66TH CONGRESS, 3d Session | SENATE | DOCUMENT No. 346

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MARCH 1, 1918, TO MARCH 1, 1919

JUNE 2 (calendar day, JUNE 5), 1920.—Referred to the Committee on Printing

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 397.

[Reported by Mr. MOSES.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
December 11, 1920.

Resolved, That the report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended March 1, 1919, transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, pursuant to law, be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations.

Attest:

GEORGE A. SANDERSON,
Secretary.

10734

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, June 4, 1920.

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 March 1, 1919.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,
Washington, D. C., February 24, 1920.

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 the direction of the national board of management, I have the honor to submit the report of the work accomplished from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919.

Respectfully submitted.

NETTIE MORGAN HALEY HEATH, *Editor*,
(Mrs. BENJAMIN D. HEATH),
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution,
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
List of illustrations	5
Act of incorporation	7
National officers and board of management	9
Foreword	15
A brief report of the proceedings of the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress	16
Real Daughters	60
Patriotic activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution	117
Graves of Revolutionary soldiers	118
The flag	140
Historic spots	142
Old trails roads	145
Welfare of women and children	146
Prizes and medals	147
Southern mountain schools	147
Scholarships	148
War relief and Red Cross	148
Special memorials	149
Americanization	150
Appendix	151

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Facing page.
Frontispiece, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General, N. S. D. A. R.	9
PLATE 1. The American's Creed	15
2. Grave of Hannah McIntosh Cady, a Real Daughter	60
3. Marker to the memory of Mrs. Huldah Brown, a Real Daughter	62
4. Bowlder erected to the memory of Revolutionary soldiers and sailors of Franklin County, Mass	120
5. Memorial to the Mickley Family	124
6. Bowlder erected to the memory of the soldiers in Scott's Army in Revolutionary War	126
7. Flagstaff erected by the Minneapolis Chapter, D. A. R., of Minnesota	142
8. Tablet erected by Merion Chapter, D. A. R., of Pennsylvania	144
9. Bowlder erected by Abraham Lincoln Chapter, D. A. R., of Illinois	145
10. Historic oak at Grafton, Mass	146
11. Memorial drinking fountain, erected by Battle of Charlotte Chapter, D. A. R., Charlotte, N. C	147
12. Tablet marking the site of block house of James Neal, pioneer, Parkersburg, W. Va	148
13. D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio	149
14. Bowlder erected by Webster Groves Chapter, D. A. R	150
15. "Tocsin of Liberty"	151

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

[H. R. 3553. Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States of America; at the first session, begun and held at the city of Washington on the second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.]

[PUBLIC—No. 19.]

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary Parke Foster (Mrs. John W. Foster), of Indiana; Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell (Mrs. William D. Cabell), of Virginia; Helen Mason Boynton (Mrs. Henry V. Boynton), of Ohio; Henrietta Greely (Mrs. A. W. Greely), of Washington, District of Columbia; Lelie Dent Saint Clair (Mrs. F. O. Saint Clair), of Maryland; Regina M. Knott (Mrs. A. Leo Knott), of Maryland; Sara Agnes Rice Pryor (Mrs. Roger A. Pryor), of New York; Sara Ford Judd Goode (Mrs. G. Browne Goode), of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary Desha, of Kentucky; Sue Virginia Field (Mrs. Stephen J. Field), of California; Sallie Kennedy Alexander (Mrs. Thomas Alexander), of Washington, District of Columbia; Rosa Wright Smith, of Washington, District of Columbia; Sara C. J. Hagan (Mrs. Hugh Hagan), of Georgia; Mary Stiner Putnam (Mrs. John Risley Putnam), of New York; Mary Leighton Shields (Mrs. George H. Shields), of Missouri; Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York; Mary E. MacDonald (Mrs. Marshall MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. 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. deB. Randolph Keim), of Connecticut; Louise Ward McAllister, of New York; Effie Ream Osborne (Mrs. Frank Stuart Osborne), of Illinois; Maria Devereux, of Washington, District of Columbia; Belinda O. Wilbour (Mrs. Joshua Wilbour), of Rhode Island; Georgiana 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; 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 partriotic, historical, and educational purposes; to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independ-

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

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

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

Approved February 20, 1896.

GROVER CLEVELAND,

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of May, A. D. 1896, and of the independence of the United States of America the 120th.

[SEAL.] RICHARD OLNEY.

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR,

President General N. S. D. A. R.

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MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY.

Honorary President Presiding.

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Chaplain General.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

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MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
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MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
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MRS. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
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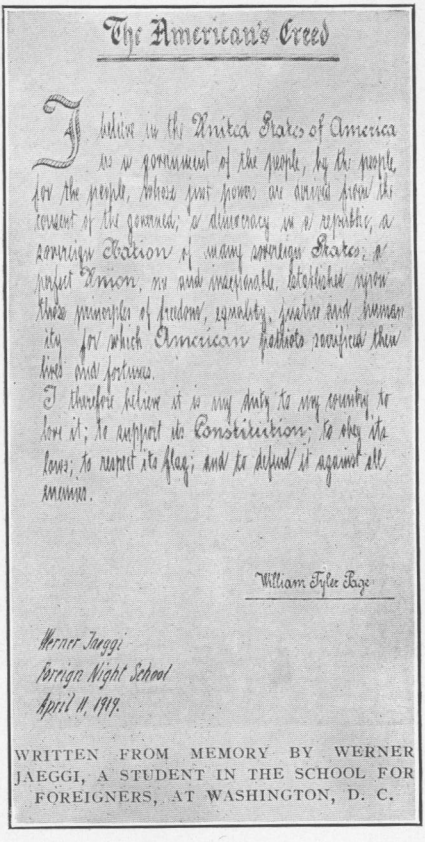
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.



The American's Creed

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic, a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

William Tyler Page

Werner Jaeggi
Foreign Night School
April 11, 1919.

WRITTEN FROM MEMORY BY WERNER JAEGGI, A STUDENT IN THE SCHOOL FOR FOREIGNERS, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING MARCH 1, 1918, AND ENDING MARCH 1, 1919.

By Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, *Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.*

FOREWORD.

This report of the work accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919, might well be termed the "war volume" of the national society.

While the regular lines of work were kept up to the highest standard, still the main efforts of the Daughters—chapters, States, and National society—were directed toward war work.

From the following reports you will glean something of the scope of the work undertaken and accomplished during the year from March, 1918, to March, 1919. It is a regrettable fact that many reports have been necessarily left out of this volume because of failure to fill out and return the questionnaires sent to the historians; however, the facts and figures herein given will stand as a test that the Daughters of the American Revolution did aid and will ever be found ready to "aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

OPENING SESSION OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, APRIL 14, 1919.

The Twenty-eighth Continental Congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, at 10.35 o'clock a. m. The chaplain general, Miss Elisabeth Pierce, read the Twenty-fourth Psalm and a few verses from Zachariah and the Gospel of St. John, after which she gave an appropriate prayer, and closed with the Lord's Prayer, in which the congress joined.

The president general introduced to the congress Mr. William Tyler Page, author of the "American's Creed," who led in reciting the creed. Then followed a salute to the flag, led by Mrs. John P. Hume, chairman of the committee to prevent the desecration of the flag. "America" was sung by the congress, accompanied by Mr. Arthur S. Whitcomb, cornetist.

Mrs. George T. Guernsey, president general of the national society, made the following address:

It is with much pleasure that the president general again greets and welcomes the officers and delegates, as well as all others, in attendance at this Twenty-eighth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Much of world importance has taken place since last we met in this Memorial Hall just one year ago. How little did we then think that the armistice would be signed in less than seven months, the signing of which would bring to an end the greatest war in the history of the world. More great events have occurred during the past five years than during any preceding century. It seems as if it were hundreds of years since August 1, 1914. Already we are living in a new world. Hardly anything seems as it did a few years ago.

The war is over. The old world lies in ruins. We are living in a new age.

We have entered into a new world of democracy. Yesterday we were in the habit of saying, "Autocracy is doomed." To-day we say with jubilant hearts, "Autocracy is dead." In one week, last November, 22 kings and kinglets toppled from their thrones and 22 crowns toppled from their heads. The old days of the "divine right of kings" are gone forever. Our Government is now regarded by the civilized peoples of the earth as the "premier of the world." It has been pathetic to see the many age-long crushed peoples of Europe turning to us a savior, to aid them into settled freedom. The old map of Europe is dissolving into a new one, the frontiers of the countries still only dimly outlined. There are only three kings of any importance now left in Europe—King George, King Albert, and King Emanuel—and all three are more firmly entrenched in the affection of their people than before the war. It is because they are kings of a free people and their Governments are thoroughly democratic.

It is not a surprising thing to one familiar with the history of nations that the Prussians and Russians have gone headlong into anarchy. Any people

crushed under the tyrannical heel of autocracy will, when the power above them is suddenly removed, leap to the other extreme and rush out of autocracy into anarchy. They face many difficulties and it may be years before they come to any stable form of self-government.

It will not be difficult for the great democracies, such as those of the United States, England, France, and Italy, to adjust themselves to the new political world. We live in a new world of ideals. No longer do material might and material wealth and material fame dominate the thinking of thoughtful men. Truth, justice, and righteousness are the ideals which dominate legislation and all human relationships. Our Government does not need to make any internal changes. Its chief task will be to learn how properly to relate itself to the rest of the world. We who have been so long known for our parochialism must learn how to be citizens of the world. Our Nation has suddenly been shaken out of its complacency. It has come to take its place among the world powers, and has come to understand that no nation liveth to itself as "no man liveth to himself," and we, as Americans, must come to understand that in any righteous league that shall bind the nations together we must give as well as take.

It was once questioned whether the world was growing better or worse, and to answer that question correctly one had to look back along the centuries. Comparing decades was confusing and misleading. Our civilization has been a slow evolution; but during the past five years the wheels of progress have been thrown into "high gear" and we have leaped forward with unprecedented progress. It would seen as though God had grown impatient with our slow, dull progress, and so He permitted this World War to shake us out of our complacency and fit us for larger and finer life. Thus already we find ourselves possessed of new sensations, nobler ideals attract us, loftier impulses control us.

A little reflection will show us how far we have traveled from our old position; how much nobler the life is which we are now living.

In the first place there has come to us a new sense of human relationship. It was a difficult lesson for the old Jew to learn; that lesson taught by the story of the "good Samaritan." The lesson that no man should lose his sense of humanity in the presence of an alien's need. "The Jew had no dealings with the Samaritans." A high wall separated them. But in like manner did the Greeks think of the barbarians, and the Romans of their captured slaves. After many centuries of Christian civilization nations stood over against nations and all relationships changed at national frontiers.

Slowly through the years nations have grown less provincial and extended friendly relations to their neighbors near and distant. And yet how slow has been the growth of human brotherhood. Each nation has held itself in higher esteem than its neighbors and felt it must ever be on the alert to guard against any encroachment upon its own individual rights and privileges. Down to our time we have had "hermit" nations. Nations have maintained their own peculiar speech and customs. They have clung to their own forms of faith and worship. They have worshipped their own tribal gods. Each nation supposed itself favored by its own peculiar deity. This is the tragedy and crime of Germany to-day. It is the national conception of superiority which has killed in the whole blinded and enslaved German people the idea of God's universal fatherhood and man's universal brotherhood.

The chief task of the allied nations to-day is to lead the German people to see that they are not superior to other folks and that their German god is the

devil of the civilized world. The dehumanized slaves of a royal brute must learn that other peoples have rights which they are bound to respect and that their national boundary lines stop at their neighbor's frontier.

This war has done what is worth all it has cost in producing among the nations of the world (the Central Powers alone excepted) the sense of universal brotherhood. That fine feeling which Tennyson expressed in his Hands All Round (written long years before the present war) concerning the relation between Great Britain and America is coming rapidly to be the feeling which exists between all well-meaning nations. His words are those of a prophet:

Gigantic daughter of the West.
We drink to thee across the flood;
We know thee most, we love thee best,
For art thou not of British blood?
Should war's mad blast again be blown
Permit not thou the tyrant powers
To fight thy mother here alone,
But let thy broadsides roar with ours,
Hands all round!
God the tyrant's cause confound.

That cry, "Hands all round," is coming to be the tocsin of the civilized world.

This fact is also shown in the sweeping tide of democracy which dominates mankind. The old figment, "the divine right of kings," is going. Every autocrat is doomed. Thrones unfounded on constitutions which recognize the ultimate authority in the people are crumbling.

We have come to see how near we were, only a few years ago, of gaining the whole world of material wealth and losing the Nation's soul. We have awakened from a deadening stupor; we are to-day breathing the pure air which blows on us from the mountains of high unselfish ambitions. We have taken our place among the free peoples of all the world and have been freely granted leadership amid such companionship as we had never dared to expect. No longer will America be called the nation whose god is the almighty dollar.

Even that old saying, once uttered with pride, "My country right or wrong," the implication being that one's own country must never be criticised and that the State can do no wrong, is obsolete. Much as we love our land and proud as we are of our own Nation, we have arisen above that meanness of mere nationalism, which steels its heart and withholds its hands when its own frontiers are crossed.

We recognize that he who does not love his own best can love no man well. But we no longer think in terms of clan, county, or country, but in terms big enough to take in all our human race. I am not now referring to some sort of irresponsible Bolsheviki internationalism, such as that which has betrayed Russia and disgraced Germany and threatens to overrun other countries, but I am trying to say that our fine young America has grown tall enough to look over the petty prejudices which too long have divided the human family and to see the fine traits and qualities which belong to others than ourselves.

But the time has come when all constructive forces in the land must make contributions to aid the United States in performing her part of the new world order. All institutions having only selfish national ideals in view must change their objectives. Many agencies hitherto efficient for their prewar programs must cease to exist. They have no place in this new era. Our society must now face this new world. Fortunately it has been recognized by the Government as an institution of great value, both in times of peace and war.

We have always sought to hold in high regard the memory of our forefathers, and we have always sought to exercise our influence in creating in the rising generation a fonder love of country and a deeper devotion to its institutions.

We must continue to magnify our appreciation of our past history as a country, but we must be brave enough to take into our love and friendship all the new-found members of our common Father's great family.

The new era upon which we are entering does not require any governmental revolutions. Our needs are not to be met by legislative changes. Our democratic Republic needs no political tinkerings or patchings. Our problems will not grow out of our form of government. There is no excuse here for the Russian and German Bolshevikism. Our democracy has proven adequate, even in such a crisis as this world upheaval. The ex-Kaiser vainly boasted of the strength of the autocracy in times of war, and scorned the weakness of a republic in a national and international crisis. The answer to that claim is the present condition of Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey, as compared with the free democracies of the Allies.

Our society in this crisis will continue to teach proper reverence to the heroism and noble deeds of our forefathers, because our society is peculiarly adapted to carry on an educational propaganda. Our patriotic education committee has for its object the Americanization of all strangers within our gates. Owing to the fact that the Government of the United States recognizes our society as a vital institution necessary for the proper training of our American youth, we will be expected to carry on some definite work, having in view the training of our youth, and all who come as strangers to our shores, in all the fine lessons of patriotism.

I wish in this connection to emphasize one task for which our society, through its patriotic education committee, is peculiarly fitted—namely, the development of an American consciousness in all our people, but especially in those of foreign birth and parentage. The American consciousness will not grow in an alien atmosphere, nor on foreign soil. It is like a plant—its development depends upon the elements which environ it and the forces which are within it.

I wish first to speak of the importance of a proper atmosphere for the immigrant candidate for American citizenship. Nothing will be so effective for good as the friendly and sympathetic treatment of the foreigner by the American people with whom he comes in contact. The welcome given him at the very threshold of the country will largely affect his whole attitude of mind and the character of his conduct. If he is met with the spirit of welcome, and not of suspicion; if he finds at once that he is not regarded as an intruder but as a new candidate for citizenship, coming with a high expectation of freedom and brotherhood, he will gladly respond to leadership and instruction. Kindly and courteous treatment will at once inspire a love for the adopted land; yet, how frequently the lonely and homesick immigrant is insulted and laughed at.

His strange costume, his unfamiliar appearance, his peculiar speech, and his furtive, embarrassed manner somehow challenge the sneer of the average man he meets. Children laugh at him, and older folk take advantage of him. Is it not a wonder that he ever comes to have any love for such a people or to feel at home in so unwelcome a land? Never again will he be so open to instruction and so ready to take on the ways of his adopted country, as in the first days of his arrival, when his heart is so tender and his mind is so receptive. Thorough neighborliness is what he most craves.

There can be no surprise that foreigners ever remain aliens and refuse to coalesce with the native population and seek fellowship only with their own little groups, when they are made to feel that they are something less than human. Bitterness and hate have too often been planted in the breasts of people who came here all aglow with a fine enthusiasm concerning the new and promising country, of which they have heard so much, and to which they have come leaving everything they held dear behind them in their far-away native

lands. An American consciousness never will develop, never can develop, in an atmosphere of suspicion and ill treatment. No wonder there are "Little Italys," "Little Polands," and "Little Germanys," and similar foreign groups scattered all over the country, as well as in the cities, and new candidates for citizenship, from the unfriendly approaches of those who seem to have no further interest in them other than to exploit them, flee on landing at once to the groups of their own nationality and continue to speak the language, breathe the spirit, and live the same life they did in the motherland.

I know of nothing so potent to grow an American consciousness in one of foreign birth as the kindly spirit of brotherliness and neighborliness which greets the new arrival at the Nation's threshold and gives him to know that he is welcomed as a friend and will be treated as a brother.

The fine idealism in the breasts of most of those whose have had the initiative and courage to break from the old ties and come to the new world of hope and promise is too often killed at the first contact with the new life in the new world. Hate and suspicion are engendered at once, and the heart closes against the folk who seem only to seek their exploitation. One kind word spoken, one unselfish hand extended on that first strange and startled day, when he puts foot on the soil of his future home, will do more to inspire in his heart a love for America and everything American than anything which may occur in later days. Just as many a good horse is spoiled in the breaking, so many a useful American citizen is ruined the first day he reaches our shores. He never recovers from the shock of unkindness and the laugh of thoughtless and heartless derision.

However, in spite of what I have been saying, the American consciousness may be developed, even in such an atmosphere as I have been describing, if only one will firmly resolve to forget these things which are behind and to press forward to the things which are before. Almost everything depends upon one's own purpose to grow an American soul in his own bosom. That growth will depend upon certain well-defined processes. Let me outline them:

In the first place, there must be a positive purpose to become a real American, 100 per cent pure. The first step toward citizenship must be taken at once. The intention to become an American citizen should not be delayed.

So-called "first papers" should be taken at the earliest date possible. Then as soon as the law will permit he should become a full-fledged citizen and foreswear all past affiliations and proclaim allegiance only to our flag and Nation. He must acknowledge no dual allegiances nor retain any dual citizenship. He must never think in terms of the hyphen. He is not now an Irish-American nor a German-American; he is an American. You can never grow an American soul so long as you use a hyphen.

The very next requisite is to learn the American language. It has been tragically demonstrated that no man can grow an American consciousness so long as he speaks a foreign language. He needs the new language more than he needs the native tongue. The sooner he forgets the language of his native land the better for his Americanism. It is not a theory with which I am dealing. It has been demonstrated that one of the greatest barriers to patriotism is a foreign language. This war has taught us that the supreme mistake in all our educational methods has been right here. The use of a foreign language in our public schools has been almost an act of treason. We might just as well have been teaching Sanskrit as German, and far better; for Sanskrit would not have kept American youth from growing American souls.

The most essential element in the development of the American consciousness is the total exclusion of all languages but one, and that one English.

How mistaken we have been. We thought we were making Americans out of foreigners, all the time permitting them to speak a foreign language, read foreign newspapers, hear sermons in a foreign tongue, do business at foreign banks and stores, and teach a foreign language which they asserted would some day supplant the English speech. You might as well try to grow roses in the Arctics as to develop an American consciousness while speaking a foreign language.

Cooperation of the entire Nation is spreading to the alien population of the country the spirit and truths of Americanism, and in ending illiteracy among the native-born population, was urged by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, at an Americanization dinner in New York, marking the formal opening of a campaign to be conducted by the Government through the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, looking to that end. Asserting that the war had brought home to America the imperative need for Americanization work, the Secretary said:

What should be said of a world-leading democracy wherein 10 per cent of the adult population can not read the laws which they are presumed to know?

What should be said of a democracy which is challenged by the world to prove the superiority of its system of government over those discarded, and yet is compelled to reach many millions of its people through papers printed in some foreign language?

What should be said of a democracy which permits tens of thousands of native-born children to be taught in foreign language—the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Gettysburg speech in German and other tongues?

In 1918, the Secretary declared, there were more than 7,000,000 persons in the United States above 10 years of age who could not read or write English. Eighteen per cent of the children of school age did not attend school. Out of the first 2,000,000 men drafted there were 200,000 who "could not read their orders or understand them when delivered."

Asserting that "Americanization" as it is known in the past has "meant only the boycott," Mr. Lane declared the time has come when a new meaning should be given to the words if the ideals of America were to be preserved.

"We want it to mean help, sympathy, largeness of view," he said. "We want it to mean, not patronage, but largest human fellowship. We want that word to be translated into terms of wages for men, of living conditions for men, of an America that will mean something to the man that comes across the water from the other side, who has come to us with a different understanding of the word liberty from that which we have had."

We are strangely affected by the clothes we wear. Witness children at play. Their very manners are affected by the grown-up clothing they have borrowed or purloined. Garments create a mental and social atmosphere. What can we hope for the Americanism of a man who insists on employing a London tailor? Ten to one he will say "bawth" for bath, "bean" for been and "ither" and "nither" in violation of the best usage both in England and America.

One's very food affects his Americanism. There is a grocery store in Chicago which has made its owner rich, which has for sale only such articles of food as it has imported from Germany. Thousands of Chicago Germans have supplied their tables with only such food as came from their fatherland. What kind of an American consciousness can grow in the atmosphere of sauerkraut and Limburger cheese, or what can you expect of the Americanism of the man whose breath always reeks with garlic?

I am insisting that one's very food affects his consciousness. Again I aver that nothing has been so vital to the growth of an American consciousness as the segregation of people of like nationality.

If I had my way I would transport thousands of Minnesota Scandinavians into the Southern States, and I would scatter thousands of Wisconsin Germans into New England, and I would compel hundreds of thousands of New York Jews to find homes in the far West. How can you grow an American soul in a New York eastside tenement house or develop an American consciousness in a Dakota Menonite community? American neighbors are needed by every one of foreign birth or ancestry.

It is quite important that all forms of social entertainment, including music and dramatic representations, shall combine to create a new appreciation of everything American. The children of the foreign born should be steeped in our American literature. They should be thoughtfully informed of our national history. All membership in societies and organizations seeking to retain allegiance to one's native country should be prohibited. The foreign youth should be taught always to be alert to discover favorable comparisons between the country of their adoption and the land of their birth. All foreigners should be compelled to quit telling how they used to do it in their native country. The children should constantly be reminded that they are Americans. One day last October I was heartened when I said to a little Italian on Bunker Hill, "You are an Italian, aren't you?" With great indignation he replied, "No, I'm an American." All youth, especially those of foreign birth or ancestry, should be constantly led to possess a sense of proprietorship in everything that is American.

What I have been trying to say is this: The Daughters of the American Revolution are already organized in such a way as to enable them to go about a strongly constructive method to cultivate throughout our land in the breasts of all foreigners or those of foreign parentage a genuine loyal American consciousness, and never before has there been so great a need for such an organization as is ours. In the name of our society I wish to pledge all our energies and varied talents to the one great business of making every dweller in our land the proud possessor of an American soul.

Madam Catherine Breshkovsky, "the mother of the Russian revolution," was introduced to the congress and gave the following brief talk:

Madam President, and all of you excellent American women, I thank you very much for the honor, for the great pleasure you give me to address you at this congress. I know you are all patriots and children of the fathers of the American Revolution. Your forefathers gave to everybody the beautiful love and happiness of family life and freedom. The Russian revolution occurred at a later time, and I am proud and I am so thankful to have had the honor to take part in that, the other revolution, and to be a part of the great things done 50 years ago. Therefore I can praise the efforts and deeds of your fathers and great grandfathers and their work for you who observe the great results of that work in America. Even in Siberia I followed your deeds and saw how mighty and how excellent is your organization, and I knew of your excellent work here in America, the work of your women. I saw how strong you are and how good you are and how devoted you are to your ancestors and to the traditions and laws of your own great Washington. Therefore I wish that now, as you are free and as you are happy, you will sympathize with our ancestors to be free and happy, and turn your faces, your hearts, and your thoughts to our needs at this hour, and especially remember that Russia is to be free. I am sure you good American women, with your talent for organization, can aid us, and that you will utilize your energies and your talents for the excellent

and righteous cause with us. It is our Russia, your Russia; it is for our Russian women and children especially that I plead—children who must be fed and taught to know what shall be right for all, and to know what is each citizen's proper share in good civilization. That is what we need. And thus I ask your attention to this, but I shall talk no longer, for I know you have many tasks before you to-day. But I go out feeling sure you will not forget that outside of America there is another very great country, Russia, that hopes to be as free and as civilized as you are. Don't forget us, dear excellent women.

Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, chairman of the credentials committee, next gave her report:

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

Having labored with the credential proposition for the past two years, it is quite evident that other matters should be reported besides that of the number of voters present.

Even a worm will turn, and while the balance of the committee rather object to being classified as worms, the chairman has reached the point where she is willing to be called almost anything, if thereby an impression can be made upon the minds of chapter officers that they, as well as the credential committee, have a few responsibilities connected with this important work.

A few of the mistakes made that would never have occurred had the regents been reasonably familiar with the constitution and by-laws and carefully read the instructions sent with the blanks, will be called to your attention, with the hope that it may lessen them in the future, saving time, energy, and money.

It is absolutely necessary that the election of new officers be reported immediately to the office of the organizing secretary general. It is not possible to seat a chapter regent as such just because she says she is the regent. The official record must show that she has been duly elected, entitled to hold the office, and the election properly reported.

If a chapter is not to be represented, it is a small matter for the regent to so inform the credential committee. Failure to do so has caused the writing of numerous letters, as well as anxiety for fear the blanks had gone astray in the mails.

Chapter regents should bear in mind that when they attach their signature to the credential blanks they say, "Our election was held in accordance with the rules of the national society, the names correctly listed and as shown on the national records; all listed are in good standing on the books of the treasurer general, and all transfers to and from the chapter properly reported."

Your registrar should have a copy of the application paper of every member, and from her files you should obtain the names, in order that they may agree with the national list of members.

Your treasurer should see that she is not holding the dues of any member and that she has filed her quarterly reports, thus giving much needed information concerning marriages and transfers. No doubt Miss Sallie Jones is highly pleased to become Mrs. Capt. Claude Theodore Frelinghysen, and we should be glad to rejoice with her had the glad tidings been conveyed to us. But I am sure you will agree with me that it is somewhat difficult to locate her on our records under her new name until we know that she possesses it. Just remember that the credential committee is not blessed with any of that supernatural wisdom that enables it to know something it does not know.

There can be no question but what "Margaret Elizabeth" is much more dignified than "Birdie," but if a member joins as "Birdie" she should, regardless of

dignity, be listed as "Birdie" until such time as steps are taken to have the name corrected on our records. But the credential committee is not the proper medium through which such a change can be made.

If you elect a member to represent you known as "Rachel Louise," but whose friends have a pretty nickname for her, please remember we know nothing about such names and leave them off the credential blanks.

If there is some one living in your city who would make a desirable representative and who is willing to attend congress just because her mother or sister may belong to the chapter, and you know her papers would be all right if she only had time to copy them and send them in, do not elect her to represent you. Only members of the society may be seated as delegates. Neither should you elect some one whose papers are in the hands of the registrar general and not yet approved. A failure to hold elections on or before March 1 has caused several chapters to lose representation at the present congress and also disappointed those who were elected. Whose fault was it?

Your attention is called to the fact that the date of election must be filled in and that the date should be the day the election actually took place, rather than the day the blank was filled out or mailed.

It is no excuse for a regent to say, "I can not use a typewriter, and I had my husband's stenographer fill out the blank for me, and I signed it without looking it over to see if it was correct." It was your business to look it over and know that it was correct. If you fail to fill in the date and your attention is called to the omission, it is a small courtesy to reply to the inquiry asking when it was held. A refusal to do this has caused the expense of 11 telegrams.

It is greatly to be desired that regents will familiarize themselves with the difference between "delegate" and "alternate." Many chapters having less than 50 members, knowing that the regent could not attend congress, have elected a delegate, and in some instances delegates. When written to concerning this matter, the almost invariable reply has been, "I shall not be able to attend congress and Mrs. ——— was elected to represent the chapter." In several instances the additional information has been given "that it is very queer how the credential committee tries to keep the chapters from being represented, and that it would be beneficial if some one was selected to handle credentials who would know what the chapters intended without so much fuss." Now, we are perfectly willing Mrs. ——— shall represent the chapter, but, at the risk of seeming stupid, must insist that she be listed as an alternate.

When a chapter treasurer attaches her signature to the credentials blanks, she says: "All members are in good standing and the national dues properly remitted to the treasurer general, and all marriages and transfers reported." If chapter treasurers would comply with the rule that they shall make quarterly report to the treasurer general, much confusion as well as many disappointments regarding representation could be avoided.

When I tell you that over 75 per cent of the blanks come to us in such shape that it is necessary to correspond concerning same, you can readily see what a needless waste of time and money you cause just because you will not take the pains to inform yourselves regarding the rules governing representation. Explicit instructions are sent out with the blanks and there are no reasons why the errors mentioned should occur.

None of us are infallible—we all make mistakes; but when the same women year after year make the same mistakes, it is time that they either inform themselves or else allow some one who will do so to take the office. At a conservative estimate $100 in postage has been wasted—to say nothing of time—just because regents do not take the pains to study and enforce the rules.

Several chapter regents, having made errors that, if they had known about them in time, could have been corrected and the chapters represented, have complained because they were not informed concerning them in time, so that these corrections might have been made. To these regents, I desire to say, representation is based upon the membership in good standing according to the treasurer general's books March 1 preceding congress. For this reason it is impossible to check the blanks as they come in; they must all wait until the books are closed March 1. With the quantities of money coming in by mail and wire at the last minute, it takes several days to do the necessary posting. After the books are closed the membership must be counted one by one. This takes several days, or rather nights, as this work is done after business hours. After this the blanks must have the State and name of chapters placed on the back, as also the number of paid members and unpaid members. Each blank must be checked to see that the election was held at the proper time, the correct number elected, that all listed are on the chapter roll, and that none are in arrears. With almost 1,700 chapters, this of necessity takes time, and it is well toward the middle of the month before we feel that we have time to eat or sleep. With the accumulation of blanks it is not possible to check all in one day. The errors are written about as fast as we get to them, but with so many chapters there must be delay.

This information is given you that you may know how impossible it is under the present system to write you immediate regarding any corrections that may be needed in your blanks. A remedy for this situation is offered in the proposed revision of constitution and by-laws, and I trust you will give it your most careful consideration, always bearing in mind that it may be your lot some day to struggle with credentials, and if that day ever comes it will not take you long to decide that at the best it is not a bed of roses.

