries. A great Frenchman said the other day: "The United States, if it would turn around and use the factories that to-day are manufacturing luxuries and turn them into the manufacture of war materials, machine guns, artillery, aeroplanes and clothing, and so on, they would be doing a great work. I believe this is going to take place in the very near future. A great manufacturer of this country has signified his intention of doing that, and as a result of this we will get together all the brains of the manufacturing interests, of the transportation interests of this country and ships are going to be loaded with these necessities for the people over there.

Now, I want to close in stating that when I arrive in France I am bringing a message from the heart and the soul of the United States. Your college boys

have offered themselves to a man. There was a lady to-night offered to give her boy, a young fellow nearly 17 years of age. She said: "I am quite willing to have my boy go to France to fight for freedom." There was a mother; there was a real mother! Now, that is the spirit in every mother's breast to-night throughout this great land; they are willing to pay the price. I have read the letters of mothers from this country and from Canada in answer to letters that were sent by their boys, young fellows who have been killed, not knowing that they were dead when the letters were written, and you can read there the real American, real genuine American.

Madame Carlo Polifeme, president of an organization of French women, talked briefly of the struggles of the French women to help the men win this war, and urged the women of America to join forces with the women of England and France.

MESSAGE TO KING GEORGE V.

When the Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour returned to Great Britain he bore with him a message to King George V, expressing the appreciation, as voiced by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the tribute paid George Washington by the British mission to the United States.

Mr. Balfour's reply to the letter was as follows:

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, May 10, 1917.

DEAR MRS. LOCKWOOD: It gave me very great pleasure to receive your letter of the 7th of May, and I much appreciate the kind and friendly sentiments which you have been so good as to express on behalf of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The tribute which I had the honor to pay to the memory of George Washington was, I know, but an echo of the feelings of my fellow countrymen who rejoice to see the whole English-speaking race united in a common struggle against the enemies of humanity, democracy, and liberty.

I shall be proud on my return to England to deliver the message with which you have been good enough to intrust me.

Yours, very truly,

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
The Columbia, Fourteenth and Girard Streets, Washington, D. C.

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