Before closing my remarks I wish to say to the State regents present that there are several delegates in the city representing chapters whose elections were held after March 1. There are also some in arrears on the books of the treasurer general March 1. All these have been notified they could not be seated. Regardless of this they have come, believing that they only have to appeal to their respective State regents and as a last resort to the president general, and they will be seated. Please understand the credential committee can grant no favors to one that can not be granted to all, and when you ask to have these representatives seated you are asking the credential committee to do something for you that you would condemn them for did they do it for some one else.

Do not waste your time. Do not impose upon the president general by attempting to discuss these matters with her. And, finally, do not think that you can talk the credential committee over. The decisions have been made and are final.

To the many chapter officers who have been so willing to make corrections when attention has been called to the need of them, and to those State regents who have cooperated with the committee in settling little difficulties in their States, we extend our sincere appreciation.

If all entitled to seats were present, the total representation would be 2,415. We report as present, registered, and entitled to vote, at 9 a. m.: National officers, 10; vice presidents general, 21; State regents, 34; chapter regents, 681; delegates, 447. Total, 1,193.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Chairman Credential Committee.

Mrs. Ellison, chairman of the committee on standing rules, gave the following report:

Standing rules for the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress.

Rule I. The credential committtee shall report immediately after the president general's address of welcome the number of members registered as present with the proper credentials. The committee shall make daily supplementary reports during the session.

Rule II. All resolutions submitted to the continental congress by individual members other than officers may be presented from the floor when there is nothing before the house, and shall at once be referred to the committee on resolutions. The committee on resolutions shall give the mover of every resolution that requests it an opportunity to explain her resolution to the committee. The committee shall report to the congress all resolutions presented to it, except such as three-fourths of the members of the committee vote not to report. In making their report the committee may recommend the adoption of the resolution or recommend that the resolution be amended in a specified manner and then adopted, or it may recommend that the motion be not adopted. The committee may also report resolutions proposed by the committee itself. The congress by a majority vote may order the committee to report any resolution presented to the committee even though the committee has voted not to report such resolution.

Rule III. The recommendations of officers and national committees, after they have been submitted to the continental congress, shall be referred to the committee on resolutions, who shall formulate resolutions to carry into effect the recommendations and report them back with the committee's recommendation as to their adoption.

Rule IV. All original main motions presented to the continental congress shall be in writing and signed by mover and seconder of the motion.

Rule V. Roll call shall be answered by State regents for their delegations.

Rule VI. The reports of State regents shall be limited to six minutes, except those having gifts to present to Memorial Continental Hall, who shall be allowed two minutes additional.

Rule VII. Public presentation of gifts, other than flowers and gifts to the National Society, shall not be permitted during any meeting of congress.

Rule VIII. Reports and material for the proceedings and minutes of the congress shall be typewritten in shape for the printer before they are handed in, and all such material shall be sent to the table of the recording secretary general before the close of congress.

Rule IX. No member shall speak more than twice during the same day to the same question nor longer than five minutes at one time without leave of the assembly, and the question of granting the leave shall be decided by a two-thirds vote without debate.

Rule X. The rules contained in Roberts Rules of Order Revised shall govern the continental congress in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the constitution, by-laws, and the standing rules of the organization.

Mrs. Barnes, chairman of the program committee, made her report as follows:

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL OFFICERS, MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

I am sure you are all familiar with the little saying that certain things are "as easy as taking candy from a baby." I want to say that my part in this

program has been even easier than that, because my committee has been willing to do all the work, and have me stand here and say "Behold, how good it is." Of course you understand that the business sessions are necessarily very similar to that of previous years, because we have the same officers' reports, the same committee reports and so on, and so you will find that much the same as it has been in former years. But in the evening we had a chance for a little variety; and this evening, perhaps you have noticed, we have arranged to have all the speakers women. We think this is very fine. To-morrow evening we have made another little innovation by preceding the president general's reception with a banquet. We hope you will all attend that; and if for any reason you have made other arrangements for the banquet hour, we urge you most cordially to come in at 10 o'clock, and we will be very glad to have you—accompanied by your husbands. We women like to think we are self-sufficient, but when we are really honest with ourselves we know we like the men for a background. On Wednesday evening we are going to have Mr. Wilson, who has been very successful down at Quantico, the big marine camp, as a song leader. There is one thing, if no more, that this horrible war we have just been through has done for us, and that is it has made us a singing nation. We are always happy when we sing, and we thought that would be a very good thing on our program. Thursday evening, of course, we will have D. A. R. affairs on hand. On Friday we have our business session in the morning, and then we have our "pilgrimage" to Mount Vernon in the afternoon. We hope you will all try to go, so that we can have as large and representative a body as possible. Friday night we have speakers again—two men who have a message full of interest and meaning to us. On Saturday we end the business of the congress.

And now, hoping that you will find your program and all your stay in Washington full of pleasure and very comfortable, I move that the program submitted by the program committee be adopted as the regular order of business for the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress.

During the afternoon session the president general appointed the following committee on resolutions: Mrs. S. A. Ammon, chairman; Mrs. Reynolds, North Carolina; Mrs. Grant, Colorado; Mrs. Kite, Ohio; Mrs. Heath, North Carolina; Mrs. Howell, Iowa; Mrs. Whitman, New York; Mrs. Swormstedt, Massachusetts; Mrs. Fox, Mississippi; Mrs. Talbott, Maryland; Mrs. Draper, District of Columbia; Mrs. Smallwood, District of Columbia; Mrs. Egbert Jones, Mississippi; and Mrs Rand, Massachusetts.

The reports of national officers filled the remainder of the program for the first day, and follow in regular order:

Report of chairman of Continental Hall Committee, Mrs. George T. Guernsey.

MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

It is the pleasure of the president general to present to you to-day her second annual report as chairman of the national board of management and Continental Hall committee.

Following out the plan adopted last year, five regular meetings of the national board were held. One on Monday following the close of the last congress, one on June 26, October 17, February 4 and 5, and on April 12; also four special meetings, in May, November, January, and February. Three Continental Hall

meetings were held. The one called for October was omitted on account of the influenza.

Your president general has presided over all the regular meetings of the board of management, executive, and Continental Hall committees, and the special meetings of the board with the exception of two.

In preparing the committee lists the president general followed the same plan she adopted last year, which gives the State regents the right to select for appointment by the president general most of the active members of the national committees. She believes in most cases that this has lead to greater effectiveness and consequently better results in the work of the State. She again wishes to impress upon the State regents the necessity of giving serious thought to the selection of their State chairman, because upon the choice made depends the effective work of the national society. It is sincerely hoped that each State regent will send in the names of her State chairman whom she wishes appointed by the president general for the coming year promptly, and that those receiving appointments will acknowledge them at once. By doing this they will greatly aid the early issuing of the completed printed committee lists.

As was stated in the report of last year, several of the national committees were discontinued because they had either served their purpose as separate committees or the work could be better carried on through other channels.

This year the president general announces the discontinuance of the committee children of the American Revolution.

Several years ago the founder of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution requested the parent society, through its board of management, to create a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution to promote interest in the society of the Children of the American Revolution. The request was granted and State chairmen were appointed in many of the States.

Feeling that this committee of the parent society has created some confusion between the society of the *Daughters* of the American Revolution and the Society of the *Children* of the American Revolution, which worked through State directors appointed by the board of that society, the society of the Children of the American Revolution, deciding it can work better alone, has now requested the discontinuance of the Daughters of the American Revolution committee, which request has been granted by our board, and there will no longer be a national committee for the Children of the American Revolution, so the State regents in the future will not appoint State chairmen for that committee.

The improvements and repairs on the hall have continued during the present year, and a number of valuable gifts have been made.

The president general especially wishes to thank the members of the States of Iowa, Tennessee, and California who so kindly took the hint given by her last year and have redecorated their rooms. She also wishes to express her thanks to the Daughters of the State of Pennsylvania, who have redecorated the vestibule.

Special gifts, consisting of a handsome new bookcase, mirror, and new appropriate chandelier and sidelights, were given by two New York chapters to the New York State room, which is known as the recording secretary general's room. Several handsome chairs have been given to the museum, either by individuals or States; and glass tops have been placed on the tables in the Tennessee room. Special mention will be made in the reports of the national officers occupying the rooms where the gifts have been placed. Now, if the Daughters in the State of New York will, during the coming year, make the redecoration of the museum possible, we shall be most grateful to them, as our building will then have been put into first-class condition.

We are especially indebted to the Daughters of Vermont for completing the stair rails. This year the State has placed the rails on the two stairways leading from the first floor to the basement.

Window boxes have been placed at the front and two side windows of the building. These boxes, as well as the improved appearance of the ground in the rear, which has been graded, seeded, and attractive flower beds arranged, have caused many complimentary remarks by visitors to our building.

Knowing that several States and many chapters are only too anxious to help add to the beauty of our building as well as its protection, your president general is going to offer the suggestion that a fitting lamp is needed for the south portico, and bronze grill protections for the museum glass doors. Which State or chapter will be the first to respond?

The debt on the land at the rear of our building is gradually being reduced, $16,000 having been paid during the year. The remaining $10,000 due on the $25,000 borrowed for the publication of the magazine during the last administration, when the magazine was sent free to every member of the society, also has been paid, thus clearing the debt of that transaction.

Your president general does not wish in any way to infringe upon the report that the chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution magazine committee will make, yet she feels that it is most fitting she should place before the members of our society at this congress an outline of the policy of this administration in regard to the magazine.

When at the congress of 1917 the magazine was again returned to the subscription basis and the free distribution of the magazine to all members in good standing was discontinued, the great burden of not only meeting the large debt of over $80,000, which was caused by the free distribution of the magazine for the duration of nine months, but also the still greater burden of again establishing a worth-while magazine upon a subscription basis fell upon the newly elected national officers at that time. We are proud of the success that has been made since July, 1917, when the first issue of the magazine under the new administration came from the press.

While the subscription list has steadily increased from the first issue in July, 1917, up to the present time and the per cent of renewals is much greater than the nonrenewals, we yet have a small subscription list compared with the membership of the society. Why is this? To my mind, this condition exists because of the three following reasons:

First. Incredible as it may seem, but nevertheless true, lack of knowledge that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution publishes a magazine of its own.

Second. Knowing the society has a magazine, lack of knowledge of its contents, both as to historic interest and valuable information of the active work of the society.

Third. Procrastination in either subscribing for the magazine or regularly renewing expired subscriptions.

Your president general is convinced, from the knowledge which she has gathered in visiting State conferences and chapter meetings, that the principal reason why members fail to subscribe for the magazine is the third reason which she has mentioned—procrastination—because when an opportunity is given at State conferences and chapter meetings to those members present, many are only too willing to turn over $1, the price of a subscription, to some one who is willing to assume the responsibility of sending in their names and money to the treasurer general. She has seen this method of securing subscribers to the magazine work wonders. She recalls to mind two chapters, where at one 16 subscribers were secured and at the other 20. She attended two State conferences recently

where 48 subscriptions were taken at the first and 64 at the second. She knows of two chapters where one of the requirements to become a member of either is that one must take the magazine. She wishes every chapter in the society would adopt the same requirement.

She feels so sure that the third reason is the greatest reason why our members fail to subscribe for the magazine, we have decided to prove it by giving every person attending the congress an opportunity to subscribe for the magazine, and we use the word "person" advisedly, because we feel sure that you will not only be surprised but gratified to learn that over 500 persons not members of our society recognize its historic value and are taking it for that reason.

Your president general, treasurer general, editor of the magazine, chairman of the magazine committee, in company with the representative of the publishers of our magazine, have carefully taken up in all its varied forms the matter of subscriptions, the make-up of the magazine as to cover, quality of paper, type, illustrations, as well as contents, both as to historical articles and official information. We are all agreed if we are to have a magazine it must be in keeping with our great society. To have such a magazine it of necessity means the expenditure of money. Who is to furnish the money?

In carefully going over the budget of the society we find that a definite sum must be set aside each year for heat, light, insurance, and repair of the building, as well as for postage, membership certificates, printing of the proceedings, lineage book, application blanks, and much other printed matter; also for the salaries of the clerical force, superintendent, messengers, guide, janitor, and charwomen.

If you will carefully examine the treasurer general's report presented to you to-day you will see the exact sum required for all these different items of expense and the amount left with which to reduce our indebtedness, pay for the magazine, and all incidental expenses.

We find that the society can afford to set aside a sum each year to be spent upon the magazine, which otherwise would have to be spent in printing the minutes and other official information necessary to the successful running of the society; but the sum is not large enough to pay all the expenses of such a magazine as we are now publishing.

We have realized from the beginning that to be able to establish the magazine upon a paying basis would be "up-hill" work, even if normal conditions existed, and much more so in war times. But we have succeeded, to the wonder of those fully conversant with existing conditions, in producing a most excellent magazine, although as yet we have not succeeded in securing the required number of subscribers to make it self-supporting.

As has been stated, the society can afford to set aside a certain sum which would make it possible to continue its publication, but we do not feel justified to do so for an indefinite length of time unless we receive encouragement by steady increase of subscriptions.

The time has now arrived when the members must come to learn that the magazine is necessary to the better growth and life of our society.

While the subscription price of $1 under the high cost of everything necessary in the make-up of a magazine such as is ours will never pay the entire cost of its publication, but with a subscription list large enough to meet a reasonable proportion of the expense we can afford to pay the remaining amount, just as other necessary expenses are met.

Last June Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston was obliged, because of continued ill-health, to retire from active service as editor of the Lineage Book, and with her retirement a new method of issuing the volumes was established.

Under the new method, which places the responsibility for the accuracy of the records on our application papers upon the shoulders of the society's genealogist, where it belongs, the work has progressed much more rapidly than ever before, so that since the last congress four volumes, the forty-sixth to the forty-ninth, have been compiled and printed and are now ready for distribution, with every indication of issuing as many or more volumes each year hereafter; the number published being limited entirely by the amount of money available to pay for them. Many letters have been received asking about the progress of the work and the possibility of issuing the volumes more rapidly. To answer these questions the president general desires to state that with the present force in the office of the historian general four, or even five, volumes can be issued a year.

Assuming that you will be interested in the movements of the president general since the meeting of our last congress, she will state that Flag Day was spent with Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, at Indianapolis; on the following day going to La Fayette, Ind., to visit with the members of the home chapter of our librarian general; and coming direct from there to Washington for the June meeting of the board.

The summer months were spent at her summer home at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y. During the summer it was her privilege to meet at Chautauqua many of the members of our society.

Early in October she had the pleasure of attending the Indiana State conference, at Evansville, before going to Washington for the October board meeting. She was unable to attend several State conferences which were scheduled for that month, due to their postponement on account of the influenza, which was sweeping the country at that time.

After the October board the president general, in company with the vice president general of Nebraska, went to Massachusetts to attend the State conference of that State, at Greenfield, and chapter meetings of the Hannah Winthrop, Warren, Prescott, and Attleboro Chapters. A visit was also at this time made to the Gaspee Chapter, of Rhode Island.

Following the meetings in Massachusetts, they, in company with the vice president general from Connecticut and the State regents of Massachusetts and Connecticut, visited the New Hampshire State conference, going by automobile from Greenfield, Mass.

November 6 found the president general in Dallas, Tex., attending the State conference of Texas, going directly there from Massachusetts.

On December 10 she was present at the White Breakfast given by the General Henry Dearborn Chapter, of Chicago.

January 1 the president general was again at her desk in Memorial Continental Hall, where she remained until January 27, when in company with the recording secretary general she was present at a perfectly appointed luncheon with the New Jersey daughters at the home of the State regent, in Haddonfield. They left that same afternoon for Harrisburg to attend the postponed State conference of Pennsylvania, where they were joined by the vice presidents general of Connecticut and Iowa and the State regent of Wisconsin, who were also visiting guests of the conference. The two days spent with the Pennsylvania daughters were full of interest.

From Harrisburg several of us (Miss Crowell, Mrs. Minor, and Mrs. Hume) went to Wheeling, W. Va., and the two days spent there were most delightful. A very interesting feature of this conference was the youthfulness of the delegates. Your president general has never before seen so many young women representing their chapters at a conference. It speaks well for the growth and

perpetuation of our society in West Virginia, where so many of its younger members have become active.

February 1 found us all returned to Washington ready for the February board, called for the 4th and 5th of that month.

On February 6 your president general, in company with Mrs. Ellison, the State regent of Massachusetts, left Washington for the Pacific coast to attend the State conferences of California, which was held in San Francisco, Oregon in Portland, and Washington in Tacoma. We found that while the Daughters on the Pacific coast were not in so close touch with the national society as those living nearer our headquarters, they were alive to the basic principles of our society and were far ahead of those living nearer in the great work of Americanization.

Your president general, while much as she should like to do so, has not the time to tell separately of the wonderful work of our Pacific coast Daughters, but she must take time to speak of two features of the Oregon conference. First, every chapter was represented at the State conference—the State is large and the chapters scattered. Second, they have made a careful study of the flag laws and every flag used in decorating the ballroom of the hotel where the meetings were held was properly hung.

On February 27 we turned our faces eastward. After spending three days at her home in Independence, Kans., we journeyed to Little Rock, Ark., where we spent three days with the Daughters of Arkansas and attended their State conference. Resuming our journey we were joined at Chicago by the vice president general of Nebraska, all three arriving in Cleveland, Ohio, on the evening of March 12, where we attended two evening and one day session of the Ohio State conference, making the fifth State conference since the February board meeting.

On March 21, your president general and recording secretary general spent a day —a most delightful one—at Scranton, Pa., with the members of the Scranton City Chapter and visiting Daughters from near-by chapters. It has also been her pleasure to attend several chapter meetings in the District of Columbia.

The president general regrets exceedingly that it has been impossible for her to accept all of the cordial invitations received from practically every State holding State conferences, to be present at those meetings, but she hopes by the close of her administration to have visited every State conference at least once. Incidentally, it may interest you to know that your president general has had the good fortune to visit officially 20 State conferences, and in the years immediately before she became president general conferences of 11 other States; one or more chapters in nine other States also have been visited in the past two years.

These visits have taken her from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts twice, and from the far North to the far South. Most of the States not visited have but one chapter or possibly two, and consequently the State conference is little more than a chapter meeting.

She is frank to say that she feels repaid for the time it has taken and the expense incurred in making these visits because of the knowledge she has gained, thus enabling her to have a better understanding of the conditions and the work done in the States and chapters. It also gives her an opportunity to meet personally the real workers among the members throughout the country, and so helping her to appoint effective members of committees. She feels sure that a keener knowledge of our society and a better understanding of our aims are brought about by these personal visits of the president general and national officers.

The past year of war and stress has added many burdens to your national officers' already arduous duties, but all of the officers have been most willing to assume these extra burdens imposed upon them, and your president general feels sure that all attending this congress will be gratified to learn of the great work as a whole which has been accomplished, and she earnestly requests that the Daughters of the American Revolution in taking up the work of reconstruction and Americanization, which by right of heritage belongs to them, will see to it that they work through our own organization which has been in existence for over 28 years and not through organizations of mushroom growth.

Daughters, it rests upon you to make our society a power of strength in the world.

In this great work of Americanization which lies before us your president general is most anxious that the Daughters enter heart and soul.

Never in the history of our country has the necessity been so great as now of making thorough Americans out of the aliens in our midst. And while we are grandly coming to the front in helping to care for the French war orphans do not let us forget in our D. A. R. reconstruction the care of our American war orphans.

Your president general is quite anxious to have every chapter see to it that the men in its county are listed who went into the Army and Navy, and in case of any having lost their lives to investigate the condition of their families, and unless they have decided means of caring for the children to the limit of receiving a good education see to it that they are provided for in this at least.

What better safeguard to our country could we have than thoroughly developed good citizens, and how better could we show our appreciation for the fathers of these children, who gave their lives that we might enjoy all the liberties of a free country, than by educating their children?

Another line of work which needs to be pushed on vigorously is the publicity of the American's creed and the placing of the Constitution in public places. We have done great work in the publicity of the flag code and were the real power back of flag legislation; let us now do as well with the creed and the Constitution. They will be read if placed in prominent places in both large and small cities and villages, and, when read, surely will leave an enduring impression.

In this great undertaking of creating a new Americanism in this new era just opening before us the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, should stand out more prominently than any other organization, because this is the primary cause of our existence.

During the past year so intense and world wide had been the business of war that peace came like an unsubstantiated dream and found the Nation half incredulous in their rejoicing. We all know that in the days of peace and prosperity there had always been sorrow and tragedy as incidental to our stage of civilization, yet we had a wide diffusion of comfort. The war came, and then everything worth while was at stake. The war demanded complete concentration, and energy was aroused to an extent never before known in the history of the race. Everything was done toward bringing the war to a successful end, and I know of no group of women who gave more substantial aid to this purpose than the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who entered whole-heartedly into this work. Now that peace has come are the forces which you Daughters have stimulated and have united in under public control to be dissolved and turned back to former conditions? No; we feel sure that these aroused energies in you will expand themselves into efforts of one kind

or another to help carry on the necessary work of reconstruction which must of necessity follow in the wake of the war.

This period of reconstruction will require almost as much self-sacrifice, anxious toil, and guidance as has the war period itself. There will be leadership needed in education, industry, and social efforts of all kinds more than ever before. But this will be a building up, giving us incentive to go on and on, while war of a necessity carries with it the discouragement that must always go with the process of violence and destruction.

This new period will not be one of ease and self-indulgence as formerly, but it will appeal to the enthusiastic and hopeful. This will be a time in which great things can be done quickly, because the world has become accustomed to boldness of design, rapidity of action, and unlimited expenditure for desired ends. The public motive has made the private and selfish motive as unpopular as it is unworthy.

Now that peace has come the public motive will still dominate. Private objects must be made to fit in with new standards of public good. Even as in war time, so now in the period upon which we are entering all resources for the supreme effort in a public cause will exert themselves through their own chosen agencies for obtaining a common end.

Fortunate indeed will be the country which prefers order to chaos and is able to readjust itself to new conditions in this time of vigorous assertion, uncensored press, political equality, and the power of labor control, and which will listen to moderate counsel, keep itself sane, sober, and industrious, while at the same time holding firmly to the high principles for the vindication of which the war was fought. Again we affirm that the members of our great society stand ready to do their part.

With the coming of peace there will be a tendency to forget what the boys have done in this war. On the way east quite recently we overheard a cynic remark, "Already a uniform looks different," and to him it probably did. But to the great mass of Americans it does not and it must not. We must not let our ardor for the soldiers cool off. They are still our soldiers; they are still entitled to all the consideration, to all the love, to all the affection they would be entitled to if the war was still going on at this very moment. But it must be confessed there is a tendency to forget. Few of us remember the bridge that bore us across the stream after we have safely crossed over. Deep down in our hearts we can resolve that we shall not forget the uniform nor treat it with less respect when a peace treaty is signed than we did in the dark days when the boys went marching away.

Daughters, let us stand with Theodore Roosevelt, who in his last message to the American people declared:

> Any man who says he is an American, but something else also, isn't an American at all. We have room for but one flag—the American flag—and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization, just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile. We have room for but one soul loyalty, and that is loyalty to the American people. We have room for but one language here and that is the English language.
>
> But one soul loyalty! But one flag! But one language! Does that mean anything? It does to some.
>
> "There must be no sagging back in the fight for Americanism merely because the war is over."

Report of the chaplain general, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce.

MME. PRESIDENT GENERAL, MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS, BY THE DIVINE FAVOR:

I am happy to report attendance on all meetings of the national board of management (five regular meetings and three special meetings) during the past year. Bible readings as chosen under the Spirit's guidance for the meetings brought, I believe, strength and vision to heart and mind, as the interests of our great society were considered. I would refer to the proceedings of the national board meetings as published in the magazine, where report is given of the devotional exercises, in the hope that the Scripture selections and comments may prove helpful at State and chapter meetings whenever it is desired to follow the thoughts suggested.

The compilation of the Remembrance Book is a part of the duty of the chaplain general, as you doubtless know; therefore I would report that the two numbers, as directed, have been issued during the year—July, 1918, January, 1919. These contain tributes and names placed there in memory of our deceased members in so far as they have been received in time for publication. (Copies may be secured at the business office.) "The righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance." (Psalm, 112:6.) "And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them." (Revelations, 14:13.)

I would ask, Mme. President General, that the congress rise and remain standing while the names of those who have died are being read. First in memory of members who have died whose names as yet are unknown to us:

1. Mrs. N. D. Sperry, former vice president general from Connecticut, who died December 16, 1917, but whose name was not included in the last year's report to congress.

2. Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, former registrar general, who died May 12, 1918, tribute to whom appeared in the July issue of Remembrance Book.

3. Mrs. Clayton R. Truesdall, former vice president general from Ohio, who died November 30, 1918; tribute in January, 1919, issue of Remembrance Book.

4. Mrs. Mary M. Hill, former vice president general from Connecticut, who died May 23, 1918.

5. Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, historian general, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who died January 15, 1919, a beautiful tribute to whom appeared in March issue of the magazine, and in whose memory resolutions were passed at the national board in February.

6. Mrs. Elizabeth Letson Bryan, State regent for Hawaii, who died February 28, 1919; tribute will follow in next issue of book.

"Come ye blessed of my Father inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

To close this report may I add this quotation of the poet:

Rouse to some high and holy work of love
And thou an angel's happiness shall know;
Shall bless the earth when in the world above
The good begun by thee shall onward flow.
In many a branching stream and wider grow
The seed that in the few and fleeting hours
Thy hands unsparing and unwearied sow
Shall deck thy grave with amaranthine flowers
And yield thee fruit in heaven's immortal bowers.

With the Minute Men of Lexington, the men of Chateau Thierry will live in the memory of the world forever; so may our work continue to be animated by the same spirit and thus prove to be of equal value to America.

I would offer the following resolution in memory of our late lamented Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, late historian general:

Whereas, in the providence of God, a loved and cherished member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the historian general, Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, has been called to larger service in the life beyond since last we met in continental congress:

Therefore be it resolved, That we mourn her loss, and greatly miss her presence to-day; and while the unusual character of her service to the society is difficult to replace, we rejoice in the belief that her entrance into life eternal was an abundant one, and that she merited in an especial way the welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." She was a royal daughter of the kingdom, and so, a loyal patriot of her country.

Be it also resolved, That we, the Daughters of the American Revolution in twenty-eighth congress assembled, under the inspiration of her life and work, pledge ourselves to renewed loyalty to our society, our country, and our God.

Be it also resolved, That our loving sympathy be hereby expressed to the family of Mrs. Clarke in this, the hour of our mutual bereavement, stating our faith that "we sorrow not even as others which have no hope."

Respectfully submitted.

ELISABETH F. PIERCE, *Chaplain General.*

Report of the recording secretary general.

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

In presenting my second report to the congress I take pleasure in stating that it has been the earnest endeavor and constant aim of my office to record and transmit through the proper channels the rulings and wishes of the society as ordered by the continental congress and the national board of management.

Immediately following the twenty-seventh congress copies of the various resolutions adopted by that body having to do with legislation in the United States were sent to both Houses of Congress, and all congressional rulings were sent to the various offices, chapters, and members affected by them.

Carrying out the wish of congress, a letter and copy of the resolution on the subject were sent to Mr. Hugh Morrison expressing the appreciation of the Daughters to the women of Islay for their loving sympathy manifested in the making of the United States flag for our soldiers who lost their lives when the *Tuscania* was torpedoed and sunk off the Scottish coast at that place. Mr. Morrison's reply and several pictures of the funeral cortège were received and turned over to the custodian of flags to be filed with her correspondence on the same subject.

Notices of the regular and special meetings of the board have been sent to all members at least two weeks in advance of each meeting. The meetings have been reported, minutes prepared for the magazine, and proof read, and all rulings of the board sent to the various offices and to members affected thereby.

Notices for meetings of the Memorial Continental Hall committee in October, February, and April were sent, although only two have been held, the one called for October having to be omitted because of the influenza epidemic.

Notification of the meetings of the executive committee have been sent, the meetings reported, and the action decided upon in each case presented to the board for confirmation.

The president general's appointments on all national and congressional committees have been listed, notification of such appointments sent, the letters received in reply filed, and the lists of their committees sent to all chairmen. Notification of admission to membership in the society have been sent to 5,695 members.

The ruling of the president general that all reports presented to congress must be in proper form to be printed and sent to the recording secretary general's desk before the close of the congress greatly lightened the task of preparing for the printer the proceedings of the twenty-seventh congress, the strict observance of this rule making it possible to have the manuscript ready and in the hands of the printer before the 1st of June. It was through no fault of the recording secretary general that the book was not received by the members early in September, the delay being caused by the inability of the publisher to retain his printers because of the second draft and the great demand by the Government for such workers.

For the first time in the history of the society the certificate division reports its work up to date, all certificates having been sent to the members entitled to them up to and including all members admitted in February. Since the last congress 17,862 certificates have been issued, 10,873 of the past administration and 6,989 to members admitted in the past year.

By-laws of chapters and States, when submitted, have been carefully scrutinized to see that they do not conflict with the national constitution and by-laws. While the recording secretary general has nothing to do with the drawing up of these State and chapter by-laws, suggestions have been made to those submitting them when it seemed that such suggestions would be helpful.

The revision of the constitution and by-laws offered to the twenty-seventh congress and recommitted by that body, was again prepared for the printer in this office, the proof read, and the completed copies placed in the office of the corresponding secretary general for mailing to the chapters.

The work of classifying, filing, and cataloguing all the records of the society which should be in the custody of the recording secretary general is progressing satisfactorily, and it is hoped that in future it will be less difficult to locate all information desired on any given subject.

The New York room, which is the office of the recording secretary general, has received several additions to its furnishings this year. A beautiful colonial mirror has been presented by the Philip Schuyler Chapter and is in place over the mantel given by that chapter several years ago. The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter has been most generous. Immediately after the twenty-seventh congress that chapter gave the room a large mahogany bookcase, made especially to match the one already in the room, and within the last month they have ordered a handsome colonial crystal chandelier and four wall bracket lights, the addition of which will make the New York room one of the most beautiful in the building. The recording secretary general desires to express her appreciation to these chapters for their gifts.

While the year just passed has been a very busy one for the recording secretary general, it has also been a very happy one because of the spirit of harmony and intelligent cooperation prevailing in her office.

Respectfully submitted.

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

The Report of the Corresponding Secretary General.

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

It is with pleasure that I report to you the work which has been done in my office since the last congress.

The year just ended has been a most interesting one, though with many perplexing phases, as the correspondence received has embraced many lines of thought and endeavor. We have given to the best of our ability the information which has been requested, referring in some instances, however, to different Government departments and bureaus the matters which were beyond our ken, as questions have come to us not only pertaining to the society and its work, but also to the various activities which the World War has brought forth.

While perhaps the number of application blanks and other supplies sent out from my office during the past 12 months does not equal that of some of the preceding years, I do not think it signifies a lack of interest, but rather it is the result of an appeal which we sent to the chapter officers some months ago when we asked them to be as sparing in their use of the blanks as possible, giving only where there was a likelihood of securing members, or where they were reasonably sure additional lines would be traced. This appeal was occasioned by the great expense these application blanks are to the society, with the increased cost of paper and printing.

As will be noticed in the registrar general's report, the number of application papers examined and approved is as large, if not larger, than in former years. In some instances the blanks given out several years ago, before the dates were required, are now being returned made out with the dates filled in.

The following supplies have been issued: Application blanks, 40,129; leaflets, "How to Become a Member," 3,477; leaflets, "General Information," 3,517; transfer cards, 2,443; constitutions, 1,216; 3,871 letters have been received and recorded, while 3,338 letters have been written.

During the summer months the national committee lists were mailed to the members of the national board, chapter regents, committee chairmen, vice chairmen, and division directors, making some 1,800 copies in all. Copies of the proposed revision were also sent from my office in February to the members of the board and the chapter regents.

Adopting the suggestion of the Government that the use of paper and printer's ink be reduced to a minimum, the society did not issue an edition of the constitution following the twenty-seventh congress. The old edition containing the amendments adopted in recent years is about exhausted, and it has therefore been impossible to comply with all of the requests which have come to us for additional copies of the constitution, only one copy being sent instead of the former liberal supply.

As usual, the clerical work of the finance committee has been done by a clerk in my office.

I can not close my report without expressing my appreciation of the efficiency and the untiring efforts of my clerks, one of whom has recently been assigned to the office of the curator general, though still giving a portion of her time to the work of my office.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of the Organizing Secretary General.

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

Your organizing secretary general reports for the past year the following work:

Organizing regents confirmed, 41; organizing regencies expired, 36; organizing regents reappointed, 12; organizing regents resigned, 1; chapters authorized, 6; chapters disbanded, 11; chapters organized, 42; total number of chapters to date, 1,662.

Commissions issued to national officers, 8; vice presidents general, 7; State and State vice regents, 38; reelection cards to State and State vice regents and national officers, 57; charters issued, 35.

Permits issued for regents and ex-regents' bars, 161; permits issued national officers, State and State vice regents for bars, 16.

Lists of chapter regents issued without charge to national officers and chairmen of national committees, 14; lists issued with permission of State regent for which charge was made, 8; letters received, 1,093; letters written, 1,172; letters written for election of chapter officers, 850; notice of election of chapter officers received, 1,420; guides to chapter regents sent out, 125; circular letters issued, 1,000.

Catalogue reports.—New members' cards filed, 6,925; records made on members' cards of changes of address or chapter, 5,103; deaths, 1,416; dropped for nonpayment of dues, 992; marriages, 1,165; reinstatements, 164; resignations, 809; vacant numbers, 1; errors (as reported by chapters, to be accounted for), 9; total number of cards filed, 16,506; admitted membership, including all members who have ever been admitted, 146,290; actual membership, 106,103; numerical increase, including reinstatements, 7,089; actual increase, excluding dead, dropped, and resigned, 3,871.

In comparing the work of the past year with that of the year before, we find only a small percentage of falling off of activities, and that may be accounted for from the fact that Daughters wishing to do active service have joined organized chapters—organized for immediate work—rather than form new chapters not prepared for prompt, efficient service.

We are enjoying another beautiful gift in the shape of a mahogany desk from the State of Illinois; also the artistic silk curtains for our marriage files, for which we wish to express our deep appreciation.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Report of the Registrar General.

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:.

The great World War has passed into history, and, despite all predictions to the contrary, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has neither gone backward nor remained stationary in the interest of the women of our country. War activities may have absorbed much of the energy of women not already members of the organization, but the desire to be permanently identified with the greatest patriotic society of America is still prevalent among them. From Oregon, Idaho, Oklahoma, Colorado, Montana, and

the Dakotas come indications of a special awakening of interest, and letters from the regents of these respective States report a greatly increased number of chapters and applications for membership in process of completion. All other States show a continuous increase of membership, but New York remains the banner State for total membership and increase in membership during the year. Mothers, sisters, cousins, aunts, grandmothers, and grandchildren of members continue to be enrolled; and we now note as a special feature that we are beginning to admit the great-granddaughters of the early members of our society; 6,925 applications for membership have been approved during the past year, and 1,717 supplemental papers have been verified in addition, making a total of 8,642 papers verified; 1,710 of these added new Revolutionary service records to our files.

The new papers being received are much more complete as to necessary data than formerly, thus showing a better cooperation on the part of the chapter registrars with the national office—a fact greatly appreciated by the registrar general and her clerical force, as it means a saving of time, labor, postage, correspondence, and delay in acceptance. This means, also, a corresponding decrease in the number of papers returned from the office unverified, of which there has been during the past year 494 original and 498 supplemental.

In returning papers unverified from the national office, one copy of the papers, together with copies of all correspondence, is placed on file in what is known as "Returns," so that if later any additional data is received that will enable us to complete the papers, the applicant can be immediately notified to return the copy sent back to her in order that her application may be approved. Frequently these papers wait several years before the necessary information can be obtained, yet not a week passes but information is received which enables us to take papers from these files and complete them. The papers being received from children and grandchildren of early members, when the application papers did not require dates for each generation, are also supplying this deficiency, consequently the records of the national society are becoming more and more valuable as to the genealogy and history of our Nation.

Of papers in the office other than returns, awaiting additional information written for, there are 141 originals and 102 supplemental. This is the smallest number of this class of records remaining at the close of any year's work.

There have been issued permits for insignia, 2,957; permits for ancestral bars, 1,033; recognition pins, 3,026.

This congress may be interested to know that the total number of permits issued since the founding of the society has been 58,303 for insignia, 29,674 for ancestral bars, and 26,059 for recognition pins, while our total enrollment of membership to date is 146,290.

The record of correspondence of the office shows 12,248 letters and 7,084 postals written.

During the past year the office has lost by death from its faithful working force, Mrs. Ruth M. G. Pealer, for 14 years the efficient genealogist; two clerks resigned to accept Government positions; and one clerk was transferred to the position of clerk to the magazine and assistant in the business office.

During the "flu" epidemic the office was much hampered by illness among the individual clerks and in their respective families, but owing to the splendid esprit de corps and efficiency of the force the work of the national society has not suffered, and all papers, including supplemental applications, are being taken care of promptly as they are received each month.

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE M. PIERCE, *Registrar General.*

Report of the Treasurer General.

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

Some adopt the slogan, "Watch us grow," and in most instances it is a very good one; but should your treasurer general adopt it she would immediately be called to account by the registrar general for infringing upon her prerogatives; therefore, in the interests of self-preservation, one equally as important to us has been selected—"Watch us pay."

We entered congress a year ago owing $84,806.72; to-day we owe but $58,158.93, a reduction during the past year of $26,647.79.

The first mortgage, covering lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and 11, amounting to $2,000, has been paid and released; $2,000 of the second mortgage covering these same lots has been paid; the mortgage of $10,000 covering lots 23 to 28 has been paid in full, and the release of same will soon be a matter of record.

The amount borrowed from the Philippine scholarship fund ($1,130) has been paid, as has also the amount borrowed from the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean fund ($1,517.79).

The balance of our heritage of the magazine indebtedness of $10,000 has been paid; and, while it was a great waste of money, I trust the lesson will not be lost upon the Daughters, and the next time they feel inclined to throw away $90,000 they will stop and consider. Our indebtedness at the present time consists of one demand note of $38,000, being the balance of the purchase price of the lots directly back of our building, and being rented to the Government for such a period as it may see fit to occupy it, and three notes amounting to $20,158.93, secured by mortgages on lots 4, 5, 6, 7, and 11. It has not been easy to make this reduction and not hamper the work of the society, but it has been done; and in the printed report you will find much to be proud of.

We have $61,300 invested in Liberty bonds, all bearing 4¼ per cent, and we have, as you will see by examining the report, quite an amount on hand for the next issue. The entire contribution to this fund, State by State, will be found in the back of the report, and I trust each State delegation will carefully scan the amount given by its State, and if the full quota has not been met make a determined effort at this time to do so.

The entire contribution to the Tilloloy fund is also given in the same way, and with a small effort on your part the full amount for this can be raised.

The amount contributed during the past year only for support of French orphans is tabulated, State by State, and each State has reason to be proud of its efforts. During the coming year it is to be hoped the interest in this wonderful work will not abate.

The subscriptions to the magazine show a material increase over last year, but it still deserves more whole-hearted support. If you could read the letters of commendation coming to us from prominent educators and others whose opinions are worth while concerning the value of the magazine from an educational and historical standpoint many of you would feel ashamed of yourselves for the unconcerned attitude you adopt regarding subscribing for what you should consider *your* magazine.

You will no doubt notice a large increase in expenses in the certificate division of the office of recording secretary general. In considering this fact it should be taken into consideration that this covers not only the handling of all certificates issued during the past year but 11,436 left over from the previous administration, and which the last congress authorized the signing and

distribution of, with the increase in postage, price of seals, mailing tubes, etc. This has increased the expense of this division at least $2,000.

The matter of the amount due the originator of the Block certificate plan—one long discussed—was, after a full investigation of the same, settled for $1,500; and after inspecting the amounts expended in the work by Mrs. Block it is no more than an act of justice that this congress extend a vote of thanks to Mrs. Block for this generous settlement.

At the risk of being accused of "talking shop," I wish to call the attention of chapter treasurers to a receipt book published by our official stationers, Caldwell & Co., and would suggest that they investigate the merits of it. In my estimation it would save much confusion regarding dues if the use of the same was more generally adopted. A sample will be on exhibition at the time of the conference between the chapter and State treasurers and treasurer general. I also suggest that chapter treasurers more generally adopt the idea of keeping a set of books for a record of financial transactions of the chapter, with members and the national society. Your head is not the proper place for such records.

It is quite necessary that the board proceedings reach all national officers. State, and chapter regents, as well as the various committee members. Even though they attend the meetings, it is essential that this information be accessible at all times. To publish this and distribute it after each board meeting would entail an expense to the society of at least $5,000.

All this is published in the Magazine, and it seems hardly fair that the society should reap the benefit of this and not credit the medium through which this information is disseminated, with the amount it would cost if handled otherwise. If the space used for this purpose in the Magazine was available for advertisements, the Magazine could make a much better showing. I therefore recommend that $5,000 be appropriated from the current fund and placed to the credit of the Magazine as recompense for publishing and distributing the board proceedings.

After a full investigation of the source from which the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean fund was derived, it has been found that the major part of this fund consists of contributions made for the use of our building, with the accumulated interest on same. Of necessity it is not possible to use the money for the purpose for which the fund was created. I therefore recommend that the amount in this fund be transferred to the permanent fund, where it properly belongs.

A debt is a debt, but it is not quite so appalling if it is not connected with a mortgage. In days gone by this organization could not borrow money upon its note without security, but we have outgrown that and have reached the stage where we are rated as a "safe risk" and can borrow on the note of the society. We have but one remaining mortgage and in order that we may have all our holdings clear from mortgages I recommend that this congress authorize the procuring of a loan for such an amount as will cancel the indebtedness in the form it now is.

This money can be secured at the same rate as our other indebtedness and payable upon demand, enabling us to make payments as we see fit. With proper economy we can, at the longest, in three years, be entirely out of debt and in shape to make plans for an office building properly equipped for convenience and efficiency in carrying on our work.

For the convenience and information of congress, a tabulated list of the voting strength of congress under present rules and under the proposed revision has been placed at the close of the printed report. These figures are based upon the supposition that every member in every chapter is in good standing; unfortunately that is not the case. This information is given you in order that you

may vote understandingly upon the representation question when it is presented to you. If any further information is desired it will be given upon request.

In closing I wish to express my appreciation of the many courtesies extended me by my fellow officers, and I also desire to express publicly my thanks to my efficient office force. I should be lost without "my girls," and my one wish is that you will appreciate their conscientious efforts to please everybody all the time. That is not an easy thing to do, but they strive to do it.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

Report of the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

As chairman of the finance committee I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1919.

Contributions have been received by the treasurer general for relief and educational work comprising war relief, $95,772.54; patriotic education, $5,050.07; Red Cross, $1,017.56.

During the year vouchers have been approved to the amount of $219,352.12, which amount included the disbursing of the above-named contributions.

The following are some of the larger amounts that have been expended: Clerical service, $36,294.64; magazine, $29,312.73; employees of hall, $7,913.85; postage, $6,784.22; support of Real Daughters, $2,816; expenses of twenty-seventh congress, $2,969.77; proceedings of twenty-seventh congress, $2,240.87; lineage, $2,444.85; handbook, $1,055.70.

For a detailed statement I must refer you to the treasurer general's report.

While some of the figures here given seem larger than in former years, the price of everything has increased because of war conditions, and as every woman here knows from her own individual experience, both labor and material cost nearly twice as much as they did two years ago.

Before closing my report I wish to thank Miss Bertha M. Wolfe, who, during the three months of my absence from the city last summer, performed the duties of chairman of the finance committee.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER, *Chairman.*

Report of the Chairman of the Auditing Committee.

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

Your auditing committee begs leave to report:

1. That it continued the contract with the American Audit Co. to make monthly audits of the accounts of the treasurer general.

2. That it has held regular monthly meetings, at which it has received, examined, and compared the monthly reports of the treasurer general, and the monthly reports of the American Audit Co. thereon, which latter reports were based upon a monthly examination of the books, bank accounts, and vouchers of the treasurer general's office, and have found the same to be correct and in accord.

3. From these reports and examinations we believe that the books and accounts of the treasurer general are well and properly kept, and that the financial condition of the national society is strong and prosperous.

Respectfully submitted.

BERTHA H. TALBOTT, *Chairman.*

Report of the director general in charge of the report to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath.

[See Twenty-first Report.]

Report of the Librarian General.

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

It is safe to say that never before has the interest in our library been greater.

We are realizing, more and more, that the books we need are becoming scarce. Many of them are hidden away in the attics and trunks of our older homes, and we need your help in saving these records of the past for generations that are to come.

In Memorial Continental Hall we have a storehouse for everything in the way of history and genealogy, and it is the duty of every chapter and every Daughter to see that this storehouse (our library) is made an asset to the society.

You elected me your librarian general, and then what did most of you do? You went home and forgot me; forgot that this office carries with it an immense amount of work and responsibility; forgot that we owe it to our ancestors to make this the best historical and genealogical library in the country; forgot that the ambition of your librarian general is to see a D. A. R. librarian in every State.

There are 51 State organizations. If your librarian general of the future could work through 51 State librarians, can you not imagine the results that would follow?

I hope every Daughter will pay a visit to the library during congress week. When you enter do not fail to notice the portrait of our beloved founder, Mrs. Lockwood, which hangs over the desk of the librarian general. Mrs. Lockwood really presides over the library, and will ever be an inspiration and an incentive to work to those who are elected to sit beneath her watchful eyes.

Twenty-one States have complied with my request and elected librarians, as follows: Michigan, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Montana, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maryland, Maine, Iowa, Louisiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Virginia, Missouri, Colorado, and South Carolina.

Several State regents have assured me that at their next conferences State librarians will be elected.

Several States have book committees and are doing splendid work, showing that they are interested. Then why not do our State work through State librarians as well as through State historians?

Let us hope that if we have a list to read next year it will only be of those States still without librarians

The question is so often asked, "What are the duties of a State librarian?"

First. She must be enthusiastic in her work, and the best way to get enthusiasm is to visit the library, see what a wonderful collection of books we have, and realize how many more we need to keep pace with our growing society.

Second. She must get in touch with the chapters of her State and communicate her enthusiasm to them. Many books are presented by chapters or members, or even by authors themselves, many of whom are pleased to know that their books are on our shelves. But there are times when begging or bribing will not be effective, and then, if you have not a State library fund, you can appeal for help to the librarian general.

Third. Beginning right after this congress, keep a list of books sent by your State and report the number to the librarian general, that she may include it in

her report to congress, and have it appear in the printed proceedings It would be impossible in the short time allowed for this report to mention the titles of books sent in. These always appear in the magazine after our national board meetings.

Fourth. The State librarian must report any change in office to the library, to facilitate correspondence; and

Fifth. After we have 51 State librarians, I hope the interest will be so great that chapter librarians will naturally follow.

Then my dream of seeing a great chain of workers for the library will be realized.

I wonder how many Daughters will come to the library during congress week to look up an ancestor or to straighten out a tangled line.

Our books are consulted every day in the year, not only by Daughters, but by our officers, genealogists. and men. The soldiers have shown a great interest in their ancestors during the past two years, and come often to the library for information. All this is an argument for a larger and more efficient library.

Not long ago a Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, came to Memorial Continental Hall, looking for something he could do in memory of his mother, Mrs. John C. Brown, honorary regent of the Campbell Chapter, of Nashville, Tenn. Nothing seemed to appeal to him until he reached the library. They tell me his face lighted up with joy. He had found work to do for his mother. He has been given a whole shelf, and he intends to fill it with Tennessee books, and just outside of that shelf you will see a small tablet marking it as his gift to the memory of his mother.

Mrs. Gross, of Middlefield, Mass., and Mrs. Bingham, of Hartford, Conn., are doing a unique and valuable work for the library. They are indexing the genealogical columns of the Boston Transcript and Hartford Times, thus preserving genealogical records that might otherwise be lost.

Mrs. Samuel Ammon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and her sister, Miss Darlington, have again remembered the library, this time presenting 166 books in memory of their mother, Mrs. Mary Darlington.

When Mrs. Clark, the historian general, passed away. the library lost an admirer and a generous contributor. Although her chair is vacant to-day she will always be held in loving remembrance by her fellow members.

The congress of 1918 granted an appropriation of $200 for the purchase of books not obtainable by gift or exchange. I recommend that the appropriation be continued this year.

You are acquainted with my librarian, Miss Griggs, and know that we could not do without her. The librarians general are elected every three years, but Miss Griggs, like the brook, goes on forever.

In April, 1917, we had 8,000 books; in April, 1918, we had 8,500, a gain of 500. This year we have added 654, making a total of 9,154 books on our shelves to-day. With your help we are going to report a still larger gain in 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. James M.) Eva Gross Fowler,
Librarian General.

Report of the Curator General.

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

The curator general's report will have its usual brevity, and I trust will be to the point.

I have the honor and pleasure to report the progress of the museum during the past year, and I am happy to state that the museum is realizing the closing of the war, and the gradual cessation of war activities has produced an accelerated activity in our own work.

The gifts donated are improving in character as the requirements of a woman's museum, in a woman's organization, would naturally call for articles of the home or the personal possessions of women, and with the museum directly under your observation the needs and desires are easily seen.

Through a very favorable opportunity a set of mantel ornaments were purchased from the museum fund. These girandoles once belonged to an old distinguished family of this city, so they have found a fitting resting place in this beautiful hall.

It gives me pleasure to report that the State of Virginia has presented a wall case in honor of its retiring State regent, Miss Alethea Serpell.

The beautiful chairs, which are so enhancing the furnishing of the museum, are most essential, and I earnestly hope you may seriously consider them and donate them, that the furnishing of the room may soon be complete. During the past year the State of Michigan presented a chair in honor of Mrs. Lucius E. Holland; two armchairs have been presented by chapters in the District of Columbia, one from the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter in honor of its regent, Miss Mary Elizabeth Ford, and the Dolly Madison Chapter in honor of its member, the curator general; and one from Mrs. Charles E. Longley, the vice president general of Rhode Island. These chairs may be presented as memorial gifts. Ten chairs and one wall case are needed to complete the adornment of the museum.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of my very capable assistant, Miss Mary E. L. Hall. She has an extensive knowledge of the value of Revolutionary relics, as well as the intricacies of museum work, and she discharges her duties to entire satisfaction.

The number of accessions, 114. Glass, 15; luster, 4; pewter and tin, 5; silver, 27; fans, 2; china, 18; jewelry, 11; Continental money, 3; manuscripts, 2; and miscellaneous, 36.

I want to add to my report that the State of Wyoming will present to the hall a handsome silk flag to take the place of the bunting flag which has been in the collection since 1915. This silk flag is the gift of the four chapters of the State.

The bunting flag will be returned to Wyoming, where it will be used for educational and patriotic purposes. This report carries two recommendations—for the appropriation of $50 for the purchase of Revolutionary relics and that the $50 be continued for repairs of manuscripts.

Respectfully submitted.

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW, *Curator General.*

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

I have the honor to report to you the proceedings of the national committee on Revolutionary relics. In my report of last year I prophesied that the results of this committee would be greater this year, and am happy to relate that of the 47 States being represented by one State chairman, 30 of these women have responded to the honor of the appointment, in letters to the national chairman, and in a more substantial research for Revolutionary relics.

It is quite true that such articles are more prevalent in the East, yet the West could express itself in responding to correspondence, and at least let the national chairman know she is living.

Of the 30 certified members of the committee, 16 have sent gifts as follows:
District of Columbia, Miss Dorinda Rogers, chairman, 17.
Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank H. Warren, chairman, 12.
Maine, Miss Jessica J. Haskell, chairman, 25.
Ohio, Miss Lynn Chapman, 3.
Virginia, Mrs. W. W. Richardson, chairman, 6.
Nebraska, 20 articles through Mrs. J. J. Stubbs.
New York, Mrs. L. B. Prince, chairman, 4.
New Jersey, Mrs. Wm. C. Mulford, chairman, 3.
Illinois, Mrs. Fred Ball, chairman, 5.
Texas, Mrs. Hebor Stone, chairman, 1.
Connecticut, Mrs. R. F. Cheney, chairman, 9.
Indiana, Mrs. John L. Dinwiddie, chairman, 2.
Vermont, Mrs. John Stewart, chairman, 1.
Florida, Miss Sallie Yewell, chairman.
Delaware, Mrs. E. P. Moody, chairman, 1.
Alabama, Mrs. C. M. Tardy, chairman, 5.

I extend to these active members of my committee my sincere thanks and appreciation of their efforts. Where gifts were not available, letters were sent me, expressing pleasure in their appointment, which I can assure you is most encouraging to the chairman.

Respectfully submitted.

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW, *Curator General.*

Report of the Historian General (Mrs. George Kuhn Clarke, who died January 15, 1919).

[Prepared by Miss Eleanor Clarke and read by Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath.]

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

There has been an enthusiastic and very general response to Mrs. Clarke's circular giving suggestions for the work of the committee on historical research and preservation of records. To the true historian research is a tranquil relaxation from the stress of the present day. Thus it is that in spite of the pressing requirements of the war, time has been found to accomplish much in the field of original research. Furthermore, in our service to the heroes of this world conflict it was not fitting that we should utterly ignore our debt of gratitude to the brave men of that other war of freedom in 1776.

Mrs. Clarke called especial attention to the locating and marking of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. This has been extremely well done in many States.

In Connecticut energetic and systematic work is being accomplished throughout the State. The position of numerous graves has been determined and the list sent to the Smithsonian Institution. At the West Thompson Burying Ground, West Thompson, Conn., a bowlder has been dedicated to 40 Revolutionary soldiers buried there. The records of the early history of this place have been the subject of research.

In Vermont a complete record of all Revolutionary graves have been made and filed in the State historian's archives. Government stones have been placed on unmarked graves, as well as D. A. R. and S. A. R. markers. A Vermont chapter has erected a granite bowlder with a tablet near the resting place of about 40 pioneer soldiers.

Maryland D. A. R. have compiled most elaborate lists of the Revolutionary soldiers, including 38 officers, who lie in Westminster and Old St. Paul's churchyards in Baltimore, with records of their service. This has also been done in reference to the graves of 12 other officers and 62 privates of the Revolution situated in other parts of the city and State.

Eleven Revolutionary graves have been located in Maine, of which nine have been furnished with markers by the S. A. R. A handsome bronze marker has been put on the resting place of Col. Nathaniel Dunmer.

More than 16 graves of heroes of the Revolution have been marked in North Carolina.

A Massachusetts chapter has marked seven Revolutionary graves in one of the ancient rural cemeteries, and the location of other Revolutionary graves in Massachusetts has been established.

The graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been found and marked in Rhode Island, North Carolina, and West Viriginia.

Most valuable work in collecting the names of Revolutionary men is represented in the list of soldiers of Mount Sterling County, Ohio.

Maine reports complete records of a hundred Revolutionary soldiers. Maine D. A. R. have also finished a colossal task in preparing a list more than 11 yards long of over 1,000 Revolutionary names.

But there are historical records to be preserved besides those of Revolutionary heroes. It is only in the East that many Revolutionary graves are to be found. Veterans of the Revolution migrated to the Middle West and settled there, but their graves are scattered.

Chapters in Idaho are making collections of old wills and legal documents—a most valuable work historically.

In Ohio a copy has been made of a land grant signed by Thomas Jefferson.

From Missouri come copies of the original bills of sale of Negro slaves, taken from the records of Lincoln County, Ky.

In Connecticut records are being made from the tombstones of Old Woodbury.

A Massachusetts chapter is doing commendable work in copying the inscriptions in the cemetery of Old Rochester.

Vermont D. A. R. have brought to light an original charter of George III authorizing John Olcott, of Charlestown, N. H., to keep a ferry and to use a ferryboat on the Connecticut River for 2 miles this side of the Cheshire Bridge. By this ferry Gen. Stark and 1,200 men crossed the river August 13, 1777, to the Battle of Bennington.

A New York chapter is at work on the preservation of ancient records and the collection of pictures of old historic houses in their part of the State.

Maine D. A. R. are busy with research regarding the early history of their churches—always a profitable field of study in old New England. A chapter has copied the records of the Congregational Church of Norway.

Those of the other churches of that town no longer exist. An interesting item unearthed in the case of the earliest church in Gardiner, Me., which, unusual for a New England community, was Episcopalian, is that it is governed according to the English custom of presentation, so that the founder and his heirs forever have the right to choose the pastor.

In the State of Washington a member of the D. A. R. has loaned to the State Historical Society the documents signed by the President giving the Quinault Indians their reservation, a grant which was afterwards repealed.

Lists of early settlers in Maryland between 1634 and 1710 have been compiled and placed with the Maryland Historical Society by a D. A. R. chapter.

Vermont has prepared lists of the passengers of the *Mayflower* and also of the members of the Boston Tea Party.

Ancient diaries furnish an extensive field for historical investigation, which has been availed of by a Massachusetts D. A. R. The largest single piece of work is a manuscript of 80 pages from a Massachusetts member covering a considerable portion of the records of the town of Sherborn, some of the originals of which no longer exist.

An exceptional and important educational task has been undertaken by the regent of a chapter in one of the old Massachusetts coast towns. She is giving a course of 12 lectures at the local high school. The program includes two lectures on "The Early Settlement in 1628, and the Development to 1650"; three on the part played by the town in King Phillip's War; two on "The French War and the Expulsion of the Arcadians"; two on the Revolutionary history of the town; one of the War of 1812; and two on the era of prosperity enjoyed by the community during the flourishing days of wooden shipbuilding. "The Expulsion of the Arcadians" proves to be local history as well as that of a more distant colony, insomuch as troops from this village under Gen. John Winslow took part in the expedition and as many of the exiles were billeted on towns of this county. The patriotic value of such a course delivered before the mixed nationality of our public schools can not be overestimated.

The late chairman (Mrs. Clarke) in her circular laid particular stress on the society's collection of historical essays. She urged the preparation of biographies of the heroes and heroines for whom chapters are named and of the ancestors of D. A. R. members. Indian traditions, pioneer history, the first settlement of counties, colonial customs, handicraft, and arts were also suggested topics. Papers have been received or reported on every conceivable phase of national history. Following the recommendations of the late chairman, Ohio has sent a splendid collection of ancestral sketches. Another has been received from a Kentucky chapter. A fine history of Cabarrus County comes from North Carolina. Oregon has sent valuable contributions to the society's collection, on such subjects as "Colonial Painting," "Oregon Indians and Their Legends," "A Brief History of Barlow Road," and "The First Courthouse in Polk County." Long lists of new papers have been given by Missouri and by Maryland. Oklahoma sends a most interesting paper on the history of Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation during the days of the Indian Territory. New Hampshire reports a paper on "Old Rumford." West Virginia sends an important account of the fort of Neals Station, where a bowlder has been placed, and other papers. From Wisconsin is reported a list of papers of attractive historical titles. A long biography of a Revolutionary soldier has been received from Texas. The District of Columbia has prepared sketches of Revolutionary soldiers buried within the District and of noted historical personages. Several of these are unusually long and very fine. Other splendid additions have been reported from Connecticut, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Mississippi, Illinois, New York, Maine, Washington, Michigan, and California.

Mrs. Clarke's own State, Massachusetts, has responded most enthusiastically to her call with an exceptional list of 50 sketches. Many of these are ancestral. A chapter in western Massachusetts has compiled an "Ancestry Book," bound in regular form, in which is given the history and service of the Revolutionary ancestors of all the members. Other sketches in the State collection have for their subjects prominent men and women of Revolutionary times. A paper entitled "Jewelry" promises to be an interesting thesis artistically.

"Stage Coach Days" has a quaint and romantic flavor. Other notable papers deal with the history of an old church, early country schools, and ancient buildings. A number of important family histories are included.

An interesting pamphlet from New Jersey is written in French, and gives a full account of an event of great historic consequence. The Washington Camp Ground Association of Boundbrook, N. J., that historic town where Washington had his camp, where he first flew the new flag of Stars and Stripes, and where his first meeting with Lafayette took place, has sent to France a facsimile of our original flag. With great ceremony it was on July 14, 1918, placed in the Hotel de Ville, in Puy, in the French Province where the great Marquis Lafayette first saw the light of day.

Of much interest to Mrs. Clarke was the large historical library of Memorial Continental Hall, ably presided over by Mrs. Fowler, librarian general. Since the historian general's department is necessarily somewhat dependent upon the society's library, Mrs. Clarke frequently urged the donation of books by the chapters. Thirty-four books have been contributed to Mrs. Fowler's department through the office of the State historian of Massachusetts. These include town histories, town records, and other historical works of reference.

Certainly there has been a tremendous response to the suggestions of the late historian general and chairman, and she would be pleased beyond measure at the amount accomplished if she could but hear the sum total. Surely she would not feel that her patient work had been in vain.

A large amount of valuable and important historical work, directed by the historian general in fields which come within the scope of the report of the committee on historical research and preservation of records, has been accomplished by different States throughout the country.

Through the enthusiastic and efficient work of the clerks in the historian general's office it has been possible to issue four volumes of the Lineage Book since the last congress—volumes 46, 47, 48, and 49. Volume 50 is ready for the press, and volume 51 is in process of preparation.

A picture of Mrs. Clarke forms the frontispiece to volume 48, and the short preface contained in volume 47 is one of the last writings of Mrs. Clarke.

The evening session was opened with an invocation by Bishop John W. Hamilton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. William Tyler Page, author of the "American's Creed," recited the creed while the audience stood. Mr. Lang led the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The president general, Mrs. Guernsey, presented Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the National Council of Women, who addressed the congress on "Woman's relation to the League of Nations." She was followed by Mr. Heartsill, who rendered three vocal numbers, after which Mrs. George Barnett spoke on her impressions of the war zone.

Mr. Arthur Whitcomb, member of the United States Marine Band, next gave a cornet solo, "When the Boys Come Home." This was followed by an introduction from the president general of Mrs. Percy Pennybacker, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who addressed the audience on the subject, "To Have and to Hold."

Madame Slavko Y. Grouitch, wife of the Serbian minister to the United States, spoke on the "Effect of the American Revolution on the History of the Serbian Nation."

"America" was sung by the audience, led by Mr. Lang, after which the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Hamilton.

Tuesday morning began the regular business of the organization's congress with national committee reports. Report of the chairman of the banquet hall committee, Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett, follows:

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL, MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS:

Whenever our society has used in full measure the democratic idea of co-operation, it has gone forward by leaps and bounds. The main reason why this D. A. R. organization has attracted the attention of the whole world during this war was because it has presented under your able leadership, Madam President General, a solid phalanx of vital women doing vital things in a vital way. What the D. A. R. Society is doing is—moving! What it is trying to catch and interpret is the best spirit of the times. For the accomplishment of the manifold purposes of our society we drew our plans, specified our equipment, and came into as beautiful a building as any city in the world possesses. We claim confidently for our memorial, "None but itself can be its parallel." It is generally conceded that one of the most beautiful rooms in our building is the memorial of all the chapters—the so-called banquet hall. Owing to different causes, the day for its occupancy as originally planned has been often deferred. The banquet hall has stood deserted, like a beautiful empty shell waiting for its soul. Magnificent and orderly, but order without movement is icy cold. The room has contributed its full quota of meaning and beauty to the home atmosphere and given a suggestion of domesticity to these marble walls; for this building was to be the domain of women, and a true home always has the human qualities of its inhabitants, and women are born hostesses.

The banquet hall committee has a plan for social service connected with the use of the room. It is a democratic plan; not one-half conscription and one-half volunteer, but all draft. The plan is to capitalize the personality of every member of this society and set it to work—first, to dedicate anew the banquet hall as the family reunion room to its function as the heart of the home; second, to dedicate the room to its opportunity to be the dispenser of hospitality; third, to dedicate it to its rightful place—our need of a homelike gathering place.

People like to see one another, renew old acquaintances, make new friends, talk over the past, plan for the future. Does the banquet hall take up valuable space now that our congested offices cry for expansion? Yes; we know space is expensive when it is not being used profitably, but do you know of any business more profitable in life than the business of knowing one another? Can't we raise a family reunion room to the level of our own friendly library, which says with a welcome, "Come in; take a book; be at ease, but don't talk." Can't the library and living room vie with each other in hospitality, and the living room say, "Here is open house for all daughters; a cup of tea and a cozy chat." In our library we may burrow for our roots in a common past, but in the living room it will be opportunity to make acquaintance with the living products—the flowers and fruitage of those roots—as exemplified in American womanhood. Both processes are necessary to our completing the understanding of life.

The awakened social consciousness has made itself felt here in our midst, and the banquet hall committee in response to its impulse is opening a new way

for this consciousness to find expression. War has taken off the crust of formality that inclosed each of us as individuals, and has made plain our common human elements. We must each get rid of our little individual top crust and learn to recognize and value the rich surprises hidden under all the other little top crusts.

The banquet hall committee wants to try the effect of breaking bread together. We think it would make for friendliness and good will. Perhaps after all the greatest inspiration one gets in a D. A. R. congress is from the friendly interchange of ideas about life and work; in the cementing of old friendships and the forming of new ones. We feel at home wherever people think and work, but where in this busy hive of ours, in congress week, shall we go for that real talk with friends?

Corot said that to get the soul of a landscape you must know just where to sit down. In our building it is pretty difficult to find any place to sit down, let alone having a choice. Meanwhile you are on the brink of a mild adventure. You are invited to go on a tour of inspection and stop for tea daily in your own banquet hall, hitherto deserted. Tea and tea drinking are not hospitality alone, but something very significant. Remember they played no small part in the American Revolution.

There has been no attempt to fix up for your home-coming tea. The rooms are as always. There has been no plan making during the war. Not a penny has been appropriated by the society for the use of the committee. Whatever the income may be from the room during the tea hours will go for its upkeep and service. You are to see for yourselves just what your opportunity is. If you see the big field, your domestic tastes and inclinations will perhaps prompt you to supply some one of the various necessities and you will tell your chapters.

Your committee covenanted to start simply and taxed itself and asked a few friends to help serve a simple cup of tea. You are to expect little and do all you can for the committee. To do anything beautifully we must have time to do it in, wisdom to do it with, and an ideal to work for. As a committee we confidently believe that while you may have bought grapes in Malaga, hats in Manila, lace in Malta, cashmere in India, or mandarin coats in China, when you buy your cup of tea in your own tea room you will forget all your other purchases and travels and sigh contentedly, "Now, this is what I call homelike. Why didn't we have it sooner?"

Report of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots.

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL OFFICERS, AND DAUGHTERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

Never before in the history of this splendid organization has it been such a pleasure for your chairman on the preservation of historic spots to submit her report as at the present time. Never before have the Daughters in each State in the Union taken such a keen interest, or given more time to this subject, as in this past year, for never have they had such a wonderfully glorious and beloved spot to preserve—a spot in which every member is deeply interested, that spot being America.

Early last September I commenced receiving communications from nearly all the members of this committee, asking for information as to the plans the committee would adopt for their work for the coming year. But, as the chairman from Georgia writes, "As State chairman it has been difficult to induce our

women to take time from the preserving activities of war work in 1918 to seek to preserve historic spots. I inclose a letter sent to every chapter in the State, with the hope that the coming year will bring better results."

From the chairman of Wisconsin: "As State chairman I regret that I have not an interesting report to give you of what has been done by the committee in the preservation of historic spots. We have been very much handicapped by the war work and have done absolutely nothing in that line, but now all that has changed and we hope to accomplish something during the next year, for we have some interesting plans under way." And so on and on. These voice the sentiments of so many others received.

The chairman of Oregon writes: "Our town is on the 'Old Oregon Trail,' the 'Old Emigrant Road,' over which my parents traveled in 1852, mother on foot and father driving an ox team, on their wedding journey," and signs herself, "Yours for home and country." And is this not just the k eynote—for home and country—to preserve the great land which our ancestors have built up and made the greatest Nation in the world? So, when in October I received a note from our most capable president general requesting all national chairmen to send any circular letters that were sent to the committee chairman, also to the State regents, were not the four issues of the Liberty bonds, the war and thrift savings stamps, the requests from the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National League for Women's Service, and the Salvation Army the very best circulars that could be sent to preserve for all time the spot we hold most dear? And this explains the reason, when the chairman of the western division wrote: "I shall be very glad to receive instructions regarding our work, for the preservation of historic spots is very dear to my heart, but as I failed to receive any response from you I was all at sea as to what was required, and finally concluded that the all-pervading war work had laid ours on the shelf for the time being. I truly regret it, for it is the first time in many years of service in my State Daughters of the American Revolution and in national committees that I have ever failed to have a report when called for." What a splendid sentiment; every word denoting love of country and untiring service. Indeed, the chairman of the western division has not been found wanting in doing her part this past year, nor have the chairmen from California, West Virginia, Washington State, Florida, Kansas, Indiana, North Carolina, Missouri, Massachusetts, etc.—North and South, East and West, from the 48 States, all standing with their hands on the helm, eagerly asking, "Watchman, tell us of the night—what the signs of promise are," and always willing to obey when the call for service comes.

The director from the southern division writes of continued critical illness in the family which prevents her from completing her book on "A Story of the Life of Paul Jones," to be published for children. I can safely say every Daughter present sends Mrs. Mercer her love and sympathy and realizes how many historic spots she will preserve when her story is finished and little children all over the country hear it read. The chairman of the central division writes that "of course, very little work has been done along this line for the past two years, but I am sure the coming year will see much accomplished," and incloses a report from Illinois which shows that two of the chapters raised flagstaffs, two chapters unveiled bowlders, one chapter placed a bronze tablet on the site where Abraham Lincoln made his "Lost speech," 1856; another chapter placed a tombstone, with bronze tablet attached, at the grave of her Real Daughter. Two sketches of Revolutionary soldiers were written by Chicago chapter and two other papers on Illinois history were written and will be printed in book form.

From Ohio: The Cincinnati chapter has erected memorial arches at the entrance to the Old Fulton Cemetery, and several chapters have located the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

From Michigan: Abiel Fellows chapter, Three Rivers, placed a bowlder to mark the trading post and territorial road east of Centerville. This was a branch of the Chicago road which ran through the southern tier of counties to Chicago, and the old territorial road ran through to St. Joseph. Stevens Morrison Mason chapter, Ionia, placed a bronze tablet on Sessions Schoolhouse, the oldest cobblestone schoolhouse now standing in Michigan. Several of the chapters have marked graves and a number of graves have been located, and one grave of a Real Daughter, who was born in Wayne County, N. Y., was marked by her chapter at Grand Rapids.

Many of the States belonging to the northern division have marked and located graves and have cared for several old cemeteries. The White Plains chapter of New York has purchased and occupies as its chapter house an attractive old house which Washington had as his headquarters at the time of the great battle there. But all the reports close by saying the majority of the chapters are actively engaged with war-relief work, and one State chairman: "Trusting you may find the star of service, I am yours most sincerely." Indeed, every Daughter has her own star of service, worn with pride and honor. It is most gratifying to learn so many chapters have marked the graves of Real Daughters, but never before have we had such an opportunity to prove to the world that we are real daughters of those valiant men of '76, and that we are willing to serve and sacrifice as true Daughters of the American Revolution, to maintain and uphold and preserve this beautiful country, our rightful heritage.

MRS. JOHN FRANCIS YAWGER, *Chairman.*

Report of the National Old Trails Committee.

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL, OFFICERS, AND DAUGHTERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL CONGRESS:

Reports this year of the work of the national old trails are not very numerous, but some of those that have been received are very excellent and bespeak the interest in and loyalty to this beautiful and worthy undertaking of preserving to posterity the historic trails and roads of our own beloved country. Many and unforeseen things have arisen in the past two years to cause work on the old trails to be sidetracked for the time being—urgent demand for immediate war-relief work along various lines, and later a country-wide visitation of the influenza epidemic that completely paralyzed the efforts of entire communities for weeks and even months. But for all that, courage was undaunted in many directions, keeping alive the hopes of those to whom this work is distinctly paramount. Too many thanks can not be accorded those who have been so persevering, for it means much to the one to whom it has been intrusted to carry on this work. To fulfill the duties of her office, her energies must not lag a moment to cover this immense territory with due instructions of work to be done, along with words of encouragement to create and preserve interest in what she is so honestly trying to accomplish. Vital to us to-day as the Red Cross work—in fact, all war-relief work was yesterday—is the reabsorption of war labor with peace industries, and one method of solving that problem seems to be universally thought of. It is the building of national roads. All of us have a vivid recollection of last winter's freight blockade and the failure of the railroads to relieve the situation. We must build highways; that has been one of

the lessons of this war. Men from every State in the Union meet in Chicago to-day and to-morrow to strive to formulate a plan for a national roads system.

What are the Daughters of the American Revolution doing? They have pledged their support to a great 6,000-mile road—our National Old Trails Road. Are they keeping that pledge? This road, carved out of the wilderness by our fathers—our road—is not only the most practical road proposed, but has the sacredness that anything made by those who have gone on beyond the touch of our hands must always have for us.

This is our chance to preserve it, to make it our first great national highway. We can do it if we—100,000 earnest, patriotic women—will only stand together. Will you do it?

Respectfully submitted.

MRS GEORGE EDWARD GEORGE,
Second Vice Chairman.

Report of the Committee "To Prevent the Desecration of the Flag," Mrs. John P. Hume, Chairman.

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

The National Committee to Prevent the Descration of the Flag has worked untiringly during the past year, and reports from the division directors and State chairmen prove that many cases of careless desecration have been corrected, attention called to requirements of State flag laws, and thousands of flag codes have been distributed in schools and at public gatherings and patriotic meetings.

Another State flag law has been added to the list. Through the efforts of the State flag committee, aided by the State regent, a law was passed by the legislature of Oklahoma and signed by the governor of that State on March 12, 1919.

That a Federal law for the protection of our flag has not been passed is to be regretted, but we must not relax our efforts to secure this much-needed legislation within the next year.

The frequency of the misuse of our flag in theatrical and other forms of entertainments, or costumes, draperies, and curtains has increased. One State or local flag law may cover the offense and correct it; in an adjoining city or State the laws may not be so explicit, and the offender can not be punished. Just as "a whole is greater than any of its parts" so a Federal law will be more powerful to prevent this evil than any one of the State or city laws on the subject.

During the latter part of the war, at the time of the signing of the armistice, and now when welcoming home the returning soldiers, sailors, and marines, we find that our national emblem, our precious Old Glory, which has, is, and ever will stand for all that is true and best in this great world, is constantly being defiled, desecrated, and misused. How and why? A few instances of the how will suffice: Costumes made entirely of the flag, with the stripes becoming soiled and muddy as its wearer marches enthusiastically along the streets; mutilated flags being used as crowns of hats, bonnets, aprons, handkerchiefs, pillow covers, horse and cattle blankets; incorrect use of the flag in decorations of halls, windows, and on the walls of buildings. Alas, the constant desecration of our flag in cartoons, catalogues, and magazine covers, in posters and bulletins. It is earnestly requested that you examine closely the flag exhibit in this hall; note the well-named "horrible examples," and then resolve to help abolish this evil. Why is desecration of our flag so frequent? One reason is the increased use of our national emblem; another is because of ignorance of laws and the correct use.

The remedy can be found in two ways—education and publicity. Educate the school children to love, respect, and correctly use our flag. Make this branch of education prominent in all Americanization work. Give a nation-wide publicity in magazines, newspapers, and textbooks to the history of our flag, the principles and liberties it upholds and protects, and the correct uses, also citing known cases of its misuse.

The great sacrifices that this Nation has been called upon to make in order that we may keep our colors pure, true, and undefiled, that our liberties may be preserved, should make it an easy task to teach all who love our country to also love our flag, and I appeal to every member of this great society of Daughters of the American Revolution, particularly to every member of this continental congress, to aid in the work of publicity to prevent desecration of our flag. Cooperate with the chapter and State committees, study the laws on the subject, teach it to others, and keep our colors aloft and waving.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. John P.) Julia Cracraft Hume, *Chairman.*

Report of Miss Grace M. Pierce, Chairman of the Genealogical Research Committee.

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

Daughters of the American Revolution who were privileged to hear Madam Mountfort in her lectures on the people and customs of Bible lands will recall her accounts of the importance with which genealogy was regarded by the eastern people. The keeping of these family records was intrusted to a chosen group of women, who passed them from one to another and who were held in great esteem and veneration. You will also recall her great interest in this organization and her gratification that we, too, in America had a specially selected society of women to keep the records of the genealogies of our Nation.

The past year has found many willing workers among the State and chapter registrars, and the importance of having copies of original documents on file among the archives in Continental Hall is more widely extended. From Miss Mary I. Stille, of Philadelphia, has come a very valuable collection of genealogical notes on 81 colonial families of Philadelphia and vicinity. Through the State registrar of Massachusetts there have been received copies of the following list of documents:

Copy of original letter from John Heald, jr., July 6, 1775.

Copy of original letter from John Heald, jr., October 22, 1776.

Sketch of Nathaniel Nichols, jr., activities during the Revolutionary War.

Family record of Maj. Peter Harwood.

Biography of Robert Hale.

Capt. Lieut. Oliver Brown (Revolutionary soldier).

Edward Ruggles, of Pomfret, Conn. (Revolutionary soldier).

Deacon Aaron Hill, of Cambridge (Revolutionary soldier).

Copy of ancient deed of land in the old township of Taunton, Josiah and Samuel Woodward to Stephen Linkon, A. D. 1770, in the eleventh year of His Majesty's reign.

Copy of pew in Congregational Church, Manchester, Mass., December 22, A. D. 1789.

Copy of deed of one-half of pew No. 23, St. Michael's Church, Marblehead, Mass.

From Massachusetts also has come, through its State regent, Mrs. Ellison, the honor roll of the World War of the chapters of Massachusetts. This list is made by the chapters, and the roll gives the name of each man in service, his rank or service, and his relationship to a member of the chapter. The value of these records in years to come is incommensurate, and it is hoped that every State will compile a similar roll of honor. What more fitting place could there be for such records to be preserved of the men who fought for the liberty of the world than side by side with the records of their forefathers who fought and won American independence?

Texas, through the State registrar, Mrs. Walker, has sent several copies of early wills and a list of North Carolina soldiers. Lists of marriages and copies of family records have been received from individual members and chapters.

Miss Todd, State registrar of New Jersey, has brought to us the following list of copies from original documents:

Marriage license given by Philip Carteret, governor of East Jersey, to Vincent Rongnion and Ann Boutcher, June 28, 1668, descendant of John Boutcher, burned at the stake on May 2, 1550, in the sight of Canterbury Cathedral.

Discharge of Lieut. Henry Dikeman, July 7, 1824.

Will of Daniel Stretch, March 19, 1735.

Indian deed, given June 8, 1696, from Jacob Cuddeback.

Petition presented by John Runyon, member of New Jersey Legislature, on October 22, 1791.

Bill presented to New Jersey Legislature on Thursday, May 24, 1792—an act to enable the church wardens to repair their meetinghouse, which was destroyed by the enemy.

Gen. Washington's dinners, carried by Sarah Wheaton, 1777.

Copy of Pennsylvania Packet, Wednesday, February 18, 1778.

Proclamation from Gen. Washington, Valley Forge, January 30, 1778.

Gen. Washington's letter to Gen. St. Clair, June 2, 1779.

Military document signed by Christopher Billopp; signed 1799. Christopher Billopp, the last Billopp to occupy the famous Billopp house on Staten Island.

Order of March —, dated Middle Brook Camp, June 14, 1777; Ebenezer Elmer, scripist, aid to Gen. Washington.

Document signed by George III, relating to forces serving in the East Indies, dated 1790.

Letter written by Elias Boudinot, dated 1792.

Letter written by Elias Boudinot, dated 1779.

Passport signed by Tobias Lear, dated 1801; private secretary to Gen. Washington.

Military pass, signed by Brig. Gen. Alexander McDougall, dated 1776.

Legal document, signed by Attorney General Courtland Skinner, undated. Last royal attorney general of New Jersey.

Military document, signed by Col. Elias Dayton, dated 1780.

Will of Thomas Walling, of Plymouth, November 22, 1675.

Ralph Wallen and his wife, Joyce, Pilgrims, coming to Plymouth in 1623. Thomas Walling and Mary Abbott married January 22, 1651.

(Ancestors of Mrs. Mary Craven Thomas) William Murdock and Mary Hammond.

Old roads in Somerset County, N. J.

Plan to regulate the militia of the Colony, Trenton, N. J., June 3, 1775. (The act passed.) Under this act two regiments were raised in Somerset County, August 16, 1775.

Gresham Craven, 1745, surgeon, Second Regiment, Hunterdon troops, during the Revolution.

Letter from Lieut. Col. Henry Clinton to Lord Greenville, September 10, 1799.

Copy of the will of Peter Barberie, Esq., March 18, 1725.

Copy of the will of John Barberie, December 27, 1727.

Copy of the will of Gertrude Barberie, of the city of Amboy, N. J., November 26, 1775.

Last will and testament of Joshua Allen, dated 1710.

From Miss A. M. C. Riley, of New Hampshire, has come the offer of a quantity of manuscripts of unpublished records accumulated in her 30 years' experience as a genealogist.

The United States Census of 1850 was the first in which the names, ages, etc., of the individual members of families were taken; also the first in which a general census was taken of owners of farms, manufactures, and other industries. At the same time the enumerators were instructed to take a record of all deaths occurring in the families during the preceding years, age of deceased, place of birth by State or country, and places of birth of parents. All of these records are invaluable to one tracing the migrations of families from the eastern States in that wonderful exodus westward from the Allegheny Mountains.

Some time ago the space of the Census Bureau became so restricted that an order was given for the destruction of the so-called mortality lists just referred to and the other compilations which seemed most unimportant. The geographer under whom these records came and who, by the way, is the son of an early member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Gist, felt these records were really too valuable to be destroyed, asked and received permission to make an effort to place them with the respective States. Nearly all of the States were glad to receive them; a few, however, declined to do so, as did also the historical societies of those States. Learning of the decision of these States through a Daughter of the American Revolution, Miss Mary Oursler, of the geographer's office, your chairman immediately paid a visit to the Census Bureau, inspected the rejected records, and realizing their value to this society for genealogical research, so reported to the president general. The president general at once made a request of the Director of the Census that these records, condemned for destruction by the National Government, rejected by the States, should be transferred to the custody of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Within 48 hours word came that the request was granted, and thus have been preserved from destruction and placed in the possession of this national society about 150 volumes and parts of volumes of valuable genealogical data pertaining to all counties of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, Colorado, Arizona, and the District of Columbia. These volumes are the bound original tabulation sheets of the censuses of 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880, of the reports on agriculture, mortality, social statistics, manufacture, and industry. This is really one of the greatest recognitions which has been extended to our society on the part of the National Government.

For years it has been the dream of your national chairman that our society should have in its possession the name and record of service of every soldier and patriot of the American Revolution, so far as they could be ascertained, whether they had descendants among the members of this society or not. About six months ago, with this end in view, she began the compilation of such an index, which has already reached more than 10,000 names, with reference for service.

In closing I wish to call your attention to the copy of the Pennsylvania Packet presented by Mrs. Lippincott, State secretary, through the State regis-

trar of New Jersey. Among the news items is the report of the proceedings of the Continental Congress, then in session; a proclamation by Gen. Washington, dated at Valley Forge, in regard to the establishment of markets for the Army; and a letter from a gentleman from Baltimore giving various gossip of the day, among other items that of conditions in Rhode Island. The report of the proceedings of the Continental Congress contains the oath prescribed by that body to be taken by all officers in the military and civil service. The proclamation issued by Gen. Washington from Valley Forge is as follows:

The good people of the State of Pennsylvania, and particularly those in the vicinity of this Camp, having expressed a desire of furnishing the Army with the produce of the country, were Markets regularly established for that purpose: In order to encourage so laudable a design, I have thought fit to make known that on the second Monday in February, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Market will be opened at the Stone-chimney Picket, in front of the Camp, and the same will be continued on every Monday and Thursday following at that place: That on every Tuesday and Friday the Market will be held on the east side of Schuylkill, near the New Bridge; And on every Wednesday and Saturday, in rear of the Camp, near the Adjutant General's Office. That a Clerk of the Market, an inhabitant of this State, will attend on the respective days and at the places before-mentioned, whose duty it shall be to protect the inhabitants from any kind of abuse or violence that may be offered to their persons or effects, and to see that they receive pay for their articles according to the prices hereafter mentioned, and for others not particularly enumerated in like proportion, viz.:

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Then follows a list of the prices to be paid for the commodities offered for sale.

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The Clerk of the Market is also to take effectual care that there be no fraud in weight or measure, and that whatsoever is offered to sale be of good quality. All persons coming to the Markets aforesaid for the purpose of supplying them, or returning from the same, may depend that their carriages and cattle shall not be impressed or otherwise detained. The inhabitants are to take notice that they will not have liberty to receive from the Soldiery any kind of cloathing or military stores in pay for their provision, or upon any pretence whatsoever.

It is hoped that all persons well affected to their country, both for their own advantage and from a regard to the accommodation of the Army, will manifest their zeal upon this occasion, and chearfully contribute to the success of a plan intended to answer the most valuable purposes.

G. WASHINGTON.

Head Quarters, Valley Forge, January 30, 1778.

Extract of a letter from a Baltimore gentleman, having recently arrived from Charleston, S. C., contains the following information regarding conditions in Rhode Island:

The legislature of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations are actually collecting 48,000 l. money of New England, equal to 60,000 l. Pennsylvania currency, by present taxes. This State is of very narrow extent. It never contained, of whites and blacks, 58,000 inhabitants. The capital, Newport, a town of one thousand dwellings, together with Rhode Island, is in the possession of the enemy. This island lies imbayed in the midst of the State, and affords easy recourse to the shore of the main land encircling it, and several smaller islands for an extent of perhaps 80 miles, if the windings of the land can be considered. To guard this coast against an enemy most advantageously posted, and without covered by their shipping, harrasses the militia with constant fatigue, and yet the country is not secured from the ravages of the enemy. How spirited, then, must be the temper of the people of this state, who can in such circumstances submit to levies of money so large and burdensome: a mode of supporting the credit of paper money, that is solid and certain, whilst at the same time, it manifests their full determination to defend the country as their own.

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE M. PIERCE, *Chairman.*

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, as follows:

MY DEAR MRS. GUERNSEY: I was very much gratified, indeed, in reading what you had to say about Americanization in your opening address. It seems to me that as a national duty the task of a proper and sympathetic assimilation of our foreign-born peoples is second to none before us to-day. A little later on this department expects to have a very definite program of Americanization, in which we hope to have the cooperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We are also asking Congress for funds with which to provide work and farms for returning soldiers, and I trust that your organization will also take an active interest in this.

Cordially, yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary of the Interior.

Mrs. Guernsey said it had been a long cherished hope that the Daughters of the American Revolution "would be able to work as an arm of the Government on this great task."

The report of the committee on real daughters, Mrs. James T. Brayton, chairman, next reported as follows:

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS:

We have enrolled in the membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution 40 real daughters.

Reverently I speak the names of three who have entered into rest since April, 1918:

Mrs. Lydia Wixon, May 4, 1918: Mrs. Belinda M. Thomas, June 5, 1918; Mrs. Nancy H. Reynolds, August 12, 1918.

When we consider the advanced age of these precious members of our society the mortality indeed seems very small.

Wonderful to relate, four real daughters have been admitted into our membership during the past year. Mississippi, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia were the States fortunate enough to add these real daughters to their list of members. June 26, 1918, Mrs. Marish Storts Allen, National No. 140153, and Mrs. Mary A. Thompson, National No. 140768, were admitted into our society, and on October 17, 1918, two more real daughters were able to prove their titles clear to membership. These were Mrs. Mary Martha Dawson, National No. 142095, and Mrs. Julia Purcell Gray, National No. 142157.

Mrs. Julia Purcell Gray is a member of Sarah St. Clair Chapter, District of Columbia, and is 87 years young, and has been presented with the real daughters' spoon of the national society and is receiving a pension.

Mrs. Mary Martha Dawson lives in London, Tenn., but is a member of Old Glory Chapter, Franklin. Miss Gentry, of the chapter, like Christopher Columbus, was a discoverer, and of her efforts in discovering and proving up the papers of Mrs. Dawson their local newspaper says: "Miss Gentry always makes good what she undertakes and defeat is unknown to her." Mrs. Dawson was born in 1842, and is now 77 years of age. The stone house built by her father, James Wylie, in 1828, is still standing, and in this house she was married in 1856. Seven children were born to her and she was herself one of seven children. She was a Methodist until five years ago, when she became a Presbyterian. Of the other two admitted I have been unable to obtain any personal data.

May your national chairman suggest to the State chairmen the desirability of their obtaining all the interesting facts and data about our remaining real daughters before they pass out through the sunset gates and no one is left to

Hannah McIntosh Cady Chapter, D. A. R., placed a marker on the monument of Mrs. Hannah McIntosh Cady, a "Real Daughter," buried at Allegan, Mich.

furnish this information, which it is so easy to secure now and which is also most valuable.

Our eldest Real Daughter, Mrs. Samantha S. Mellis, of New York, celebrated on January 7, 1919, her one hundred and ninth birthday, and the New York chairman reports that "Mrs. Mellis is still able to do much for herself and about the house." The youngest, Mrs. Caroline P. Randall, is 69, so there is a difference of 40 years in the ages of these two Real Daughters. Mrs. Randall lives in Springfield, Vt., but is a member of the chapter at Claremont, N. H., and was born, as the chairman says, when her father was 90.

From the reports sent to me I find several Real Daughters are over 100 years of age and few are under 75.

Mrs. Mary O. Pike is 104, and on her last birthday drove 5 miles in a carriage to attend a Methodist camp meeting, and on this same birthday purchased a $100 Liberty bond, and her signature was as firm, it is said, as it was when she was 80.

The funeral services of Mrs. Lydia Wixson, who died May 4, 1918, were attended by a large number of Daughters. Mrs. Wixon's father, John Rollin, was a member of George Washington's bodyguard, and she used to tell many interesting stories of his experiences while in the Revolutionary War. Her chapter will soon mark her grave.

Mrs. Thier, of Wisconsin, and a member of a Milwaukee chapter, is 103, and knits industriously baby socks for the French and Belgian babies. On her one hundred and third birthday she received many of her friends and was able in the evening to be present at a family dinner given in her honor by her daughter.

Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradway is a member of Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn., and on April 30 will be 101 years old, and of this event Mrs. Kinney, State chairman, writes me: "Mrs. Bradway's birthdays are always made as pleasant as possible, and this year a delegation will visit her carrying gifts, among them a birthday cake on which will be 101 lighted candles. Mrs. Bradway enjoys these occasions very much and is always ready to furnish her part of the entertainment by telling stories of olden times." Writing of Mrs. Bradway and the influenza, Mrs. Kinney further writes: "Last fall the influenza attacked every member of her family except herself. When it seemed to be coming her way she regarded it with such stern disapproval that the flu stopped and flew away. Connecticut Real Daughters won't stand for that sort of nonsense."

Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, of Pennsylvania, aged 75, is regent of the Conrad Weiser Chapter. Is it not remarkable and splendid to have as a chapter regent one of our Real Daughters.

Thirty of our Real Daughters receive the pension granted by our national society. One of our State chairmen, in speaking of the great assistance these pensions are to Real Daughters, says: "Our Real Daughter is a childless widow living with a niece, and when she was granted this pension was almost at the end of her bank account, so it was indeed a godsend to her."

Michigan, at its State conference in 1915, created a Real Daughter's fund to supplement when necessary this pension given by the national society, and in one instance it helped to defray the funeral expenses of a Real Daughter. I would suggest that the action taken by the Michigan Daughters is one that might well be followed by the other States who are blessed with Real Daughters.

One of Michigan's twin Real Daughters is still living and 76 years old. The other two Real Daughters are, respectively, 84 and 88.

The two Real Daughters of Kansas are 90 and 92 years old.

Illinois State regent writes of their Real Daughters in these words: "Mrs. Josephine Woditski will be 89 December 30, 1919. She was married in 1847 and came to Illinois to live. In 1915 she was present at our State conference and in a clear voice and beautiful language greeted the conference."

The chapters report progress in the marking of graves. The grave of Mrs. Euphasia Smith Granger has been marked by the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Cottle, chairman of the Pacific coast division, informed me that a number of graves of Real Daughters had been located in California and will soon be marked. Your chairman hopes that this good work will go on and on until not one Real Daughter's grave in our country is unnoticed and unmarked.

Massachusetts leads in number of Real Daughters, having 8; New York comes next, with 6; New Hampshire has 4; Michigan and Ohio, each 3; and Kansas, Indiana, Connecticut, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maine, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, New Jersey, Nebraska, and Texas, 2 or 1. The remaining States have none.

One year ago, when I submitted my report to the Congress, our beloved country was at war. Since that time the signing of the armistice has brought about a cessation of warfare, and our hopes are now centered in the speedy ratification of the terms of peace, which shall bring tranquillity and prosperity to a war-weary world.

(Mrs. James P.) Emma Sanford Brayton,
Chairman Committee Real Daughters.

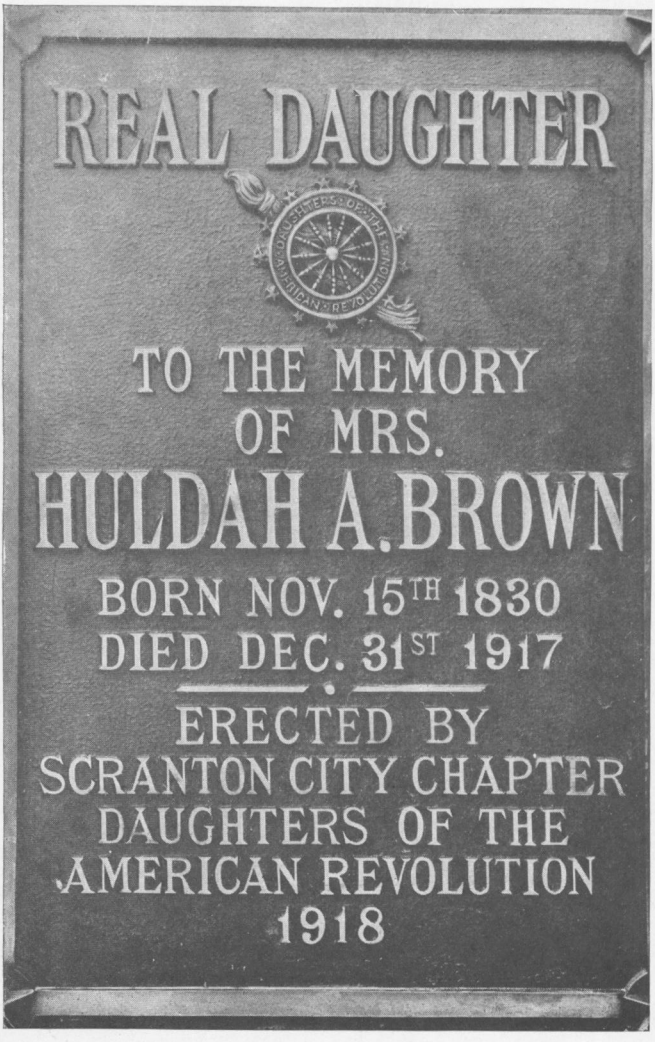
Report of the Founder and Chairman of the Children of the American Revolution Committee.

For a previous report I made the keynote preparedness. For this one I strike the note of cooperation. There is a peculiar satisfaction in these days of speaking to this topic. All the world since the Great War began has been swept together with an uncontrollable impetus. The electric and vital currents of a common cause have crossed the paths of all thinkers and workers, compelling us to come together in labor for the world's betterment, till a community of interest is spontaneously and genuinely called into being. Whether the subject is directly connected with war relief work, or is one of the countless divisions of philanthropic endeavor, or of organization, does not signify.

The Great War has done this for us all. It has united the work of different organizations. No one halts a message to any old or new field of service. No one dreams of refusing cooperation. If the work is needed, there is speedy response by everybody to help it along. The vision that flashed upon a startled world in 1914 of the advancing horror, desolation, and death also stamped on the soul of mankind a companion picture of what was to be the awakening of that soul to meet the demands of the cataclysmic struggle. And a community of interest, otherwise termed cooperation, naturally was formed; and it swept over the world. This is one of the best results of the Great War.

This community of interest or cooperation was the basis on which this committee was formed by my request. It was "the committee of cooperation to awaken interest in the Children of the American Revolution." I quote from one of my earlier reports:

Knowledge through the committee would give the D. A. R. 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 national organizations arrive at this



Erected by Scranton City Chapter, D. A. R., of Pennsylvania, to the memory of Huldah A. Brown, a "Real Daughter."

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. The work of the committee therefore 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.

During the past year I have followed the same course as in former years, and covered the entire country by sending leaflets and lists of "suggestions" to the members of the committee, all printed and forwarded, as in those former years, at my own expense. These "suggestions" have in the main been understood, many members voicing their appreciation of them as being very clear and making good working equipment. But in so many instances confusion has ensued, the idea in these cases being that some jurisdiction over instead of cooperation with the Children of the American Revolution was included, so that the committee has not worked up its best hoped-for results as a committee of cooperation.

Also I have to state that very few reports have come to me from State chairmen. I begged that they would send me monthly data. This is the only way I think the national chairman of a committee can really know what the members are doing and whether there is real life and growth in the work. I am very regretful to say that less than half a dozen responded to my request, and those for but a month or two. The yearly reports have been similarly negligible; so much so that I am forced after the thorough trial of the plan to admit that the Daughters of the American Revolution are far from being enthusiastic over the idea of having such a committee. I attribute this in a great measure not only to the fact that the Daughters of the American Revolution are so busy with the war relief work but that the duties of their own big organization are so constantly and so rapidly increasing as to absorb their time and attention.

Perhaps you quite understand the splendid war work achieved by the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution during the past four years. I take it that you have had the requisite interest to inform yourselves of the records. At any rate you would like to hear of the achievements of the Children of the American Revolution. This will surely awaken your interest.

Our national board Children of the American Revolution has voted to have the complete war-relief work, together with the records of all members who have served "overseas," printed and suitably bound or issued in pamphlet form for distribution.

When a child works for the love of a cause it is a spontaneous contribution. A child's heart is a big thing, and its outpouring is quite worth while. So the National Society Children of the American Revolution stepped into war-relief work and did its very best at top speed to lead the endeavors of other children not eligible to membership in the society. This is always part of the work the Children of the American Revolution is seeking—to lead in school and community the children and youth who are so unfortunate as to possess no claim to the ancestry of the founders of the Republic.

The war-relief work of the Children of the American Revolution is quite significant, as ours is the first, so I am informed, national society founded expressly for children and youth in this or in any other country.

Let us look a little at the war-relief work of the Children of the American Revolution. It is in this way we can best awaken interest in the society. The brevity of all these reports hampers one who has a rich year's work to recount. Therefore but brief glimpses can be given, and those from only a few States,

The complete record that the Children of the American Revolution will issue, as I state above, will supply all the data covering the entire country.

We will begin, and most properly, with the District, and the work of the Children of the American Revolution director, Miss Helen E. Stout. She has exhibited talent for real executive leadership and that of a kind that wins the heart of a child. She immediately took the initiative and set her young folk to work. She formed last year a Red Cross class for the younger members of the District Children of the American Revolution, who met once a week in the children's room. Their work this year was hampered, of course, by the prevailing influenza, but, notwithstanding that, they accomplished wonderful results.

Last April a surgical dressing class was formed for the older members of the District Children of the American Revolution, who met once a week at the Church of the Covenant workroom, where they worked regularly until surgical dressing work was stopped by the Red Cross. The District Children of the American Revolution have taken part in soldier parties, reciting, singing, and dancing, taken soldiers on auto rides, helped in serving dinners, helped in nursing during the influenza epidemic, and have been most generous in their donations and general help for the Liberty loans, war savings stamps, and Red Cross and United War Workers' drives. The District Children of the American Revolution have taken up the campaign for the American committee for devastated France for establishing poultry farms in the devastated sections. Although they have only just started, they have raised $280 in their poultry work. They will have an especial tag day on Easter Monday. The District Children of the American Revolution purchased the four Liberty loan bonds to the extent of $15,800 and war savings stamps to the value of $1,854.50. For actual service in the war the District Children of the American Revolution records an honor roll of 89, 8 of whom are yeowomen. One gold star shines as a memorial for Lieut. George V. Seibold, a former member of the Gov. Thomas Welles Society. This society of 200 members has been incessantly at work in all lines of patriotic endeavor. Its president, Mrs. Clayton Emig, is a president to hold up as a pattern to all future presidents of the Children of the American Revolution.

Through the inexorable demand for brevity in reports we must take leaps and bounds in reviewing the year's work, and, swifter than the aeroplane's flight, we reach the Pacific coast. There in California is Mrs. Theodore Gray, the State director Children of the American Revolution. She is indefatigable in the work, as I can well testify, being in cooperation with her during my residence in that State for several winters. She organized the "peck o' pennies" idea, whereby the children of California sent in such a good fund for the suffering little ones of France; also the clever scheme for the saving of sugar during the days when the food question was such a vital one, besides the actual work of the little fingers to help the Red Cross activities.

I especially want to mention the valuable services rendered to the war-relief work by Miss Virginia Talbot, of Baltimore, Md., duplicating these other reports I have mentioned.

We must give a glance now at New England, and we find Mrs. William B. Rand, State director Children of the American Revolution of Massachusetts turning in a splendid report—money contributed to various war-relief funds, French orphans adopted, clothing collected and sent to the devastated regions, and local appeals for help all met by the young members. Liberty loan bonds also were bought very generously.

Then we take a trip to the South and find Miss Mary Louise Stewart, president of the Judge Howell Tatum Society, of Chattanooga, Tenn., perfectly alert with enthusiasm. They have supported two French orphans for two years, corresponded with them, and kept the kindly, beneficent, and personal interest alive. They contributed generously for the chickenization of France, also for the poor children of their own city. They adopted a contagious ward in the soldiers' hospital, keeping them supplied with many comforts.

The Bemis Heights Society, of Saratoga, and the Nathan Beeman Society, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., come under the same category of incessant and generous work and contributions. In fact, almost the entire list of Children of the American Revolution societies over the country fall splendidly into line in the war relief work.

These condensed data from the northern, southern, eastern, and western Children of the American Revolution societies must suffice until our complete war record is tabulated and printed.

NOTABLE INDIVIDUAL EXAMPLES OF PATRIOTIC WORK OF CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MEMBERS.

We must take time to hear a few of these.

The first American flag to be carried in France was presented in California. Its color bearer was Roland Root Speers, a graduate of the Los Angeles Children of the American Revolution Society. He received the croix de guerre.

Charles Horton McDowell, of the Signal Lantern Society of Massachusetts, in addition to his wonderful record of war work already listed, earned $106, and he collected through the sale of Liberty loan bonds $21,265. He was presented by the town of Brookline, Mass., with a medal made especially for him, as he was too young to obtain it through the Boy Scouts. His record was the finest in New England. For rechickenizing France he is selling bookmarks, his own invention.

Eleanor Fayerweather, of the same society, sold $8,600 Liberty loan bonds at the fourth drive.

Two Iowa boys gave a circus for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Lester Watson, of the Capt. Elijah Hall Society of Massachusetts, planted a war garden of one-quarter of an acre, and raised enough vegetables to supply a family of five persons.

Whole number of Liberty loan bonds secured by the National Society Children of the American Revolution was $51,030.

Total thrift or war savings stamps, $9,748.40.

Figures are cold things unless life pulsates through them. "A little one shall become a thousand." The Great War has shown us that. Brigades and regiments decimated; a few heroic souls stormed the foe. "Over the top" went gallant boys—into the jaws of hell—but the "Little One" conquered!

Eighty-nine of our Children of the American Revolution in the District alone are enrolled in the records of the United States Defenders of Justice and Freedom. How many there are from the entire country we do not yet know, until the data is collected for the printing of our complete record.

For justice and freedom—we stand to-day in a more perilous condition than the Great War engulfed us. That, awful as it was, holds no comparison to our situation at this present moment. Justice—let it be done as speedily as it is possible for God to execute it, on the maker of this world slaughter, and those

who worked with him. Our flag that we carried to the fields of France demands it; the blood of our boys cries out from those blood-soaked fields where the red poppies of France grow over their graves; that blood demands it. Let America speak—justice shall be done—and that speedily. And after justice is done, and not before, the freedom that we fought for shall encircle the world.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET M. LOTHROP, *Chairman.*

Report of the Insignia Committee.

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

Since the marking of time began, badges have been used to designte an honor conferred, a distinction gained, or a membership in some order or clan acquired. The appreciation of the honor, distinction, or membership has always been manifested by the dignity with which the emblem has been worn, no matter whether it was one of intrinsic value and beauty, a string of beads, a painted feather, or a common leather string.

We who are descendants of the men and women who achieved American independence, and, belonging to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have as a badge our insignia the spinning wheel and distaff, with 13 stars of gold; and it should be the proud privilege of every member to guard it from misuse and refrain from using it to serve any other purpose than as a badge of membership in a society holding a place of such importance that by special act of the United States Congress our insignia for the second time has been so protected that an infringement on our patent is an unlawful act. The by-laws state definitely "that it shall be carried only on the left breast."

How many of us either did not know of the existence of such a provision or were perfectly indifferent to the requirement just stated, and through lack of knowledge or sheer neglect have violated the rule we have pledged to respect, thus failing to outwardly express any pride felt in the fact that we had for our ancestors those brave men who fought and died, and the noble women who made such tremendous sacrifices in order that we might "enjoy all the blessings of liberty"?

A clear understanding regarding the chapter regents' pin is found to be lacking. The society has authorized the wearing of a prescribed pin by the regent of a chapter during her term of office, but at the expiration of her period of service the pin must remain the property of the chapter because of the fact that the permit for such a badge is issued only once to a chapter. However, a pin bearing the inscription "ex chapter regent" can be obtained when the regent has actually become a past regent, which becomes her personal possession. All permits for the purchasing of official badges must be secured through the organizing secretary general's office, and our official jeweler will recognize no other.

Carrying out the resolution adopted by the twenty-seventh continental congress, that a distinctive badge for the honorary vice presidents general be authorized, your insignia committee has to report that designs were drawn, and because the term of office is for life and there can only be 13 honorary vice presidents general at one time it was quite feasible to submit the designs to the women now holding that honorary title. This was done and the design selected by the majority of the honorary vice presidents general received the unanimous indorsement of the committee, and the pins have been manufactured; the contract has been signed and is on file in the recording secretary's office. The question of the necessary increase in the price of the insignia was brought,

through this committee, to the attention of the board, and the action taken has been presented to this body.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNIE M. AULL, Chairman.
Mrs. WILLIAM RAND, Massachusetts.
Mrs. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, North Carolina.
Mrs. JOHN M. MORGAN, Mississippi.
Mrs. R. G. HOGAN, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Ferguson read the following report of the reciprocity committee:

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONGRESS:

Notwithstanding the fact that the past year has made great demands on patriotic women for all kinds of war relief work, has brought sorrow to many of us and great anxiety to all, the committee on reciprocity can report progress in its work and evidence of much interest in it.

A year ago our report showed a small beginning of what we were trying to accomplish, but to-day we can say that the work is really understood by many chapters and is rapidly growing in favor. Many fine papers have been sent to us and many more are promised.

During the past year papers have been received from the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Virginia, South Carolina, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, and one from the District of Columbia. These papers are in the hands of the chairman, and others from Ohio, Colorado, and Idaho are on the way to her. This list includes all papers received since the meeting of the congress of 1918, the papers actually received by the chairman numbering 119. With the addition of the 15 or more on the way and those reported last year, we have a total of 181 papers in our possession. Iowa leads in the number contributed, followed closely by South Carolina and Michigan.

The subjects of the papers are very varied, among them being many fine historical papers, papers concerning men and women of the Revolutionary time, their homes and customs; and other papers give very interesting accounts of the great patriotic work of our society.

As our work has progressed it has shown opportunity to make it a really practical work, as well as an educational one. We have asked for papers concerning the vital affairs of the day, and especially those that would be helpful in our work. The first to respond to our appeal was Mrs. Charles H. Bond, of Massachusetts, who has written for us a very instructive paper on "America's Duty to the New Citizen," a subject which is of greatest importance to us all at the present time. This paper has been sent to a number of the chapters, and in every case has received strong commendation. Another valuable paper is one on "International Marriages," by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, of the District of Columbia. We have promises of other such papers which we hope will be realized in the near future.

From Mrs. Ward Stone, director of the Pacific coast division, came the first suggestion that soldiers' letters should be included in our papers, and the same suggestion has been made since by others. It seems a good method of preserving first-hand information concerning the World War, and we have coming from Idaho a collection of combined soldiers' letters and have received a very fine soldiers' letter from Mrs. Kate W. Barrett, of Virginia.

From Connecticut came a copy of an old manuscript, "An American's Experience in the British Army," a most interesting paper and one of which the original is accessible to only a favored few. This gives us a new idea—why not try and obtain copies of old manuscripts of this kind, and of old papers and old letters, of which there must be very many packed away in old desks, trunks, etc.?

This committee can become a really valuable asset to the National Society if supported and aided by the members of the society. We must rely upon you for the papers needed for the work and also upon you to use the papers so collected. A collection of such papers means nothing to us unless they are used by the chapters and members. If read at chapter meetings and kept in circulation they will prove one of the most simple and easiest methods possible of carrying every phase of our work and valuable information of all kinds to the many chapters throughout the country. Many of these papers are ready for such use, and a little later all will be ready and may be obtained by any chapter, the only expense being postage both ways. Lists of papers will be provided, together with the address of the vice chairman from whom the papers can be obtained. Will you all bear this in mind and urge your chapters to send for at least one of these papers during the coming year? It is only in this way that the best results can be obtained.

To those of you whose State is not represented in the list of those furnishing papers, our request is that you try to interest your members to procure a paper for us, and also use our papers, for it is our ambition that every State be represented in our work. Great credit is due to the vice chairman, directors of divisions, and many of the State chairmen of this committee, who have labored untiringly and with great interest to make this work successful and to them I extend my most hearty thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. Wilbur G. Chapman, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, chairman of the war relief service committee, gave the following report:

Madam President General and Ladies of the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress:

After listening yesterday morning to the inspiring address of the president general, gathering together and summing up the influence and power of the mighty forces confronting this period of reconstruction; after listening last evening to the masterly defense and analysis of the League of Nations with its relation to the welfare and deepest interests of womanhood by that noted patriot, worker, and thinker, Mrs. Philip N. Moore; after listening spellbound to the magic of Mrs. Pennybacker's eloquence in her plea for the maintenance of democracy in its highest sense as the outcome of this world-rending war; after thrilling to the magnetism of Mrs. Barnett's fascinating reminiscences of devastated France; after listening to the scholarly résumé of Balkan history by that gifted daughter of West Virginia, Madame Grouitch, as she told with repressed emotion of Serbia—the Rachael among nations—weeping over her tortured and slaughtered children, refusing to be comforted, but courageously taking up the broken threads of life; after those soul-stirring pleadings I have felt that the war, its results, the evils it has overcome, the aspirations it has kindled, the new birth of nations, the resurrection of dead issues among the peoples, had passed beyond the province of further enlightenment or further discussion of these great themes. But deeply impressed on me is the conviction that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as the true

heart of the great American Commonwealth, the typical model, the concentration, the intensive expression of what all the world dreams of as America. The obligation now rests with us to translate these ideals and standards into twentieth century vernacular, to put to the test the promise and prophecy of these great prototypes, typifying and realizing—we Daughters of the American Revolution—America's reason for existence and destiny in the world.

It is true that in colonial days English, French, and Spanish set about means to make the New World British, French, or Spanish, as the case might be, and succeeded in making it *only American* at last.

All were at work, as we see now, in building up together the American empire, which is to save Europe at its desperate crisis from the lurch back into the Middle Ages, plotted and planned for it, for the past two generations by survivals, "in strange trappings," of the castled robbers of the Rhine, with their autocracy, their hierarchy, their blood-soaked robber—"Gott," their dependent peasantry, breeding docile cannon fodder. All that we have and are; all that the conquest of a continent by those great spirits of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have created and developed, of wealth, manhood, and ordered liberties; all of that enlightened self-rule and public spirit that the world calls America is going back to those nations that gave it. It is a just debt, and there is joy in paying it with all its accumulations—a pure, unselfish, most grateful return in good measure, pressed down and running over. The door of opportunity has opened wider here than anywhere in the world upon unmatched resources for industry unhampered by politics, militarism, or caste. Our service is to hand these blessings on. On no finer lines, on no grander scale, has this service been rendered than through the glorious accomplishments of our part in this war, as the typical representative American woman.

The way in which we have come out of the conflicts of labor and of politics, of polyglotism and of war, is part of our glorious accomplishment as the typical representative American democracy par excellence. This character, let us admit it, is our heritage from England—from those English colonies which, as Bancroft has said, "had English liberties in greater purity, and with far more of the power of the people, than England." We have improved on and broadened this inheritance with the distinctly representative innovations of our great universities.

Friends, let us never forget, and this is the hour to recall it—while our hearts and hopes, "our prayers and tears, our faith triumphant o'er our fears," are all with France, aye, all with France—let us bear in mind more constantly hereafter than we have ever done before the proud and immensely significant fact that in our deepest historic sources and origins we are French—French of the most glorious period of France—the France of Louis XIV, the France when not only the military and political prestige of its imperial and colonizing sway in the world reached their height, but also the glories of its literature and arts, and the polish of gentle manners, and the elegance of ways of living, of house and garden, of dining and dancing and dressing—the finishing school to which all the world has been willingly and delightedly going ever since. This heirloom of ours, association with the most splendid pages of French history, has become hallowed and sacred with a fresh baptism of fire, and sealed with our best, most precious blood.

The long-elaborated plot to "bleed France white" culminated in the last forever-baffled and defeated raids on Paris. The devastation it has left, "lest we forget," forbids for us mere exultation.

Devastated France! Friends, can human language convey to the human heart and brain one tithe of the tragedy of that lurid phrase, devastated France? Can imagination picture the Gehenna boche savagery has made of

her sacred, battle-scarred fields, theater of the noblest conflict ever waged between might and right. With its homes in ashes, its men killed, deported or enslaved, its maidens ravished, its children robbed of youth and life, by disease, starvation, and the tortures of deportation—humanity shudders and stands aghast at the ruin.

But what of France? France, courageous, unconquerable, her inextinguishable spirit rising triumphant over disaster, wings its flight beyond the limits of time and space and takes its place among the stars; France, devotee of the soil; her soldiers heroes, her women heroines, wresting victory from despair, defying fate to conquer her invincible destiny. Watch that slender line of refugees wearily plodding on its homeward way—watch those stricken groups creeping from caves and dugouts, from shell pits and other hiding places, who practically without houses or utensils, or seed, or feed, are patiently and even joyously starting upon their own work of reparation, not waiting for the passage of the "loi de dommages de guerre." Is earth worthy of such a race, and can civilization afford to deprive these people of devastated France of help they do not ask?

Imagine the despair of these people, but bend the knee in adoration of their courage, which from the ashes of their homes rings out "Vive la France." These desolated ones need the inspiration of hope, and of the sympathy that promises relief, almost as much as they need material help. Can we steel our hearts against such heroism—a heroism that has elevated France to the plane of the immortals?

In a moment of exaltation, in the fervor of sympathy with France at white heat, we pledged our word of honor to help with her fatherless children, and to help with the restoration of her devastated homes. How splendidly the pledge for orphans of France has been redeemed under the masterly guidance and unwearied labors of Mrs. Hodgkins, you will learn from her heart-stirring report at congress. I believe in the history of our great organization there is no instance of a more self-sacrificing, devoted, and brilliantly successful patriotic work than that which has been carried on day after day and week after week through long and weary months by Mrs. Hodgkins. The results of her work are an honor to our society. I am confident that no patriotic organization in our country or in any other country has achieved more appealing results than those that have been achieved through the efforts of this devoted woman in placing through the Daughters of the American Revolution more than 3,000 of the fatherless children of France. Such results merit more than a mere formal vote of thanks.

As to present-day conditions at Tilloloy, again ravaged by the Huns, we have only postponed contributions for the full amount promised. Twenty-six thousand dollars is now in bank; $20,000 is still to be raised in order to make good our pledge for the restoration of this hamlet.

The following is a translation of a letter from the mayor of Tilloloy, dated November 18, 1918:

PARIS, 60, RUE DE VARENNE.

Mrs, MATTHEW T. SCOTT.

MADAME: In these days of victory and triumph, while the flags of the Allies are waving everywhere, I take the liberty of writing to you in order to send forth our exultation at being delivered of the nightmare which had been shocking us for over four years; and so doing, I naturally turn my eyes toward the powerful and charitable association, the Daughters of the Revolution, which has promised to help us in our distress.

Last spring's invasion has added new ruins to the former devastations. And when, about a month ago, I went, in a sort of sad pilgrimage, to the place called Tilloloy, in order to see what was left of the material gathered, in view of the

restoration, after the first German withdrawal, I could but verify that it had become their booty, and that they had not neglected to tear away the least particle of metal, copper, lead, or iron which they were unable to get otherwise.

I found myself alone in the midst of a wreckage representing our homes; and I also had to flee, for one can not pretend to live isolated in a region deprived of means of communication, housing, and revictualing, the scattered population of which is wandering through France, anxiously waiting for the authorization of coming back for good, which can not be granted for fear the said population might starve to death, as the enemy does.

The steady success of our arms, since American help brought us comfort, shall gain for us a peace even more glorious than that deserved by our constance, the sublime sacrifice of so many heroic lives, and the atrocities which we had to bear from the barbarians.

To avoid being qualified as a bore, I will not go into details about the material wounds, which ought to be healed as quickly as possible. Tilloloy is too near Paris and too far from the front lines, as they are now fixed by the armistice, to be mentioned any more in the newspapers. The work of reconstruction, requiring legions of workmen, practically unbelievable, demand immediate consideration; also to agricultural effort when railroads will have reestablished their regular traffic. How solve all these problems?

Please accept, madame, the most respectful regards of your servant,

THE MAYOR OF TILLOLOY,
(Signed) D'HINNIODAL.

Can we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, afford to go back on our pledged word to restore this devastated village? Can we afford to plead insolvency? Can we afford to say to the world, we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, gave our note to France and repudiated it? Can we 110,000 Daughters of the American Revolution hold our claim to be representative women of America and yet fail to raise the $1.50 per capita to redeem pledges as binding and sacred as any ever assumed by individual or corporate note of hand? Is the word of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be security or not? It is for this congress to maintain our proud, instinctive prerogative of honor and good faith that no shadow of dishonor or disgrace dim our fair escutcheon.

Friends, that we have entered upon a new era, industrial, political, financial, social, can not be denied. New standards have been set up, new ideals recognized, but the one element fundamental to these new departures can not be ignored if we would keep pace with the march toward a millennial goal.

In order that the spiritual significance of this war be not lost, we women must fight the fight of faith, the fight "not to let God go"; in the midst of this cataclysm of materialism, keeping pure and bright faith that can alone sustain the heart "with the will to believe," while the forces of evil are still struggling for dominance.

While the warring nations consciously had been mobilizing their material forces—their fighting men, their industrial, financial, and agricultural resources—instinctively and subconsciously they had been mobilizing something that has proved to be the animating, victory-organizing power behind all the rest—the really decisive factor of the war—their spiritual resources. Without this unconscious mobilization France could not have risen to those heights of national unity of purpose and action which have crowned her military campaigns with victory and her head with a deathless glory. Without this spiritual mobilization England could not have reconstructed her sordid, individualistic industrial life on a basis of patriotic national efficiency.

If we do not now succeed in rebuilding civilization upon solider foundations than selfishness, greed, and the other purely animal instincts of man, then this war against war will have failed, will have been without spiritual significance or value.

Our publicity director, Mrs. Wait, will give in detail results of the work so splendidly carried on by our division directors, and by Mrs. Hodgkins, secretary for the Fatherless Children of France. If response to all the suggestions made by your war relief service committee has not been all we hoped, it is because Red Cross and other patriotic organizations have drawn so heavily upon the personnel and resources of many of our members.

Why the $100,000 Liberty loan fund has not come up to the mark is a mystery which passes the bounds of comprehension. This pledge for $1.50 per capita was recommended by the war relief service committee to the national board of management, was indorsed and recommended by that board to the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress. Congress indorsed and adopted the recommendation of the board, and until redeemed these pledges are equally binding upon Daughters of the American Revolution who were not members of the Twenty-seventh Congress, but who are equally responsible to-day as representatives of this society.

In closing may I add that the archives of a nation are its ineffaceable monuments, cherished as its most priceless treasure in sacred trust for generation following generations. To this high plane the United States Government has exalted the records of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by charter and by remission of taxes, making this society an integral part of the United States Government.

We can easily calculate the amount saved to our society to-day for remission of taxes on our income and real estate—$110,000 income, $1,000,000 in real estate.

We are required by a provision of the charter to make, through the Smithsonian Institution, an annual report of our work to the United States Congress, exactly as the War, Navy, Treasury, Agricultural, and other departments are required to report annually, by carefully collected items in detail, all work planned and carried out in part and in full by the departments designated.

No Secretary of any department would be considered fit for or equal to his position if there were failure in the slightest detail to report to the Government the work of his department. The same exacting service is required of the officials of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and if, through carelessness, ignorance, or indifference, this duty of collecting reports, which devolves upon our State regents, is ignored, we stand a byword, discredited, disgraced.

It is impossible to believe that we are willing to write ourselves incompetent for a service that requires especial consideration and especial effort this year—a year fraught with the mightiest achievements the human race has ever planned and carried out—achievements in which we have taken no ignoble part, but have voluntarily measured up to every requirement. There has been no limit to the unselfish work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Until every Daughter of the American Revolution realizes that she is a unit in this organization, pledged as by oath to do her part in maintaining its principles and expanding its influence, we can not expect that rigid adherence to governmental requirements that makes for the efficiency of other departments.

As chairman of the war relief service committee I would be recreant to the fundamentals that our organization stands for if, at the risk of being voted superfluous and a bore, I should fail to add my importunate plea to that of the president general and the publicity director, for full and prompt itemized reports of the Daughters of the American Revolution work of the States.

We have not wrapped our talent in a napkin, or set our light under a bushel. It is no partial record we ask; it is a full, honest, itemized report of the

splendid work our women have done, meeting the tremendous possibilities that loomed up before us.

It goes without saying that when the gleaners have gathered the last grains of the harvest we will know our national fund has been subscribed for, and the restoration of Tilloloy provided for. As to the French orphans' work carried on with such splendid courage and purpose, our hearts thrill through every generous fiber we are endowed with.

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. MATTHEW T. SCOTT,
Chairman, War Relief Service Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Report of the publicity director, war-relief service committee, Mrs. W. H. Wait was next in order. (See appendix.)

Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, chairman of the committee on French orphans, reported as follows:

MADAME PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

For nearly two years the work in behalf of the French war orphans has been carried on by Daughters of American Revolution chapters with ever-increasing enthusiasm. I reported last year that almost 100 orphans had been adopted each month. The past year adoptions have been at the rate of 200 a month. Three hundred and four dollars and fifty cents was the amount received by the treasurer general during the first month after we decided to show our gratitude to France for help given the patriots during the Revolution by adopting her war orphans; $12,316.56 was the amount received during the month of March just passed. During our first year of this work $39.595.25 was contributed. The past year $87,849.69 has been received by the treasurer general, making a grand total of $127,444.94 to April 1, 1919. During the first 14 days of this month enough money has been received by the treasurer general to raise the total to $135,708.85 for French war orphans. In addition to that amount, thousands of dollars have gone to French orphans from members of the Daughters of the American Revolution through the treasurers of committees of the Fatherless Children of France Society, whose Paris committee prepares the list of orphans sent to this country for adoption. The committees of the Fatherless Children of France Society bear the same relation to that society that chapters do to our organization.

The orphans whose names are sent to this country are placed on the lists only after investigation in regard to their worthiness. The fathers of these children must have been killed in the present war, and to remain on the list the children must remain with the mother or near relative.

The only information which comes to us with the name of the orphan is its address, age, sex, and sometimes the occupation of the mother or of the father before he joined the fighting forces of France. A few of the lists furnished us have been accompanied by pictures of the children, which were forwarded to the adopters with the above-mentioned information. As the name and address of the adopters accompanied the money and the name and address of the orphan to France, additional information in regard to the life of the orphan comes to the adopter and not here. We are notified, however, of any change in the address of orphans on the lists sent to us and also of the elimination of the name of any child from these lists on account of death or because the mother has remarried, or because the child can no longer be cared for outside of one of the institutions in France organized to care for orphans. The Paris committee assigns orphans to

take the place of those who, for any cause, are removed from their lists, and we pass the information on to the adopters and make the necessary corrections to our records. Sometimes a child dies before the money for its adoption reaches Paris. In that case, when the reply of thanks reaches the adopter, it is from the orphan assigned by the Paris committee to take the place of the one whose name we had sent the adopter. During the past summer war conditions in Paris made it impossible for the Paris committee to send to this country enough lists to supply the demand. For several months we were without names to send to those who had sent money to the treasurer general, and the New York headquarters of the Fatherless Children of France Society had a list of 3,000 adopters waiting to be supplied with names when the lists could be sent from Paris. The cause of the delay in the arrival of these lists was the nervous breakdown of some of the most efficient workers for the Paris committee, on account of the long hours or work given for several years under the trying conditions, resulting from air raids, bombardment by the long-range gun, and the nearness of the enemy to Paris. The French Government, in an effort to relieve the situation, assigned some of the school-teachers from the evacuated districts of France to assist the committee in making out the postal money orders used to send to the more than 90,000 orphans the quarterly installments of the $36.50 given annually by each adopter, and also to help in the preparation of the lists of names needed to supply the ever-increasing demand in this country.

Every cent of the $36.50 goes to the orphan, and as the majority of adopters send the full $36.50 in the beginning and not in the quarterly installments in which it is paid to the orphan, the Paris committee has some interest money which can be added to the contributions of money which are given to the Fatherless Children of France Society for general running expenses, clerical assistance, etc.

The demand of the United States Government for all available clerical help in Washington, D. C., added to our difficulties here. It made it necessary for awhile for one person to do as much as possible of work which, to be done satisfactorily, needed the additional clerical help which the National Daughters of the American Revolution board had planned that it should have but which war conditions made unobtainable. During the summer just passed the curator general shared her clerk with the French war orphan work, and for the past few months the work has had capable clerical assistance especially appointed for it.

Special thanks for help given as their contribution to our war work is due Miss McCabe, regent; Thomas Marshall, chaplain, who made our card catalogue of the orphans; to Miss Mildred Bromwell, granddaughter of our dearly loved chairman, who prepared and typed the record of the orphans adopted by a number of the large States; to Mrs. Boynton, honorary vice president general; to the treasurer general and the young ladies of her office; to Mrs. Volland, State treasurer, District of Columbia Daughters of American Revolution; to Mrs. Van Blarcom, of the Pittsburgh Chapter; to my sister, Miss Wilkinson, and to my son, George, all of whom gave valuable help at various times and in various ways.

Our honored president general, in spite of the many, many demands upon her time, went to New York, accompanied by our treasurer general, several weeks ago to consult with those at the head of the Fatherless Children of France Society in regard to the most practical method of continuing our work for these orphans after the close of this congress, when the war relief service committee, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, had ceased to exist. I am happy to state that, as the result of this trip to New York, adopters can continue to send money for French war orphans to the treasurer general, receiving in return the name of the orphan and accompanying data, as in the past.

After the congress an expert will be sent from the New York headquarters of the Fatherless Children of France Society to arrange our records according to the plan which has proven to be the most satisfactory for this work. It is no longer necessary that our records should be kept according to a plan made necessary by the lack of adequate clerical help.

The Fatherless Children of France Society sees the mutual benefit which must result from cooperation with our chapters. Lately one of our chapters has been recognized as having charge of the orphan work in a certain locality in place of a committee of the Fatherless Children of France being organized there.

The question in regard to whether the orphans adopted through the Daughters of the American Revolution can count on the quota desired from each State has been asked several times, and in reply I have written that the matter was one that could only be settled by the Fatherless Children of France Society; but that as the list furnished the Daughters of the American Revolution are the same as those given the Fatherless Children of France committees, and as all the money sent to the treasurer general for orphans on these lists is forwarded to the Fatherless Children of France Society, it would seem that the matter might be satisfactorily arranged.

In October the president general asked me to explain to the national board the difficulty, under war conditions, of attending to the details connected with the adoption of an unlimited number of orphans, and also to communicate with adopters of the previous year in regard to their wish to continue the support of the orphan for another year. In reply the State regents present offered to attend to the matter of readoptions if they could be furnished with lists of the adopters, accompanied by the necessary details. I had hoped that these lists could be completed for the State regents before very long, but it has not been possible to keep the other part of the work reasonably up to date and finish all these lists even yet.

The trials and tribulations incident to the war and associated with undertaking a work new to our organization are now apparently of the past. I am happy that it has been possible to do all my war work through our organization, and now that the war is over that matters could be so arranged that I will not be missed from the orphan work, to which it is impossible for me to continue to give so much of my time. Soon after taking up this work I realized that it made necessary a duplication of records for the work to be handled outside of the treasurer general's office, but if our war relief service committee was to have a record of all its activities, such duplication was necessary. The treasurer general is assured of my hearty cooperation and knows that she can call upon me at any time for information which might be needed about the work when it belonged to the war relief service committee.

The total number of one-year adoptions for which money has been sent to the treasurer general is 3,655.

The five States sending in the largest amount of money for orphans during the year just passed are: Iowa, $15,775.29; Ohio, $13,491.26; South Dakota, $7,285.85; Texas, $7,098; and Michigan, $6,070.45. Last year, ending April 1, 1918, Ohio led, with $7,515.10; followed by Iowa, with $3,203.42; New York, $2,536.10; Connecticut, $2,490.15; and Michigan, $2,380. The five States having the largest number of adoptions to their credit from the beginning of our work for the orphans until now are: Ohio, 582; Iowa, 564; Texas, 337; South Dakota, 235; and Michigan, 234. Ohio also leads in the total amount of money sent, $21,006.36, followed closely by Iowa, with $18,978.71. Should the Daughters of the American Revolution membership in the States be taken into considera-

tion, the highest praise would go to South Dakota, which, with a membership of only 294, sent in during the year just passed $7,285.85.

The five chapters adopting the greatest number during the full period of time are: Colonel George Moffett, of Texas, 224; Mary Ball Washington, of Iowa, 154; New Connecticut, of Ohio, 102; Mary Chilton, of South Dakota, 84; and Western Reserve, of Ohio, 72.

In Ohio the French war-orphan work, splendidly supported by the State regent, Mrs. E. L. Harris, has been carried on by correspondence between those having the work in charge for each chapter and the war relief service committee. Mrs. C. C. Viall, of New Connecticut Chapter, and Mrs. E. A. Campbell, of Western Reserve, secured adopters for the largest number of orphans.

In Iowa the work had the advantage, during both years, of the devoted service of the State chairman, Mrs. Eleanor S. Biggs, ably supported the first year by Mrs. Arthur W. Mann as State treasurer. During the present year Miss Amy E. Gilbert, State treasurer, has worked most enthusiastically.

Texas has had as State chairman for the French war-orphan work Mrs. W. G. Lovell, who has worked untiringly and most successfully. In South Dakota the State regent, Mrs. Amos E. Ayres, has personally handled the work, with wonderful results. In Michigan the work was at first given personal attention by the State regent, Mrs. W. H. Wait, and later, when adoptions had reached a splendid number, all the details of the work were taken over by Mrs. L. E. Holland, first as State treasurer and later as chairman of the French war-orphan work for her State.

This report would not be complete without an expression of thanks to the French ambassador and Madame Jusserand; to the ambassador for suggesting our adoption of French war orphans from the lists prepared by the Paris committee of the Fatherless Children of France Society and for cabling to Paris for our first list of 2,000 names; to Madame Jusserand for her help in verifying the names and addresses of the orphans on the lists which had to be prepared by us to accompany the money, and for forwarding the money.

I will read from an alphabetical list of the States the total number of orphans adopted by each. This total number combines all one-year adoptions, whether for the first or second year:

Alabama, 25; Arkansas, 55; California, 55; Colorado, 29; Connecticut, 105; Delaware, 2; District of Columbia, 81; Florida, 14; Georgia, 93; Idaho, 22; Illinois, 120; Indiana, 23; Iowa, 564; Kansas, 32; Kentucky, 22; Maine, 11; Maryland, 19; Massachusetts, 78; Michigan, 234; Minnesota, 9; Mississippi, 132; Missouri, 64; Montana, 6; Nebraska, 32; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 25; New Jersey, 35; New Mexico, 3; New York, 135; North Dakota, 3; North Carolina, 15; Ohio, 581; Oklahoma, 10; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 148; Rhode Island, 20; South Carolina, 39; South Dakota, 235; Tennessee, 30; Texas, 337; Vermont, 17; Virginia, 21; Washington, 39; West Virginia, 52; Wisconsin, 67; Wyoming, 5; Philippines, 5.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. Howard L.) Marie Wilkinson Hodgkins.

Report of the chairman of the national service school committee, Mrs. G. Wallace Hanger, follows:

Madame President General and Members of the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress:

Last year I had the honor to report on the official war service questionnaire of the Daughters of the American Revolution. My report embodied the state-

ment that $19,044.50 had been pledged in response to the appeal on the questionnaires for funds to send students to training camps for women. In response to notices given to those pledging, $6,309.69 have been received by the treasurer general to date. This sum made possible one of the constructive pieces of war work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution, namely, the training of 113 women in national service at the National Service Schools in Washington, D. C., and Chautauqua, N. Y., during April, May, and July of 1918.

This work was undertaken by your war relief service committee in response to an invitation from the National Service Schools (Inc.) to cooperate in its plan for training women for specific war service. The National Board of Management indorsed the plan to raise a company of the States to consist of women whose expenses were to be paid from the redeemed pledges. I was appointed by the president general to take charge of this work, and for many weeks before the opening of the third encampment of the National Service School in Washington in April, 1918, had much correspondence in regard to the matter. Splendid cooperation was given by the State regents and widespread interest was exhibited in the plan.

The National Service School offered intensive courses in agricultural, reconstruction crafts, food conservation, the business arts, and Red Cross courses. The agricultural course gave practical training in agriculture, intensive gardening, and increased food production. The reconstruction crafts enabled students to teach the maimed and disabled from the war such simple means of livelihood that they might be reclaimed to economic independence, and the business arts course was planned to train women to release men for the front and fill the business trenches as typists, accountants, and telegraph operators.

Daughters of the American Revolution students were asked to contribute only their time and interest, the Daughters of the American Revolution defraying all expenses from redeemed pledges, including travel to and from their homes, uniforms, tuition, board; in some cases even the expense of camp kit, bedding, and blankets was met.

In the first encampment, held in Washington, D. C., from April 22 to May 8, each State was not represented as originally planned, but 25 women were enrolled by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and were known as the "D. A. R. Company." They came from 12 different States, widely separated, and I feel sure that they left the encampment with a broader vision of our country and an increased national spirit, for they met 200 other women, representing practically every State in the Union, and the contact and inspiration of such association was most valuable.

I am proud to be able to report that the women holding the Daughters of the American Revolution scholarships in these national schools have proven themselves worthy of the trust. Their war services have not as yet been fully compiled, but will be before our next congress, as the National Service School is preparing a "Golden Book of War Service," which will give their records in full. The Daughters of the American Revolution students took a prominent part in the encampment activities and won, in the competitive drill held at the end of the course, the highest marking for inspection, which meant the care given to their tents individually and company street. They contributed to the school management one of the staff officers, and three of them were honor students in agriculture. One reconstruction crafts student became an assistant instructor in weaving for the second term, so rapid was her progress in the reconstructive crafts, and five became commissioned and noncommissioned officers in the second term.

Of the Daughters of the American Revolution students in the first term, a number entered agricultural work in the woman's land army and school garden work; three became reconstruction aids under the direction of the Surgeon General of the United States; and two of them are now overseas in this capacity; five entered the Government service on the strength of the training in business arts they had received at the encampment; and one became a leader of community singing in one of the largest cities of the country.

In the second term of the third encampment of the National Service School, held in Washington, D. C., May 10 to 31, 1918, the Daughters of the American Revolution sent 58 students, which was one of the largest companies in the encampment.

The plan was adopted of giving scholarships to women already engaged in war work in Washington, in case students could not be found willing to come to Washington to take the courses. The State regents were consulted in the matter, and in a number of instances they gladly agreed to release a portion of pledges from their State to pay for the training of patriotic women who already had left home at the call of the Government to assist in keeping the wheels of the war machine moving on toward victory in the National Capital. Despite the fact that they were working long hours for Uncle Sam, these Government women eagerly took the opportunity to acquire still more training to be of service. Instruction was given to them in the evening hours, after supper, and Government officials have testified that their training at the National Service School greatly increased not only their own morale, but that of the other women working in their offices. The women themselves have been most appreciative of the opportunity, and say that the training quickened their patriotic impulses and gave them a broader national viewpoint. One, a full-blooded Indian girl from a Southwestern State, who had been working in the Indian Office, became a captain of the camp established on the site by the War Camp Community Service after the National Service School adjourned, and thus had part in the recreational training and direction of 500 women war workers who formed "Camp Columbia," as the War Camp Community Service recreational camp was named.

Another one of these Government workers, representing a Middle Western State, became the director of woman's welfare in one of the largest governmental departments in Washintgon, having under her charge nearly 17,000 women. From this same coterie of women war workers, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, came two women who utilized their trianing at the National Service School in canteen work, and entered the Red Cross canteen service overseas. Twelve of them went into agriculture and food-production work during the summer, and five more entered actively into reconstruction crafts work.

In addition to the above record of students given training in the National Service School in Washington, D. C., 30 received training of similar character in the National Service School at Chautauqua, N. Y., later in the summer. Their expenses were also defrayed from the amount received by treasurer general in redeemed pledges. It is reported that these also have been engaged in important and active war work, both at home and overseas.

A course for national service will be given under the joint auspices of Chautauqua Institution and the Woman's Naval Service (Inc.), to be held in Chautauqua, N. Y., from July 15 to August 3, and again from August 5 to August 24, 1919.

I wish to incorporate as part of my report the following letter from the chairman of the National Service School:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
1606 Twentieth Street NW., April 10, 1919.

Mrs. G. WALLACE HANGER,
Continental Memorial Hall, Washington D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. HANGER: As an expression of our appreciation of the interest taken by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the third encampment of the National Service School, Washington, April-May, 1918, and the sixth National Service School, Chautauqua, N. Y., July, 1918, the committee in charge of the National Service School wishes to offer to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution five complete scholarships in the fourth encampment to be held in Washington June 15 to July 5.

The committee desires that one scholarship be known as "The President General's Scholarship," and that the appointee thereto be the personal selection of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, your honored president, and that the second scholarship be known as "The Mrs. Matthew T. Scott Scholarship" and be disposed of in such manner as Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, your distinguished chairman of war service, directs. The other three scholarships may be allotted according to the wishes of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

The committee has asked me to express to you its thanks and appreciation of the loyal and untiring efforts you gave in bringing the Daughters of the American Revolution to the third encampment of the National Service School.

In announcing the fourth encampment of the National Service School the committee in charge is actuated by the belief that constructive national service is at hand for the American woman. The American woman must "carry on" in national service. There can be no slump in the morale of Americans who believe in the great future of this land saved for us and for our children's children by our defenders on the fighting frontier of civilization in France. It is a national duty for every man, woman, and even child to be trained and ready to give definite service. Therefore the National Service School believes that in asking American women to give only three weeks out of the year, aside from accustomed duties, occupations, and pleasures, it is only presenting an opportunity for which every patriotic woman is eager.

The National Service School feels that its training this year should be along four great lines of national service:

1. Agriculture and increased food production, home gardening, and food conservation. The reason for this is plain when it is realized that millions of the earth's population are either starving or on the verge of it.

2. Reconstruction crafts, which means the rehabilitation of our military, civilian, and industrial cripples. The Surgeon General's Office of the Army is still in need of reconstruction aids to take up the work of giving our wounded soldiers, sailors, and marines the incentive in wage-earning crafts that they need and to reeducate the army of civilian and industrial cripples. According to statistics furnished by an eminent alienist of St. Elizabeths Hospital, the civilian and industrial cripples in our country number nearly a half million, and the saddest feature of this is that many of them are children and young men and women. Practically nothing is being done for them in the way of reeducation, and reconstruction aids will find a large field among institutions for their care, etc., either as volunteers or paid workers.

3. *Community service.*—Many women who found their desire to give definite service answered in the war demands are now asking "What is there to do for my country now that the war is over?" The answer is "Give community service." Service to the community in which one lives is always seasonable. The war has taught the enduring lesson of the value of community cooperation and effort. This lesson should not be lost; and, if I might suggest it, Daughters of the American Revolution, tenacious of the country's ideals and conservators of our historical prestige, are splendidly fitted for leadership in this community work. Among the subjects in this course are: Community singing, pageantry, rhythmic and folk dancing, community games, out-of-door gymnastics, formation of children's community units, Americanization; community health crusading, which embraces home nursing of the sick, invalid diet cooking, community sanitation and hygiene, and elements of domestic science, and essentials of national government and patriotic information.

4. *Domestic science and home management.*—The State is affected by anything that affects the home, and in this reconstruction period "better homes" should be the slogan of American women. Home-making is but another form of national service, and requires training to as great an extent as Red Cross, canteen, and other features of national service do. The practical education in

home-making arts is one of the imperative present-day duties of women. This is specially the duty of young women, the brides-elect and home-makers of to-morrow. Every woman who is a home-maker, potential or actual, will find the domestic science course at the National Service School one of real inspiration and practical assistance.

I am sending circulars of the National Service School for the use of any delegates to the congress who might be interested in the fourth encampment. It is our aim to be as progressive as possible, and therefore we have made several changes in the routine of the day, especially as regards morning drills, which we have set aside in order that the students may go unfatigued to their classroom work. All the courses are intensive.

With renewed thanks for all your interest and cooperation in this work, I am, faithfully yours,

(Signed) ELISABETH ELLICOTT POE,
Chairman National Service School,
1606 Twentieth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

In closing I wish to make acknowledgment of the valuable assistance and cooperation of the president general, the State regents, and the chairman of the National Service School.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. G. WALLACE) LUCY GALT HANGER.

Wednesday morning's session was filled with reading of the previous minutes, offering resolutions of varied nature, discussions, etc. (See Report Twenty-eighth Continental Congress for details.)

Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, chairman of the committee on international bureau of lantern slides and lectures, gave the following report:

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL, OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS:

The work of this bureau for the first six months of the season 1918–19 was almost entirely confined to the use of the Tilloloy slides; very few other lectures were called for, for two reasons—first, the interest in completing chapter quota's for the Tilloloy fund; secondly, many of the chapters felt there should be no charge for the use of slides on any subject.

Your chairman has written many letters explaining that the charge made does not defray the cost of replacing breakage, while all new sets must be paid for out of the national treasury.

While the account possible to keep for the bureau is not accurate, it is estimated the expenses have been as per memorandums of the chairman, $154.90 (income, $17.40), several sets used for raising funds for war orphans having been rented a third off.

New sets have been added this season. "The Romantic History of the Mayflower Pilgrim" is especially attractive. A gratifying report comes from Missouri. The new sets on the war are very interesting and instructive.

A set of 40 slides taken from the various lectures and named "Historic Pictures" has been sent abroad through the Y. M. C. A.

It is impossible for any series of pictures shown to teach the history of this country, either historically or patriotically, without the spoken words to impress the truth we seek to instill in the minds of the people. Last summer your chairman saw a motion picture of our early flags and historic scenes. It was pleasing, but received without enthusiasm. Our own lecture, "Our Flag," was given one evening in the same locality with community singing. The enthusiasm, applause, and after comments were most satisfactory.

Daughters, you have a committee, you have had for two years a chairman, intensely interested in the work, entirely at your service, and she looks to you for cooperation in the work at home and abroad.

An authorized fund for the work abroad would bring better results; also an interest in sending negatives, not post cards or prints, with authentic history to the chairman would greatly assist in the compilation of lectures; greatly desired information of the locality in each State, where our flag was first displayed.

Your chairman trusts you will study the leaflet, giving lecture subjects, prices, and information; finding something attractive to start this form of educational work, East and West, North and South, so that increasing numbers of patriotic Americans will answer "present" whenever and wherever the call.

As the sun rises over the Atlantic in the morning, in its glorious rays, we see the vision of the character which has given present achievement and promises coming glory in America, making an earnest spirit give praise and thanks for a land and government that is worth while.

Authorized by the national board, your chairman prepared a special set of 76 slides, entitled "France and the Daughters of the American Revolution," which has been presented through the Y. M. C. A. to the men in arms in France. A letter of presentation from the president general accompanied the gift; a letter from the Y. M. C. A. expresses appreciation of this gift.

There has been such a demand for these lectures that five sets were made up from historic spots and "Our Flag" which are the property of Captain Robert Nichols Chapter.

Our regular sets can not be broken without considerable expense for replacements; the future for this work therefore depends upon the interest of the daughters in authorizing and encouraging it.

The work at home has lately been most satisfactory; the very best work having been done by the Andrew Hamilton Chapter of Abbeville, S. C. One set has been shown each week for five weeks. Mrs. Russell, the regent, writes "after our first pictures, the superintendent of the cotton mills offered to pay the charges of securing the pictures if we would allow the mill people to see them free of charge."

Will not other chapters follow this plan? Can not some generous friend in a locality be found to pay the small charge for a series of lectures for the benefit of some members of the public?

Your chairman has often been told "moving pictures answer the purpose quite as well." Most emphatically she answers "they do not."

I will not read these letters but just simply say that five sets of the lectures have gone over to France and been used there, and I received a letter the other day asking for a set of the negatives to make sets of to go into Russia.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. Henry S.) Elizabeth M. Bowron, *Chairman.*

Miss Lottie E. Jones, chairman of the patriotic education committee, next read her report as follows:

Madam President General, and Daughters Assembled in the Twenty-eighth Congress:

For the second time I have the honor of submitting to you the report of the committee on patriotic education of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is a gratification that this report can be made full and very nearly complete, since not one State has failed to send a report or material for the exhibit, or in some way to give data from which to make the following compilation.

Year by year the Daughters of the American Revolution are coming to realize more generally that we are a woman's organization at once unique and

important. Chartered by the United States Government, reporting to the Government, which has the power to revoke our charter at will, we are a part of the Government all our own.

We are not as a federation of States nor chapters; the national society directs each individual daughter. Every Daughter belongs to the national society first, without the necessity of affiliation with any chapter or State, other than the obligation to support home effort and the pleasure of home associations. It is not as the sum of all the societies nor as the federated interests of individual chapters that we assemble in congress to report how extensively and intelligently we are carrying out the wishes and ideals of the national society.

As chairman of the very important committee of patriotic education it is my desire to first note and report the loyal and active support accorded by the vice chairmen, by the division directors, and by every member of the committee.

The chairman of the committee visited and addressed by invitation four State conferences, and the vice chairmen as many more, in all of which there was manifest an earnestness of purpose and a desire to unify all work of patriotic education. * * *

The lines of activity as determined upon by the committee on patriotic education and approved by the national society fall naturally into eight groups, although collectively all may be considered under the one effort toward Americanization. Classified, these efforts are: Training for the child and the adult, the boy and the man, the foreign born and the native born, for the weak and the strong, forming habits and reforming habits already held, to the end of best citizenship in the United States.

Before reporting the response made to the committee by the States I beg to review the many lines of work undertaken. The first group includes all coming under schools and colleges. To many education is limited to the schools. To this committee, however, the schools form but one factor in the education for citizenship. The first item in this first-named group is aid to schools of all sections of the country, particularly of the southern mountains. There are 43 schools of this kind aided by the Daughters of the American Revolution. This is effort toward educating illiterates. This last year, although the amount of money appropriated for that purpose has been limited, it is known to have been not less than $5,050.07. This sum is estimated as very much less than has been appropriated, because of the fact that many chapters have sent amounts directly to the school chosen. Chapters should send this money through the State treasurer, when there would not occur the confusion which otherwise arises and the exact amount could be known by this committee. As it is, only an approximate amount can be reported. One school which is conducted for the foreigner is the most worthy of all in our plan of educating for best citizenship. This is the American International College, located at Springfield, Mass. It has the hearty indorsement of the committee. Its claims will be presented by one who has the school in charge, immediately following this report, so that I need say no more about it.

It has been the pleasure of the Daughters of the American Revolution to secure scholarships for worthy young women of Revolutionary descent. These scholarships have been in schools located in Washington so far. However, the location is not necessarily in any one place. Why can not every State secure such a scholarship in its own State and the Daughters of the State either give or loan the money to the girl who wins the scholarship, if she is not able to bear her own expenses? Illinois has set a good example in securing one scholarship in Monmouth College. The securing of scholarships in State universities for children made orphans through death of the father in service in the late war, will help materially in the proposed care of the American orphan.

Contests in highest grades of the schools in study of history and civics, as well as in composition on historic subjects, all help lay a foundation for best citizenship.

An injunction, through posters, to "make history, not read it," was broadcast during the month just following the entrance of the United States into the war. A most dangerous idea this, and a perversion of history itself.

It will be noticed in the reported activities, particularly in the reports from the States of Kansas and Michigan, that the Daughters are alive to our obligation to the American Indian, first owners of the land and the original American Guards.

How far the defectives and the delinquents can be helped toward patriotic impulse by us, and consequently how far we are obliged in this direction, only experiment can determine. The most important because the most extensive experiment of this kind is being tried at Industry, N. Y., where American creeds and United Sfates constitutions are doing their part toward bringing out a sense of national responsibility.

The next group of activities is listed under direct Americanization. That another woman's organization, temporary as it was, undertook this particular work and set ours aside was most unfortunate. A readjustment of this special work of the Daughters must be made. I can not but wonder if the Daughters themselves were not in a way to be blamed for this, because if the work in Americanization had been done to the limit by all chapters, there would have been no room for any other organization to have slipped in to this work peculiarly our own.

A project being pushed to good results in Chicago is the new America shop, where the new America women can bring the work they learned in the Old World, and find not only the market but the kindly treatment and encouragement most needed in a strange country. The men and women coming to America bring with them the habit of obedience from the old country, where fear and superstition hold them within the law. It is the next generation which creates a criminal.

The ounce of prevention comes in the clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic and Girl Home Makers. While attending the Ohio State conference I realized the possibilities of these clubs as I never did before. A hundred and odd (was told there might have as well been 600 had there been enough room provided) little girls, with their foreign faces and American ways, filed into the room eager to do as they were told. Little Americans these in the making. Later a couple dozen boys passed the receiving line, with still the foreign faces and the American ways, young fellows, Sons of the Republic, American citizens in the making. The same evening a group of young people, Children of the Revolution, Americans they by right of birth, entertained the assembly in the graceful figures of the minuet. All these made a demonstration of Americanism calculated to thrill the most pessimistic soul.

Wherever a chapter economizes do not let it be in the support of these clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic, of Girl Home Makers, or of Children of the Revolution. I wish you would look up the picture of the Booker T. Washington club in the exhibit, and form one in your community. It helps solve one great problem of our country.

The welfare of women and children under the direction of our committee has been and yet is without limitation of effort. The committee this year asked the chapters to look after the women under the abnormal conditions of war work, such as employment in munition factories, life in cantonments, etc. Also in the welfare of children to care for the education of all dependent children left fatherless through service in this war. This care involves a knowledge of

men going into service from the county in which the chapter is located, their number and the number of men who lost their lives in the service, and of the dependent children, if any, that were left. Surely there could be no better nor more fitting work for the Daughters of the American Revolution than this care of the American orphan. Let us care for our own. It is for these children that the committee has asked scholarships; it is for these American orphans that many States have already appropriated sums of money to their needs and will the coming year give more money. Massachusetts, I believe, was the first State to contribute to the fund, and North Carolina was the first to vote a scholarship. Illinois has secured a scholarship in the State University, and I believe all other States could do the same with little effort.

As a means of patriotic education the placing of the Constitution of the United States where it can be consulted and become a guide to all citizens, such as in men's clubs, railroad stations, hotel lobbies, barber shops, etc., is invaluable. These Constitutions are furnished at actual price of printing through the committee on patriotic education. There is no reason why every man in the United States should not have the Constitution of the United States where he can consult it at will, nor, for that matter, that every woman should not want to consult that document now she has the obligation to vote its support. The American's creed such as has been used in this congress are also supplied at the same low cost through the committee. All chapters are urged to take these means of patriotic education into their communities. Through the generosity of the national society a large number of these creeds were sent to camps for distribution, particularly the camps of debarkation.

The story telling, based upon authentic history of our country, is by no means an insignificant part of training to best citizenship.

All this work as outlined, together with special effort in lumber camps and in mining communities, has met response from the States where such opportunities offer. The reported work done is found at the close of this report.

Many States held back their reports, some of them coming to me after the opening of congress. In such cases it is almost impossible to give due credit to work done.

Friendship House, Washington, D. C.
George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
Italian Free Kindergarten, Washington, D. C.
Juvenile Court Protective Association, Washington, D. C.
Young Women's Christian Association, Washington, D. C.
Berry School, Mount Berry, Ga.
Free Kindergarten, Dalton, Ga.
Mineral Bluff School, Mineral Bluff, Ga.
Social Service and Training School, Atlanta, Ga.
Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga.
Berea College, Berea, Ky.
Hindman School, Hindman, Ky.
Pine Mountain Settlement School, Pine Mountain, Ky.
Junior Republic, Annapolis, Md.
Piney Woods School, Braxton, Miss.
Work in the Pine District, New Lisbon, N. J.
Asheville Normal and Industrial School and Peace Memorial, N. C.
Cower Mountain School, Franklin, N. C.
Dorothy Sharpe School, Edneyville, N. C.
Lees-McRae Institute, Banners Elk, N. C.
Plumtree School, Plumtree, N. C.

Godman's Guild, Columbus, Ohio.
Georgetown School, Georgetown, S. C.
Epiphany Mission, Sherwood, Tenn.
Grandview Normal Institute, Grandview, Tenn.
Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.
Tennessee D. A. R. School, Flag Pond, Tenn.
Rev. Josiah Ellis School, Yancey, Va.
Mountain Missions, Ivy Depot, Va.
Southern Industrial Educational Association.
Florence Crittenton Home, Washington, D. C.
Home for the Blind, Washington, D. C.
Roe Indian Institute, Wichita, Kans.
Matthew T. Scott, jr., Academy and Industrial School, Pine Mountain, Ky.
Witherspoon School, Breathitt, Ky.
Valle Crucis Industrial School, Valle Crucis, N. C.
Tusculum School, Greeneville, Tenn.
Abraham Lincoln Memorial, Milwaukee, Wis.
Tomassee Industrial School, S. C.

States report as follows:

Alabama reports work on school held back by the request of the Government that no building be taken up; that the chapters have kept up contributions, and the money is at hand, and work on buildings will be undertaken this coming summer.

Arkansas reports a $50 and $25 scholarship was sent to the Helen Dunlap School; $25 box of clothing sent to the Helen Dunlap School. Another chapter is paying tuition to Helen Dunlap School for a girl who is of Revolutionary descent. Another chapter donated $10 to Girls' Industrial School, and also cooperated with School Improvement Association in giving patriotic talks, teaching the American's Creed and patriotic songs, as well as introducing the telling of historic stories. Another chapter donated $10 to assist in supplying books to needy pupils of the public schools, and yet another chapter gave $25 to the general fund of patriotic education.

Arizona, with its two chapters, reports limited work other than money spent for creeds for soldiers, direct Americanization, and celebration of historic days.

California reports much work in direct Americanization, and much of work hitherto done in this line having been turned over to the public schools. Much interesting work has been done in Los Angeles in the way of classes in sewing and English for the foreign-born mothers. This work so interested the school board that they furnished a teacher for the class. Many young Italian mothers in their eagerness are obliged to take their nursing children to the classes. Every southern California chapter outside of Los Angeles has contributed toward the support and welfare of some foreign element in its immediate locality, Japanese and Mexican nationalities predominating in the smaller cities. Many chapters are giving scholarships. The Hollywood Chapter embodied in their by-laws a permanent regulation, whereby one scholarship each year is furnished to a student at Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Colorado reports that they placed copies of the Constitution for consultation and distributed the American's Creed.

Connecticut reports appropriating $1,490 for Southern Mountain schools, direct Americanization, and distributing the American's Creed. Beside the $1,490, the chapters of the State have united to raise a fund of $1,000, which will be a perpetual scholarship fund at Maryville College. This sum was

donated to the Margaret E. Henry Memorial Scholarship fund. Only 4 chapters of the 50 of the State took no part in this. An annual scholarship of $100 is given to the Suffield Literary Institute by the local chapter. The several chapters have made donations individually. One gave $15 to the Pine Mountain Settlement; another sent the Youth's Companion to the Oneida Indians; another gave a sum of money in aid of the students at Wilgraham. Eleven chapters of this State spent $82.50 in prizes through the public schools. They have spent $542 on books, magazines, etc., for libraries and schools. Altogether this State has reported a vast amount of work done in the various lines of patriotic education. Some of the work mentioned, while of great value, belongs to another committee, and will, it is presumed, be found elsewhere in the year's report. One chapter has spent $428 to complete the volumes of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for the public library, and another spent $101 in library gifts. Thirteen chapters have interested themselves in direct Americanization. Two chapters have given money toward the training of teachers in Americanization summer classes. One chapter cooperated in a patriotic meeting among the Italians, and another chapter worked among the colored people. Many copies of the American's Creed have been distributed in this State.

Delaware reports much good work was done throughout the State,

The District of Columbia reports much valuable work done. American's Creed has been distributed to soldiers, workmen, and the public generally; to settlement houses, banks, and elsewhere. A gold pin was given as a prize for essay on "Why I became an American citizen." This pin was presented at the housewarming on graduation night of the School for Foreigners, March 12. At this time silk flags were given with the diplomas to the newly made American citizens by the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor. The committee on patriotic education of the District of Columbia cooperated with the woman's club in the movement inaugurated to secure full attendance of the foreign-born women and girls to the free day and night schools. A prize was given for the best pen-written copy from memory of the American's Creed at the schools for foreigners. The prize is a gold medal, the gift of the State regent, Miss Hilda Fletcher. The chairman, Miss Glassie, gave as her present, a framed copy of the Constitution of the United States. By favor of the author two books, one the History of the United States, the other Stories of Useful Inventions, by Dr. Samuel E. Foreman, have been placed in the library of the School for Foreigners. This committee called the attention of the national committee to the two Federal bills now awaiting legislation. These bills provide for annual appropriations from Congress for the training of teachers and providing other facilities for instruction to immigrants in the language, the laws, and the ideals of the United States. Through the efforts of the committee copies of these bills have been placed in the hands of the president general for her consideration of their worth to the national society. A gold badge representing the national coat of arms was given as a prize at the night school to the pupil who brought in the greatest number of new pupils. This prize was given by the American Liberty Chapter. A young girl who brought in 40 pupils won the prize. This same young girl raised $700 for the wool fund. This chapter has given copies of the American's Creed to the colored and white mountain schools of Virginia. Continental Chapter has for six years contributed $20 to the support of Vera Arnold, a young girl of the Downing Industrial School at Brewton, Ala. It has also given $30 to the support of the Willet girls (triplets.) Another chapter has confined its work exclusively toward helping the foreign night schools directly. It has given handsome silk flags for speeches made in the language of our land. This chapter also presented the night school 200

copies of Weems's Life of Washington and Morse's Life of Lincoln. The chapters of the District have remained loyal to their pledges to support the southern mountain schools.

Florida reports placing the Constitution of the United States in public places, distributing the American's Creed, and giving prizes to encourage the study of United States history; also appropriating sums of money for southern mountain schools.

Georgia reports from Atlanta Chapter the sum of $825 for scholarships; from chapter at Athens $50 for scholarships at State Normal. Columbus pays tuition for two girls at orphans' home and $15 to free kindergarten for factory children. Dalton Chapter gave two scholarships in high school and contributed $55 in support of free kindergartens in mill district.

Another chapter sends two children to county school; another has taken short-term scholarship at normal school; another has taken short-term scholarship at State agricultural school valued at $25; another chapter has taken scholarship in local high school; another chapter gave $12 to city mill school and $5 to students' loan fund. Social Circle has contributed $10 for loan fund and $18 for mountain schools. One chapter presented prize for highest average in study of United States history in high schools; another a copy of Jackson County history to library; another awarded gold medal to pupil making highest average in high school in study of history; still another chapter gave medal for same purpose. Waycross Chapter has given prize to high-school pupil for best essay on old trails roads. Other commendable work done by Georgia chapters includes celebration of historic days, adoption of a little girl, planning equipment for playgrounds, and, best of all, the extensive publicity of the Constitution of the United States and the circulation of the American's Creed throughout the State.

Illinois reports donation to southern mountain schools; has secured scholarships in State University for child whose father lost life in recent war as a conscripted soldier, sailor, or marine. Gives a scholarship in Monmouth College to a girl of Revolutionary ancestry. The Chicago chapters have united in the project of a New America's shop. One chapter found a unique plan of teaching the language of the land to foreign women which has met great success.

Clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic and of Girl Home Makers are found in limited numbers through the State. The Constitution of the United States has been placed in public places, and the distribution of the creed has received attention.

Iowa reports contributions to the following schools: Dorothy Sharpe, $74; Piney Woods, $85; Martha Berry, $152; Helen Dunlap, $35; Tomassee, $50; Hindman, $10; also a scholarship at the International College at Springfield, Mass. One chapter placed the American's Creed in all schools. Another chapter presented a $5 medal to pupil in senior class having the highest grade in study of American history. One chapter gave a $5 thrift stamp to child of foreign parents who wrote the best essay on the subject, "Why my parents came to America." One chapter gave $25 to local playgrounds, and another sent $5 to Dorothy Sharpe to purchase a sheep for the school herd. Another gave $8 in prizes for essays.

Kansas reports chapter at Emporia as giving $25 to Martha Berry School; Lawrence Chapter as instituting a loan scholarship fund of $100, to be awarded by Kansas University each year to a worthy senior girl, who will repay the money without interest four years after date. Wichita Chapter is now in its second year of supporting a scholarship at the Roe Indian Institute. The

scholarship amounts to $150 per year. Kansas makes good report in welfare work. Wichita reports the upkeep of a baby chest for the use of the city nurses; sewing for the Children's Home; contributing to the free-milk fund for the needs of sick children. Another chapter of that city donated $25 to the local baby hospital. Newton Chapter cooperated with other local organizations in the care of soldiers' widows and children. Independence Chapter did similar work. The chapter at Lawrence found a field of endeavor in the community house for the S. A. T. C.

An interesting report is made in the line of contests. A flag was won by a declamation contest in the Larned schools. Silk flags were given to those reaching the highest grades in history in the high schools of Rozel, Garfield, and Burdette. Many copies of the American's Creed have been taken in Kansas, and some Constitutions of the United States have been placed.

Kentucky reports much interesting work along the various lines under patriotic education. The Lexington Chapter had the Star-Spangled Banner printed on slips and pasted in every hymn book in every church, colored and white, in Lexington. The Owensboro Chapter sent Highland College $148 to be used this year for Lottie Strong. An entire outfit (for summer and winter) was made by the chapter for Maud Moody, the girl who graduated on the chapter scholarship and who is now in training for a nurse at Buffalo, N. Y. The other graduate married last June and was remembered by a wedding gift. The Frankfort Chapter is educating Sammy Combs at Hindman. This chapter has placed 12 copies of the Constitution of the United States in public places. The chapter at Louisville, Ky., is paying for the second year for the tuition of a bright girl at Lee College, Jackson, Ky. The chapter at Harrodsburg is paying $15 for the tuition of a boy in the Matthew T. Scott School. The John Marshall Chapter at Louisville contributed $25 to the Hindman School. The Paducah Chapter gave $5 to same school. The chapter at Paris gave as usual $15 to Hindman. One chapter gave $10, another $4, two others each gave $5 to the Pine Mountain School. Six chapters gave $5 each to the General Education Fund. Several hundred Constitutions of the United States and more than a thousand Creeds have been placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kentucky.

Maine reports show an extensive circulation of the American's Creed and that many chapters have placed the Constitution of the United States in prominent places. A great work of that State is the raising, at 10 cents per capita, $100 for the scholarship for Randall Shelley in the high school. In this State are many of foreign birth, and the daughters take care to have the children read such books as tend to their training in good citizenship, which books are sent out by the Immigrant Publication Society. These books are placed in libraries and in the public schools. Among them are counted "The Makers of America" and the "Guide to the Immigrant," both by John Foster Carr. Prizes have been awarded for the best essays on American history. The Portland Chapter has been of great assistance to the large boys' club of that city. Many chapters help the boys of Opportunity Farm. More of the support of the chapters of Maine goes to the Berry School than to any other of the southern mountain schools. Many Constitutions of the United States have been placed where they can be consulted, and the American's Creed has been freely circulated.

Maryland reports through a State chairman of scholarships that in six years the State has accomplished the following work: In St. Mary's Seminary, which was established by act of assembly as a monument to the birth of the State of Maryland, "where the mothers of the future generations may receive their edu-

cation," one graduate, June, 1919 (three years); in the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean scholarship, supported by the cooperation of the parents of the young student, the Maryland Daughters and the New York City Chapter of which Mrs. Donald McLean was regent; the Francis Scott Key scholarship, supported by the cooperation of the Southern Maryland Society and the Maryland Daughters second graduate (D. V.) in 1920 (three years), a memorial to Francis Scott Key. The Mrs. J. Pembroke Thorn scholarship, supported by cooperation of the parents of the young student and the Maryland Daughters, a graduate in 1920 (three years). This is a memorial to Mrs. J. Pembroke Thorn, State regent of Maryland. A memorial scholarship established through the Baltimore Chapter of which Mrs. Swindell was an active member. The Children of the Republic of Baltimore are at this time all in one club. The City Club of Baltimore gave eight of its girls and four of its boys to the war and then had to disband. The Commodore Isaac Hull Club has done wonderful work not only in its own club, but in interesting older people. The principal of the school where this club meets gives all credit to the members, saying that they are the best students in the school.

Massachusetts sends a full and commendable report, all of which evidences the untiring zeal of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution. For the various departments of the patriotic education work, Massachusetts Daughters have contributed during the year $2,500. Among the specific Children and Sons of the Republic clubs of Massachusetts there is the Ossoli Club, under the direction of a Harvard student, whose expenses are paid by the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, of Cambridge. Another club is the Colonel Joseph Durfee, which meets in the King Philip Settlement House in Fall River and is under the local chapter. Three years ago this club was composed of both boys and girls, with a president drawn from its own membership. Later the boys were gathered into a scout troop and its girls became a knitting circle. The Frances Dighton Club for girls and the Hedijah Baylies Club for boys are under the directorship of Mrs. Della Chase Butler, of Dighton, assisted by other members of the chapter at Taunton. Attleboro Club for girls (director, Mrs. Clara E. Brigham Perry) is doing valuable work among the young people of that community. A mothers' club, under the directorship of Mrs. E. C. Brown, does patriotic work. A large and energetic club of girls has been formed at Shirley under the directorship of Mrs. Mary Winslow Hazen. Camp Devens was right at the door, and much time and energy was given to work among the soldiers. The work at Camp Devens has been one of the most stupendous done by the Daughters in any part of the country during the war. The members of the chapter, led by Mrs. Allen, of Shirley, gave all their time every day to mending and sewing for the boys and in bringing to them a touch of home.

Michigan reports appropriating $310 for scholarships in southern mountain schools; $112.16 for Berea Fireside Industries; $117 by Commonwealth for boys at Albion; $64.96 for Philippine scholarships; $59.68 for Roe Institute (Indian); $224.51 for University of Michigan; and is also creating a fund for a scholarship in Wilberforce University (colored). Has placed Constitutions of the United States where they may be consulted; given books to libraries; had patriotic lectures and programs in settlements; has distributed the American's Creed to men in night schools; marked historic places and Revolutionary soldiers' graves; reports six pageants and floats; maintained 62 clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic and 1 club of Daughters of the Republic, and 6 Women of the Republic clubs.

Missouri reports national holidays observed; placing Constitutions of the United States where they may be consulted; medals given to winners in contests; distributing of the American's Creed; giving silk flags to schools; contributing to southern mountain schools; taking up the care of the American orphans; establishing and maintaining night schools; establishing active clubs of the Children and Sons of the Republic Clubs.

Nebraska reports 23 of the 34 chapters contributing $75 to the Martha Berry School; Deborah Avery Chapter has created a fund to be known as the Deborah Avery Fund, which is to furnish $100 annually to be used to assist children of soldiers of the late war to complete their education; chapters situated in county seats have followed the custom of giving each man completing his naturalization papers an American flag, and whenever possible to see to it that an American flag is hung above the desk where the new citizen takes his oath of allegiance; the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine placed in public libraries.

New Hampshire reports much interesting work in direct Americanization, particularly wonderful work with the Polish peoples; placed Constitutions of the United States in lumber camps; use of American's Creed among aliens in the night schools; presented books on historic subjects to city libraries; awarding money prizes to public and private schools; including lectures on patriotic education in many programs; and found parochial schools interested in patriotic education.

New Jersey reports giving aid to southern mountain schools; prizes to encourage the study of history; appropriation for Philippine Scholarship Fund; placing 100 copies of the Constitution of the United States; placing 400 copies of the American's Creed at Camp Vaile, N. J.

New York reported only in a general way, placing Constitutions of the United States; distributing Creeds; giving prizes in schools; aid to southern mountain schools.

North Carolina reports a generous sum appropriated for work in patriotic education, enough to secure a scholarship in State University. This State has, to a limited extent, taken up the distribution of the Creed.

North Dakota reports outlining of a number of patriotic programs.

Ohio reports money sent to southern mountain schools; excellent work in Children and Sons of the Republic and Girl Home Makers; much effort placed on direct Americanization work; Constitutions of the United States placed so that they may be consulted, and Creeds distributed.

Oklahoma reports an appropriation of $50 and Christmas box sent to the Martha Berry School; Muskogee Chapter purchased 200 Creeds; Tulsa Chapter appropriated $50 to Helen Dunlap School.

Oregon reports 11 chapters represented on the Patriotic Education Committee; this committee called in Oregon the American Citizenship Committee, or the A. C. E. Committee. Local committees of the chapters assist the young women of the public libraries in entertaining the students from the night schools at their receptions, furnish speakers for public schools on Memorial Day, circulate the code for proper use of the flag, and strive to prevent its desecration. A valuable set of water-colored copies of colonial flags has been prepared by Miss Medora Whitfield, and was exhibited at State conference in February. Within the year three large flags have been presented—one to the social center called Neighborhood House, where English is taught under the Jewish Women's Council; one to the assembly room at county poor farm; and one to the office of the naturalization officer. Portrait of Abraham Lincoln given to the Open Air School at Portland. All Daughters endeavor to make their influence felt wherever it may reach in the interests of Americanization for native-born and for-

eign-born alike. The committee owns and loans a set of 41 lantern slides illustrating historical events and historic localities. Plans have been made for educational work among foreign-born women.

Pennsylvania report sent in too late to be correctly placed, though good work has been done. Over $1,000 expended, and at conference a scholarship at Maryville established at a cost of $1,000 in honor of Pennsylvania women in foreign service.

Rhode Island reports appropriations to the amount of $175, distributed to Berry, Hindman, Industrial and American International schools and signal school; for Americanization to amount of $25; established two large Little Mothers' Leagues and one Camp Fire Girls; story-telling illustrated by lantern slides in Italian, French, and Yiddish; 2,000 Creeds distributed; 451 flags given out.

South Carolina reports $4,100 raised in aid of southern mountain schools; great work with the Tomassee School delayed by the epidemic and the holding back of building; many Constitutions of the United States placed where they could be consulted; and hundreds of the Creeds distributed.

South Dakota reports two chapters conducting prize contests for best essay on prevention of desecration of the flag; one chapter giving two prizes for best essay on "Patriotism," competitors being pupils of seventh and eighth grades; one chapter distributing American's Creed throughout the county.

Tennessee reports lectures, circulation of the Creed, and aid to mountain schools in Tennessee and Georgia.

Texas reports appropriation of $60 for Denton State Normal School; $250 for Rice Institute Scholarship Fund; $10 to Helen Dunlap School; $5 to Philippine Scholarship Fund; $10 in gold for best essay in high school; $110 for Normal School Fund; $10 to Southern Industrial Education; $10 to Berry School; $25 for flag. Also active clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic.

Vermont reports a Kenneth Earl Scholarship Fund; aid to the Berry School; to the Kurn Hattin School for dependent orphan boys; appropriations to the American International College; distributing of the American's Creed; publicity of the Constitution of the United States; prizes given for best essays.

Wisconsin reports one chapter appropriating $10 and another giving $5 to Berry School; another chapter organized classes of Italian and Polish women, to whom they taught the language of the land; another chapter sent out lectures on the American flag, with slides to illustrate them; and the chapter at La Crosse has an essay contest in the high school.

The president general next introduced to the audience, Mr. McGown, chancellor of the American International College for Immigrants.

Mrs. Foster, chairman of the conservation committee, reported as follows:

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS:

As national chairman of conservation I wish to report that I have a report from every State. Now, do not become panic stricken; I won't read them. Yesterday I was requested to read one or two reports from each division. I, too, am a firm believer in conservation of time and energy, and especially in conservation of the efficiency of our organization by fully complying with the requests and the rules of our president general, by making our reports in 15 minutes. Will you please call me?

In order to meet the war emergencies a brief outline for the development of extension work by the Daughters of the American Revolution was submitted,

and it was expected that the lines of effort would make a special appeal to the daughters at this time as avenues for national service, and as a means for expression of the new patriotism that looked not only to the present but to the future.

Taking our insignia as a standard bearer, with its 13 stars indicating conservation measures, the following 13 war measures were submitted by the national chairman:

Altruistic appeal.—The greatest good to the greatest number, for the longest period of time. Unity—cooperation—harmony.

Simple life.—Simplicity is the keynote of to-day. Simple food—simple clothes—simple pleasures.

Community service.—Keep aroused public sentiment in order that measures may be taken to stop waste.

Salvage.—Establish stations to receive all salvage and sell for war purposes.

Home demonstrations: Food production and conservation.—Food above every other production in the world responds to individual attention. See that all waste ground is cultivated. Produce varieties by practicing seed exchange.

Study the market resources of the city. Institute campaigns for food production. Conduct harvest festivals in the schools and clubs and demonstrate the use of corn and other foods not practical for use in Europe. Use potatoes as substitutes to relieve wheat and meat.

Study economical methods of preparation and the use of by-products and leftovers. Elimination of waste—reduction of consumption—substitution of foods. Exchange menus. Study food values, canning, drying, and salting of perishable food, and storage of fruits and vegetables.

Conservation of fuel.—Fuel is a matter of national and international moment. Conserve fuel in households by use of fireless cookers, steam cookers, and steam pressure cookers. Intelligent management of the oven and home furnace. Increase use of wood. Make fuel saving the social standard by making it a matter of fashion and good morals, by turning off the gas, radiators, and lights when not in use. Use automobiles judiciously. Encourage lightless nights.

Conservation of income.—Conserve the family budget. Encourage public opinion in reference to weights and measures in use in the cities, which would increase the buying power of the consumer's dollar. "Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves."

Buy Liberty bonds, war savings, and thrift stamps.

Conservation enterprises—Municipal markets.—The shortest route between the farm and the kitchen. Neighborhood buying clubs and cooperative stores enable householders to buy at wholesale prices. The community kitchen is one of the most interesting by-products of the war.

Conservation of health and human life.—The greatest asset of any nation is its people. Improve conditions affecting public health. Inspection of city water, ice production, milk depots, and general sanitation is especially urged. Enforce quarantine regulations for contagious diseases.

Conservation of children.—The conservation of the child is most essential. Shield the child from physical weakness and death is our patriotic duty, as they are to fill the gaps in the ranks of the flower of the Nation which is now being sent to the front.

Conservation of statistics and records.—Conserve the history of your country and State by keeping statistics and records. All work accomplished should be recorded and reported so the vital statistics can be preserved. Give record of your preserving and canning, also figures on conservation; war gardens, butter, sugar, and buying of Liberty bonds, war savings stamps.

Conservation of ability and service.—"Self-preservation is the first law of nature." Conserve your ability to safeguard your country; conserve strength and mental efficiency.

Constructive aid.—Be a constructive patriot. Contribute to reestablishing French homes. Give liberally of your time and means in helping to win the war. Encourage public opinion in raising the standard of citizenship. Let every daughter be an uplift in her community.

Conservation of ideals.—The ideals of our forefathers should be conserved for the preservation of democracy and freedom of the world. Liberty has been the yearning cry of the human soul since the world and stars first sang together. Conserve the principles of the Declaration of Independence, love of God—love of country—love of home.

NORTHERN DIVISION.—*Mrs. William Bernard Howe, director.*

Maine.—Mrs. Charles H. Shaw, State chairman, has been most active in distributing between 300 and 400 war recipes to chapter members; also typewritten measurements of substitutes equal to one cup of flour. The Maine chapters have done their part in conservation.

Vermont.—Mrs. C. H. Lane, State chairman: All chapters gave up serving refreshments at meetings during the war, thereby conserving food.

New Hampshire.—Mrs. Fred G. Demmond, State chairman: Daughters in this State are active in conserving. Hoover pledge accepted by members; elimination of refreshments and waste.

Massachusetts.—Dr. Emma R. Rich, State chairman, has been most active and enthusiastic and successful in conservation work, having sent out bulletins from time to time stimulating interest.

Massachusetts chapters show that thrift has been their watchword, and that they have made good their promises to help in winning the war. They have not only studied how to eliminate waste, but how to use substitutes to the best advantage and to utilize all by-products. They have helped to stimulate enthusiasm for the work of conservation by means of posters and bulletins from the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Agriculture College, exchanged tested food recipes, distributed United States food leaflets, and demonstrated food economics. They have studied selection of food and food values and cooperated with clubs and classes and in the formation of garden clubs and community gardens. The war gardens was reported from many sections of the State. Back yards and vacant lots were turned into vegetable gardens. Stimulated by a spirit of patriotism and the thought of thousands of human beings in distant lands who are dying of starvation, women who planted little gardens labored hard and accomplished much. Some not able to work in the gardens have encouraged the work by giving large orders for vegetables and the canned products of her neighbor's garden.

Hundreds of members rendered valuable service by caring for bees, raising poultry and other live stock, thereby increasing the supply of food. In many cases they did all the work without any assistance, and thousands of eggs were water-glassed for winter use. In view of the fact that there was a shortage of pork, it is intetresting to note that many who had the facilities were patriotic enough to raise one or more pigs. Great quantities of all kinds of vegetables, berries, and fruits were canned and preserved and bushels of corn dried. Fruit juices and jellies were prepared for hospital use. Members of some chapters have taken special courses that they might be educated in home economics, con-

served clothing by ingenious mending and remodeling garments. For conservation of life in Belgium many garments were made and clothing donated and collected.

The problem of how to save coal was solved in different ways. One was to blanket the radiators and the water would return to the boiler unchilled. In many cases rooms were heated by wood fires and oil heaters. Many tons of coal were saved. One member (a widow) reported that she had taken care of her own furnace; split two cords of hardwood, sifted the ashes, and saved about 8 tons of coal.

At the close of the war, when the United States Food Administration called for the renewal of our pledge, our State regent had conservation made a feature of the December meeting of the Massachusetts board, and the State chairman presented the pledge, and resolutions were passed for its adoption. At a meeting of the State committee of conservation the pledge was read and adopted, and a message was sent to the 96 chapters of Massachusetts requesting them to present the pledge at their next chapter meeting and to make "conservation for world relief" a feature of the meeting. Programs are prepared for chapter meetings making conservation the special feature. The Massachusetts regent has been a guest of honor at many meetings and has stimulated enthusiasm for conservation. The State chairman and members of her committees have attended many of these meetings.

Connecticut.—Miss Cornelia B. Smith, State chairman, has accomplished excellent results, and reports that in every chapter of Connecticut the members have complied with all the requirements of the Food Administration, both National and State, using war breads and various substitutes, doing away with refreshments at their meetings, and living up to the spirit of all requests for conservation. Many of the members have served as chairmen of food and home economics committees in their towns. One member reported that she had not made a cake during the war. In many chapters members worked at the community kitchen, gave food and canning demonstrations. Many hundreds of vegetables and fruits were conserved, chapters reporting 1,000 cans.

Several chapters reporting "salvage sales" netting several hundred dollars, two chapters selling newspapers enough to support two French orphans. Rubber, lead, tin foil, old iron, silver, rags, clothing were sold, bringing in good returns.

Aside from what might be termed war conservation, work has been continued along regular lines of conservation—conserving trees by fire prevention and bird life. One chapter reported lessons and essays on birds, and that the schools had made and put up between 150 and 200 bird houses.

Connecticut has, as usual, been at the forefront in all forms of conservation.

Rhode Island.—Mrs. S. H. Davis, State chairman, reports that conservation for Rhode Island Daughters during the past year has truly meant work and self-sacrifice. Rhode Island State College sent out instructions in canning, drying, and preserving fruits and vegetables and the preparation and use of the various food substitutes. Many of the daughters took advantage of the opportunity, and the result was that thousands of quarts of vegetables were conserved and much fruit preserved with small amounts of sugar.

The Rhode Island Daughters assisted the food conservation committee by cooking samples, using all the substitutes, and distributed recipes of same. All the chapters but one gave up their yearbook and leaflets and all have either reduced their refreshments to tea and wafers or eliminated entirely for the period of the war. Many have war gardens and conserved the entire output for summer and winter.

As a State organization they conserved tin foil, the returns from which were turned into the State treasury. The gasless Sundays were strictly and cheerfully observed.

No organization in Rhode Island has conserved more consistently and effectively in every way than have the Daughters of the American Revolution.

New York.—Frances Cruger Ford, chairman. The committee on conservation for New York State reports that much has been accomplished in this direction during the past year. There have been food conservation committees which have done perhaps the most work of any line. This has been accomplished by community canning kitchens, which have been established in clubhouses, schools, and other available community centers. Much food has been saved and many valuable lessons taught in this manner.

One of the strongest and most far-reaching effects of the war has been the lesson women have learned in conservation of time. We have learned that each day is truly composed of golden minutes, which must be used sparingly and carefully in order that we may give to each one of the duties the very best service which is in us. The word "conservation" is so broad in its scope and meaning and carries so much with it that work done in almost any direction would properly come under that head.

It is hoped that our noble army of women under the flag of the Daughters of the American Revolution will not cease in their efforts at being of service and in conserving in every direction, though perhaps the need is not so great.

EASTERN DIVISION.—*Mrs. H. Grant Driesbach, Director.*

This splendid report speaks for itself. During the war about 500 communications have been sent out, two to each chapter in the district. The chapters reporting show the awakening of the conscience to the need of our country.

The following amounts have been subscribed toward war measures: Liberty bonds, $732,463.50; war stamps, $65,091.85; tilloloy, $2,433.85; war relief, $36,762.52.

In the eastern division 38 chapters report the banking system introduced in schools; 36 chapters report food problems and conservation taught in schools; 51 chapters have had demonstrations in making Victory breads and canning; 23 chapters report work among the foreign born, establishing night schools, instructing women to sew, cook, and bake, teaching the flag law, thereby securing interest in the United States Constitution, Americanizing, and laying the foundation of good citizenship.

Fruits, vegetables, and jellies sent to cantonments and convalescent soldiers; 553 children cared for; scholarships in universities established.

Delaware.—Mrs. S. M. Donnell, State chairman, reports $8,000 Liberty loan; $1,000 war-relief work; $600 tilloloy; and $1,000 war-savings stamps.

Food problems and conservation taught in schools, also canning of fruits and vegetables and the demonstration work of Victory bread making. Great success with knitting machines.

District of Columbia.—Mrs. Sol Langsburgh, State chairman, reports active work in salvage, cooperating with the Red Cross and the Motor Corps of the District. Conservation and food problems have been taught in the schools; 608 glasses of jelly sent to cantonments; reconstruction work at Walter Reed Hospital.

Maryland.—Mrs. Samuel A. Hill, State chairman, reports general conservation.

Birds: Have worked to protect and increase the number of birds in Maryland, as they are the most potent factor in holding the insect enemy in check.

Food: Conserved wheat and meat, substituting corn, oats, rye, and barley. Used plenty of milk, owing to its great value as a food.

Gardens: Back-yard gardens were developed and encouraged in the cities, vacant lots were fenced and plowed and made into community gardens. In Baltimore there is a record of over 30 vacant lots, with over 300 gardens, raising crops estimated at $18,000. A dozen gardens in connection with public schools showed over 300 gardeners and crops valued at $1,500.

Canning: Public school commissioners gave the use of the well-equipped schoolhouses for canning purposes. Vegetables and fruits were secured at wholesale prices; canning machinery of the latest designs were installed, competent teachers were supplied, and the poor were taught thrift and economy.

Trees: Conservation of the forests has been one of the items constantly in our budget. The planting of trees and the protection of wooded land adjacent to cities is felt to be of greatest importance. Extremes of heat and cold are thus modified, and by this conservation make good some of the losses in timber occasioned by the war.

Liberty loan and war saving stamps: The Daughters in Maryland have excelled in their appeals along this line.

Americanization: This is one line of conservation of American principles. Chapters visited and urged to help in this work of teaching English and civilization and linking up the foreigner with American life. The Daughters showed particular interest in fostering Americanization. Vision and vim are the twin needs of the age.

Contributed $10,118 war stamps, $143 Tilloloy, and $614 contributed to other relief work; 2,704 quarts of fruits and vegetables, 12 crates of beans, and 19 crates apples given cantonments.

New Jersey.—Mrs. William H. Bonnell, State cairman, submits the following report: Liberty loan subscription, $86,687.60; war stamps, $9,736; Tilloloy, $1,539; other war-relief contributions, $2,562.20. Banking system introduced in schools. Canning and preserving the most important work for conservation. Adoption of French orphans; Red Cross work; instruction in English to foreign-born children.

Pennsylvania.—Mrs. Silas Walker, State chairman, reports that 55 chapters out of 84 responded to questionnaires sent out; 55 have observed food conservation in their homes; 41 had conservation taught in schools; 55 have kept public sentiment aroused; 45 have given demonstrations in canning and in making bread; 20 canned fruits for convalescent soldiers' hospitals; 18 have done work among foreigners; 30 have done war-relief work; a total of 150 orphans have been adopted; 14 rummage sales and 2 salvage stations have been operated.

Besides acquiring thrift brought about by the war there has been engendered the conservation of friendship and generosity never experienced before. Intense sympathy has brought women nearer together. Conservation in all its measures will be practiced another year by the Pennsylvania Daughters in order that the starving millions yet overseas may be fed and nourished.

Liberty loan, $380,704; war-savings stamps, $25,033.60; Tilloloy, $1,447.95; war relief, $21,219.27.

Night schools for foreigners; banking system in schools for 17 years; most excellent work done in war gardens; food demonstrations; gold and silver trinkets collected; and extensive canning.

Virgina.—Mrs. J. A. Alexander, State chairman, reports that the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution have conserved the spirit of their organization through the great stress of war work and have come into the reconstruction period under their own banner.

Thirty-two chapters in the State have practiced conservation of food and fuel and materials. Those situated near camps or cantonments have been more hospitable to the soldiers, and all have done something to contribute comforts to patients in military and naval hospitals and to our forces in camp and overseas.

Fifteen chapters have contributed to Liberty loan fund for the National Society; 13 have helped to sell bonds and 8 have bought bonds. There is no record at all of the amount of bonds bought privately by the members. Twelve chapters have helped to sell war-savings stamps, and 1 chapter has invested these securities its money raised for a portrait of the Revolutionary hero whose name it bears.

Sixteen chapters are supporting one or more French orphans; 9 have contributed to Tilloloy fund; 9 have made contributions to southern mountain schools; 4 have given medals or prizes in public schools to encourage the study of history; 2 have specialized in poultry for France, and 1 of these will have a poultry farm in France named for its home city; 1 gave an ambulance to Westhampton Hospital in Richmond, and 1 made a contribution to our State Sanitarium for Tuberculosis. All have done knitting, sewing, and relief work.

Liberty loans, $36,810; war stamps, $3,660; Tilloloy, $142.50; war relief, $2,541.

Food-conservation problems have been taught in the school for eight years; 245 glasses of jelly for cantonments. Community kitchens have been introduced.

West Virginia.—Mrs. John B. Garden, State chairman, reports that the 19 chapters, Daughters American Revolution, in West Virginia, have all worked for the conservation of food and have loyally supported both the National and State administrators. In most of the chapters there have been appointed a subchairman of conservation. Four-minute talks have been given at the monthly meetings on some practical way in conserving food and avoiding waste in the household. Canning and preserving has been done on a large scale by all the Daughters; war gardens have been cultivated, and many community kitchens and demonstrations under the domestic science department of the West Virginia University have been conducted and well attended by the members of the organization.

The State chairman has also been a member of the conservation executive committee for Ohio County, W. Va., in connection with the Food Administration. The chairman presided over the meeting at Wheeling of all women's organizations during national conservation week.

At the Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at Wheeling, when they had the honor of entertaining Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Minor, Miss Crowell, and Mrs. Hume, State regent of Wisconsin, the State chairman of conservation presented the following resolution:

That whereas we are apt to regard conservation of food as the main issue and to lose sight of the fact that conservation of life and health, and especially that of children, is of paramount importance; therefore

Be it resolved, That a message be sent from the West Virginia Conference, Daughters American Revolution, to the State legislature, assembled in Charleston, W. Va., urging the passage of a proper and workable child-labor law.

This was adopted and the message was sent to the proper committee and no doubt helped in the needed legislation.

Subscriptions have been made as follows: Liberty loan, $141,971; Tilloloy, $1,820; war relief, $191.40.

CENTRAL DIVISION.—*Mrs. A. W. Mann, Director.*

Illinois.—Mrs. Charles W. Trion, State chairman: The outline of work supplied by our national chairman was sent to each chapter in the State. Chapter

regents were asked to appoint chairmen of conservation and to give special attention to the preservation of bird life, preservation of wild flowers, for good roads, bond issues, to create an interest in State and local parks, and urge the necessity of protecting our forests and beautifying our roadsides. Papers on conservation have been read in various chapters; study of housing the birds and bird life in our schools. Chapters have followed closely the work laid out by the Food Administration, as well as other lines of conservation ordered by the Government.

Indiana.—Miss Minnie Butler, State chairman: The Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana lead in food conservation. At the first appeal the Daughters began a campaign for simple living and set the example of omitting refreshments at social functions. This was followed by strict adherence to the food regulations, keeping not only the letter but the spirit of the request, thus saving even more food for our fighting men than the required amount.

Lightless nights were observed and a systematic saving of light on all nights, and the houses were kept at least 5° lower in temperature than had been the habit in former years. In all the drives for Liberty bonds and war-savings stamps our Daughters were captains and privates in the teamwork, and always invested their own capital, while many of our chapters took bonds as a part of their patriotic work. Helped in many ways in the conservation of child life in France and Belgium. Our members have aided in conserving the morale of our nurses and soldiers in many ways.

Michigan.—Mrs. William H. Gay, State chairman: Michigan has cooperated in all plans made by national chairman conservation committee, Daughters American Revolution, and by our Government.

The use of jelly has been conserved in the homes in order to send to our hospitals.

One member of Copper County Chapter taught boys and girls to can foodstuffs and gave demonstrations of cooking with substitutes of flour, meat, butter, and sugar in several counties. Another member trained the banner children's canning club of the State, with 100 per cent achievement. Talks were given on conservation and salvage of clothing and shoes. Prizes were given for children's war gardens. Eliminated refreshments, the money thus saved being turned into war-relief and reconstruction funds.

The greatest example of conservation of human life was given by Miss Flora E. McEllinney, a Daughter member of Copper County Chapter. During the influenza epidemic in Copper County a Finnish settlement, isolated from the outside world by impassable roads, had whole families dying, with no doctors or nurses in attendance. Miss McEllinney, a Columbia dietitian, finally in her own machine forced her way through the roads, reached the settlement, and became nurse and dietitian for 41 cases. She taught the Finnish men and women how to take car of their sick. When the crises passed she returned to her home in Hubbell, only to be summoned by the county physician to go with him to another Finnish settlement where there was an influenza epidemic. She stayed with these people seven weeks, driving from house to house in farming districts, finding whole families stricken. She cared for 310 patients, losing only 5; 261 of these had influenza, the others diphtheria and spinal meningitis.

The State conference had as one of its prominent features conservation of foodstuffs by having simple luncheons served and no receptions. Simplicity in dress was also emphasized, no evening gowns being worn.

One Michigan Daughter secured $160 worth of beadwork and native handwork for Red Cross from a Government school for Indians, and is encouraging the Indians in making maple sirup and raising war gardens.

Wisconsin.—Mrs. Norman T. Gill, State chairman, reports that the 35 chapters in Wisconsin are all doing something along the line of conservation; especially are they stressing the 13 war measures indicated in bulletin sent out by national chairman.

Demonstrations of war breads and typewritten recipes were given to members; exhibition of vegetables, shortenings, sugarless sirups, etc. War gardens were supervised. Canning clubs reported: elimination of refreshments at meetings, estimating the probable cost of same, and putting the amount in chapter treasury. Carrying home parcels practiced; conservation of child life and giving more attention to birds, forests, etc., which to a certain extent had been relinquished for war measures.

Ohio.—Mrs. A. C. Messenger, State chairman, reports that the Ohio Daughters have cooperated with the National Food Administration by serving on county and State food commissions and reporting retail prices to Washington weekly, have conserved clothing by making small garments for the French children from old clothing; have served more simple meals and eliminated refreshments; have endeavored to arouse public community sentiment by distributing literature and holding war markets and giving canning demonstrations. Food production was greatly increased by the war gardens. All surplus fruits and vegetables were canned. Members were 100 per cent efficient in observing wheatless and meatless days. Conserved light, heat, and fuel whenever possible; conserved incomes by buying many bonds and thrift stamps. Assisted in public-health work and thus conserved human life and health; are now assisting in the work of establishing French industries and homes; are endeavoring to set the example to the people about them in being true Americans.

Minnesota.—Mrs. M. H. Cooledge, State chairman, reports that an incomplete report of the Minnesota chapters shows 89,000 quarts fruits and vegetables were canned and preserved for winter use, a large part of which was raised in war gardens; 5,879 glasses of jelly and 1,567½ pints of grape juice for the use of sick soldiers and sailors; 200 quilts pieced on both sides of scraps of cloth, useless for other purposes, made up and sold for the benefit of the Red Cross at prices ranging from $2.50 to $8. Over 4,000 garments, consisting of underwear, men, women, and children's clothing, overcoats, and furs collected, cleaned, and pressed and sent to fire sufferers in northern Minnesota.

A wide interest has been awakened in the gathering of twigs and waste wood for the conservation of fuel, and some interest in the gathering and drying of wild medicinal herbs for home use.

Great interest has been awakened in the exchange of conservation recipes and ideas.

The State chairman of conservation spent 10 months working for the conservation of child life.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—*Mrs. W. H. De Voe, Director and State Chairman.*

Georgia.—There has been much said and done about conservation of our forests, birds, game, fish, coal and iron fields, but one of the most vital things confronting our economic situation to-day is the conservation of our southern harbors and waterways, and Georgia Daughters are using their influence to promote the proper enactment of legislation for this conservation.

Georgia Daughters have done their utmost to conserve fruits, grain, and food of all kinds in order to send to our allies in need. Canning, preserving, and drying fruits have been observed by all the Daughters; 4,234 glasses of jelly have been sent to the hospitals for soldiers. Salvage sales have been held; 16 quilts

have been knitted and 5 quilts pieced and used to substitute for blankets; conservation of kid gloves for the purpose of making vests for aviators.

South Carolina.—Miss Louise Fleming, State chairman: This State responded to every call of the Government for conservation. Families eliminated wheat flour and sugar entirely. Simplicity in dress was practiced; old gloves and shoes were salvaged; conserved rail travel to avoid congestion on trains.

North Carolina.—Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, State chairman: Food production in North Carolina was increased 100 per cent. In that arduous work the Daughters of the American Revolution took a notable part from the very first. Clothing was conserved; leather, paper, everything needed by the Government, became precious; waste was looked upon as the attribute of a slacker. School children were enlisted in the thrift campaign, and they entered with the same enthusiasm into conservation as did the elders. Jellies and delicacies were conserved for sick soldiers or for the canteens that made a bit of home out of the railroad station for the homesick boy on his way overseas or the wounded or returning.

The Daughters are large holders of bonds and thrift stamps; patriotic meetings were held; talks given on the war to children and foreigners.

A hotel was built and equipped with conveniences at Winston-Salem which will accommodate 200 young women, thereby giving home comforts and surroundings to the girls and women in daily employment. Community cannery, a day nursery, and war gardens were encouraged at all times. During the influenza epidemic our members worked at diet kitchens and delivered soup to the sick; worked motor service for the Red Cross; gave gifts of money and fuel; took care of orphans and aided mountain schools; assisted associated charities; furnished speakers for patriotic meetings of mountain people; talks to school children on the war. Articles were written for papers and magazines.

Alabama.—Mrs. William Gay, State chairman: The Alabama Daughters have responded nobly to the work of conservation. They felt that it was peculiarly fitting at this time of World War and world need to conserve in all its phases and that conservation should not only be preached but actually practiced. Letters were sent to the chapters of the State urging that phase of the situation. All over the State our women have conserved food. Refreshments at social and club affairs have been conspicuous by their absence.

Florida.—Mrs. G. H. Manlove, State chairman, reports that Florida Daughters are observing all conservation measures, especially fuel, clothes, money, strength, and energy; interested in home economics and home demonstration clubs.

Mississippi.—Mrs. Hiram C. Tye, State chairman: Daughters of Mississippi have observed all the conservation war measures and have practiced self-denial to a great extent; interested in war gardens, canning and preserving fruits and vegetables of all kinds; have been intensely interested in agriculture, and in many instances have been lending helping hands.

Louisiana.—Mrs. Ethel Porter, State chairman: The Daughters of the American Revolution have been foremost in everything concerning conservation measures. They have planned war gardens and oftentimes cultivated them without assistance; have canned numberless fruits and vegetables, and have given hundreds of glasses of jelly to Camp Beauregard for hospital patients. Conservation has been the keynote in every department of daily living, and they have found much joy in their self-denial.

Kentucky.—Mrs. George H. Wilson, State chairman, reports cooperation with all war measures along conservation lines. Child welfare, fuel saving, simplicity in dress, and food conservation have been strictly observed. Canning vegetables and fruits without sugar has been practiced largely, with much

success. Practiced economy along the lines of conservation in the homes, and deem it a patriotic duty. Tin foil and old kid gloves have been given to the Red Cross, and simple entertainments have been practiced, eliminating elaborate refreshments. Have striven in every way possible to conserve food and win the war. Some of the chapters (Lexington Chapter) paid its per capita to the $100,000 bonds to be given by the national society to help win the war. War gardens were worked by individual hands in order to do their bit toward winning the war.

Tennessee.—Mrs. Thomas Day, State chairman: The Tennessee Daughters are loyal, energetic, and earnest. Since the United States entered the World War they have been a working body in all lines of patriotism and conservation; conservation of ideals by instilling patriotism and trying to make better citizens and soldiers of our youth; trying to create a greater respect for the flag and all American institutions; trying to morally uplift them in all ways and make 100 per cent Americans.

To preserve our national unity we have given with Spartan courage our sons, brothers, and husbands to the service of our country, realizing that American honor depended upon our soldiers in the field, and that we must fly to the rescue of suffering nations and discharge our debt of 1776 to France.

Hoover pledge signed and religiously conserved food of all kinds; strictly observed meatless and wheatless days; conserved fuel for light and heat and motor cars. Back-yard and vacant-lot war gardens have been the rule; canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, conserving even the seed for gas masks, became another fixed custom. Reports quantities of fruits and jellies for hospitals and camps. Hundreds of books and magazines collected and sent to camps and hospitals.

Under its committee on conservation, Tennessee is repairing and renewing the needs of the Tennessee room in Memorial Continental Hall.

For several years the paramount work of this State has been in conserving its youth, in educating and making good, law-abiding citizens of the children in the mountains of Tennessee, with several chapters cooperating with the moving-picture managers in the selection of proper subjects from an educational standpoint. Many members are active in the parent-teachers' association.

To conserve purity and higher morals, the Daughters have gone on record protesting against the present suggestive, and in some instances indecent styles of dress in public places.

WESTERN DIVISION.—*Mrs. Louis H. J. Daniels, director.*

California.—Miss Elma Holloway, State chairman: This enthusiastic and successful State chairman gives a wonderful record of the Daughters of the American Revolution work among chapter members, and conservation is the watchword. The California Daughters of the American Revolution believe that the need for conservation is even greater than before the peace treaty was signed, so have not in the least relaxed their efforts.

Once each quarter the State chairman has sent an individual letter to each chapter, suggesting new and original efforts and urging continued activity. California had an official bulletin published in San Francisco, and at the request of the State chairman of conservation every Daughter of the American Revolution in the State was placed on the mailing list, and the chapter regents were urged to place these bulletins on file for ready access by the members; and it proved of inestimable value in carrying on the war work.

All refreshments were eliminated at chapter meetings; many members gave up bread and butter; war gardens were emphasized, and a garden to every

family was the result; fruits and meat markets were inspected, to guard against waste; gasoline conserved; labor conserved by having one grocery delivery each day; bundles and packages were carried whenever possible; conserved paper by carrying home such articles as soap, thread, gloves, etc., unwrapped. Complete wardrobes were made for French orphans from old materials.

Food substitutes were cheerfully used; last year's gowns were worn a second season; all pleasure trips entailing money were given up, and the amount saved was given to the purchase of thrift stamps. City markets were visited, and all fruits that might have been otherwise wasted were preserved at a community center. All fruits in neglected orchards were gathered, canned, and preserved for the associated charities. California used substitutes almost entirely for fuel. Generous investments in Liberty bonds. Had municipal markets and community kitchens. Daughters volunteered for service during the influenza epidemic. School lunches were conserved by placing a box on the school grounds, asking the children to place all uneaten bits of food in this box, and a committee of Daughters would gather up the fragments and rewrap in fresh paper for the poorer district children, and served as lunch next day, who otherwise would not have had any.

Records were conserved and carefully compiled. Free night schools for the foreign born—Mexicans, Filipinos, Japanese, Chinese, Russians, Italians, and Greeks.

Because 90 per cent of the food passed through the hands of the women of our great State, the Daughters have tried to do their part in conserving it. Because we are still alive to European needs; because we realize that famine leads to anarchy; because we know the need of multitudes in neutral countries, the Californians are willing to do more than their part from now on to the end, whether the end be far or near.

Texas.—Mrs. Quitman Furley, State chairman, reports having sent copies of National Bulletin to the different members of the State committee, asking the ladies to specialize in these branches. The epidemic of "flu" has made everything lag, and are unable to give statistics. Mrs. Waldrop, of Dryan, Tex., urged the need of gardens, chickens, and orchards, and has the assistance in her work of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Mrs. Temple, wife of Bishop Temple, of Amarillo, Tex., is making the appeal for child welfare. Forest conservation is stressed in a most forceful way, urging people to plant long-lived and useful trees, such as pecans, oaks, walnut, etc. All Texas Daughters are enthused in reestablishing the French homes, the adoption of French orphans, and the purchasing of Liberty bonds.

New Mexico.—Mrs. Charles W. Potter, State chairman, reports that the Daughters have been as patriotic and loyal as they could be; have been active in all lines of conservation; have encouraged simplicity in food and clothing and conservation in fuel. Most all the members have purchased Liberty bonds and war savings stamps. The New Mexico Daughters are true Daughters of the American Revolution in every respect.

Oklahoma.—Mrs. E. A. Maltoon, State chairman: All Oklahoma Daughters have endeavored to comply with all the national conservation measures.

Kansas.—Mrs. C. F. Miller, State chairman: Mrs. Miller has been indefatigable and has accomplished splendid results.

The Kansas Daughters have developed a feeling of personal responsibility toward the conservation movement, and are living up to the Hoover pledge and backing the Food Administration by observing meatless and wheatless days, conserving sugar and fats, and practicing thrift and efficiency in the kitchen;

canning, preserving, and drying fruits and vegetables; and have lessened the high cost of living by so doing.

The promoting and planting community back yards is universal in Kansas. Kansas, being strictly an agricultural State, has realized that she is an integral part of that "second line of defense," whose business it has been and still is to feed the Allies and the unfortunate Near East.

Have stood for the conservation of bird life as a factor in the food production, and it is truly a pretty sentiment. Encouraged tree planting and boosted the good roads.

This is the children's year, so designated by the Government, and the conservation of child life is not to be neglected. Kansas has a department of child welfare under the State board of health, with an active, creative woman at the head. By intelligent planning, time and strength have been conserved and have made their thinking and their doing go hand in hand.

Nebraska.—Mrs. Jennie M. Temple, State chairman, reports the following: Thirty-four chapters in the State; 17 chapters reporting on conservation; 1,500 members; 1,450 following Food Administration plans; 70 supporting war orphans; 10 chapters conserving bird life; 6 chapters conserving wild flowers. The chapter at Lincoln has purchased more than $36,000 in bonds.

Iowa.—Mrs. V. G. Crossby, State chairman: Conservation is one of the necessities of war and a duty in time of peace, but it has been war which has brought home to the American people, as nothing else could have done, the importance of this great movement. Iowa, according to the records at Washington, is in the front ranks of food conservation. The State regent of Iowa has worked earnestly and sympathetically with the efforts of conservation in all its phases. Refreshments at functions in Iowa were reduced to a minimum, and the Daughters of the American Revolution were leaders in this line. The Iowa Daughters subscribed liberally to all the war calls, Liberty loans, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., savings stamps, etc.; have also been generous in their donations to the French orphan fund; have conserved in clothing, making left-overs serve two seasons, and avoided as far as possible the use of woolens; have saved lead, rubber, and other materials useful for war needs. The Daughters were most active in the conservation of child life, and assisted patiently and patriotically in the clinics for the examination of the children, and stood next to Illinois in the number of children examined.

Idaho.—Mrs. Nora C. Buckner, State chairman, reports the following: Only 0.02 per cent of canned fruits bought; 25 per cent of canned vegetables bought; 98 per cent of bread used baked by Daughters; 97 per cent of pastry used is home baked. Elimination of all extravagance, and all fuel conserved.

Utah.—Mrs. W. C. Ashwill, State chairman, reports that questionnaires were sent to chapter regents with most satisfactory results, conservation being observed and practiced by all.

Colorado.—Mrs. F. C. Moys, State chairman: The question of conservation has been properly sent the chapter regents of our State. Of the 24 chapters all have responded nobly. The State chairman says that strict adherence to all things patriotic has been a great part of the constant effort of every individual member, and conservation in all lines of endeavor has been carried out in time, means, and energetic service, and the Colorado Daughters have measured up in full.

Wyoming.—Mrs. Anna W. Carey, State chairman: The chapters kept the requirements of food conservation as long as needed. They have denied themselves in different ways to save for the Red Cross and Liberty loan, and have worked in the drives for Liberty loans and war certificates.

The ladies and their families have saved tin foil, canned vegetables from their war gardens, preserved fruits and berries, and have paid much attention to the feeding of birds in winter. They have conserved here and there until there is no phase of convervation neglected.

South Dakota.—Mrs. C. W. Cannon, State chairman: Each chapter has a chairman of conservation, and they report that they are following all the pledges of conservation. Elimination of refreshments and wastes in all things. Many have war gardens and have canned much fruits and vegetables. Many bake their own bread and pastries. South Dakota went over the top toward doing its share to win the war. The food conservation will be of lasting benefit.

The rising generation will never forget the lesson taught by the Food Administration—conservation and loyalty.

In conclusion, I suggest as national chairman that some of the most vital points of conservation to be observed during the coming year are the conservation of health and human life, this to include the reconstruction work; conservation of statistics and records; and conservation for world relief in all its phases. The directors of divisions to formulate plans best suited to their States and send to State chairman.

MRS. SHEPPARD W. FOSTER.

Report of the committee on international relations, Mrs. Charles H. Bond, chairman, follows:

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS:

Since the last annual report of the committee on international relations events in world history have shown the wisdom and need of following the suggestions contained in the resolutions offered by the committee last year, and indorsed by the Twenty-seventh Congress, if we are to live up to the objects of our constitution, whose closing statement is "to aid in securing for mankind all the blessing of liberty." To-day it is more and more evident that to be a good patriot one must be actively interested in everything that concerns the welfare of one's country or nation; and the welfare of the people who make up a nation, whether native or foreign born, depends upon the laws of the nation and the integrity and justice with which they are carried out. The war has taught us the value of cooperation. The get-together spirit developed so marvelously in our war activities has shown what can be accomplished in a common cause. The lesson thus learned must not be lost, now that the need of war work has ceased. Some one has said that Armageddon has but been removed from the battle fields to the "peace table." So there is still vital work for the Daughters of the American Revolution to do, but of a different kind. We may not need to labor with our hands, nor make personal sacrifice of luxuries, comforts, or necessities, as we have been doing; but we must now use our minds in learning what are America's immediate needs to preserve, protect, and improve her, and in what way she can best assist in the welfare of the world. With such an outline ahead of us, it is manifest that there is no leisure for the true patriot.

That we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, have begun to awaken to our duties in this direction, this year's report will show. Though only 50 per cent of States having committees on international relations have sent in reports of work accomplished this past year, the character of the work done by our chapters who have been interested is most excellent and gives cause for real gratification and satisfaction to your national chairman. Nearly all of the chapters reporting have had at least one meeting on an international subject. One of the most encouraging reports comes from the energetic and efficient

chairman of California, Mrs. E. S. Johnson. Among other excellent statements, she says:

This war has taught us to think internationally. Never again can we go back to the old provincial viewpoint. The signing of the peace treaty will usher in a new world order; not that the changes will be immediately accomplished, but the new basis will be there—of justice, of cooperation, of responsibility on the part of the strong by the weak—and this new basis will underlie all future development. All this simply means that the American ideals which our ancestors fought to achieve for us are to be extended to other nations as well and become a world heritage—that is, if America is ready to do her part. It will mean sacrifice for us as a Nation and as individuals; but if we are to be true to the spirit of those men and women whom we honor in this society we will not falter, but take up the responsibility and the burden they place upon our shoulders and strive to perpetuate their spirit.

Eschscholtzia Chapter has planned a most interesting program for the year, in which each meeting is devoted to one of the allied countries, thus making their whole year's work center in a practical and helpful way around this idea of international relations. Hollywood Chapter gave one afternoon to consideration of the general causes leading up to wars in the past and to the peace treaties terminating these wars, contrasting them with the peace settlement that is now being worked out in Paris, and bringing out the tremendous difference between this and all other similar gatherings for similar purposes in the history of the world. Covina Chapter held three programs devoted to the subject of international relations; these have proved so enjoyable that the chapter voted to continue the subject through the rest of the year. They have had book reviews, map talks, and such original work as comparison of Mary Antin (the Russian Jewess, whose attitude toward America was loving patriotism of the highest type) with Esther Cooper, another Russian Jewess of the bolsheviki type, now under arrest in Covina on the technical charge of disturbing the peace. But best of all, the 18 members of the chapter have been diligently reading the books on the list sent out by Mrs. Bond; all but two have finished one book, one has read three, one five, and one all except one book on the list.

Jumping from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, we find Massachusetts a strong rival in earnest study and interest, many chapters devoting two meetings to international programs; one chapter appointed a chairman who gave 5-minute talks on some international question at each meeting; another chapter spent 10 minutes at each meeting for the same purpose. The verdict was that it was astonishing how much of value can be stated and condensed into a few moments. In compliance with the suggestion to hold meetings in honor of newly naturalized citizens, 16 Boston chapters, under the leadership of the Massachusetts chairman on international relations, Dr. Clara E. Gary, celebrated such an occasion in the famous Faneuil Hall on Flag Day last year. It was a most interesting and inspiring occasion; 5-minute speeches made by five foreign-born citizens was one of the chief features of interest. The countries from which the speakers came were Ireland, Russia, Armenia, Italy, and Greece. At this meeting a flag was presented by the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution to the Church of All Nations.

Dr. Gary, who has given untiring zeal and earnest work throughout the year, reports that in sending out 90 letters to the Massachusetts regents last September she received 65 favorable replies. This needs emphasizing from the fact that one of the great discouragements all chairmen of Daughters of the American Revolution committees encounter is the lack of replies or acknowledgments of requests or notices of work outlined. As those studying the question of international relations see such relations are nothing more nor less than the establishment of cooperation between nations, it might be well if our members

could apply this principle to a greater degree in our own organization, thus training ourselves to extend courteous attention to all subjects brought before us by national committees which are appointed by our president general to do this work. But, to resume, at the Massachusetts board meeting in December it was voted to cable President Wilson at Paris indorsing a League of Nations. This proved to be among the first cables he received on reaching France the first time, and he sent a cordial acknowledgment in return.

Several of the Massachusetts chapters have sent generous donations to the American International College. It was the pleasure and privilege of your chairman to accept numerous invitations to speak at various chapters throughout the State on America's duty in the present crisis.

No report of work accomplished by the chapters of the District of Columbia has been received, but the chairman, Miss Janet Richards, has forwarded copies of several resolutions offered by her committee.

From the governor's wife of Indiana, Mrs. James P. Goodrich, word is received that more than three-fourths of the chapters in that State have been interested in the suggested studies. Mrs. William Austin reports for Illinois that she has sent two sets of letters to all chapters and says they are doing the work requested and are interested in the work of Americanization. The Chicago Chapter has kept up 14 clubs, teaching patriotism, civics, current topics, especial attention being given to American citizenship.

Miss Mary Rainey, chairman for Minnesota, writes interestingly of some very earnest work in several chapters. Wenonah Chapter has secured the assurance that all of the school-teachers of Wenonah will take a few minutes, two or three times a week, to impress the pupils with the work of the Peace Conference and our international relations.

The Colonial Chapter had 1,000 copies of the leaflet, "Neighborhood Americanization," reprinted for the use of the Women's Council of Defense. The same chapter had three delegates at the League of Nations Congress in Minneapolis and contributed $5 toward the expenses of that body. The Rebecca Prescott Sherman Chapter reports that it has made up its entire program along the line of study suggested by the international relations committee. Some of these subjects are: "The Causes of War," "Naturalization Laws and Their Application," "The Obligation of American Citizens," "Social Justice," "The League to Enforce Peace," etc.

From Mrs. Witzel, of Oregon, comes the information that the work recommended by the committee on international relations has been carried on successfully by the American citizenship educational committee and the committee on patriotic education, so, doubtless, will be reported under these committees.

Mrs. Drummond, of Maine, reports that many chapters in her State have given time and study to the questions and topics suggested. Mrs. Robert Sweet, of New Hampshire, states that a goodly number of chapters in that State have taken up with the suggestion of devoting two meetings to international topics.

The cheery news from Mrs. Fitts, of New Jersey, is most heartening to a hard-working chairman. She writes: "It is with much pleasure that I can report the letters I sent to all the regents in New Jersey met with instant response, nearly every chapter being interested along the lines of international relations." The Bergen Chapter has helped pay for a trained teacher among the Italian and Polish women, and they have worked with the International Institute of the Young Women's Christian Association. The Frances Hopkinson Chapter has carried on a detailed study of commercial, political, and financial international relations. The William Patterson Chapter is having a regu-

lar "4-minute speaker" at each meeting. The Nova Caesarea has given $25 as a first contribution for work among aliens, and is also giving personal attention to this work.

Mrs. Henry J. Howe, of Iowa, reports that many of the chapters have taken up a systematic study of international problems, but the most interesting work was that attempted by the Abigail Adams Chapter, of Des Moines. Mrs. Howell, the regent, says:

As men were being naturalized in large numbers at Camp Dodge last June, one of the members of this chapter suggested giving to each naturalized man a little silk flag to take with him over seas as a souvenir, and also to welcome him into citizenship. The idea met with approval, and on the day appointed about 20 of the chapter went to the barracks. After a group of men were sworn in we were introduced to them and, telling them of our beginnings as a nation and of the ideals of our Republic, we welcomed them as our newest citizens, bade them Godspeed in their mission across seas, and told them we expected them to return better citizens because they carried the ideals of democracy and liberty to the world. We sang "America" and gave each man a little silk flag. They were very responsive. One man from a southern European country kissed the little flag and in broken English cried, "My flag! My flag!" The officers and men appreciated the service and we were invited to come again. Before the Eighty-eighth sailed we had met 1,500 naturalized men, and in September we met 900 more. We had similar meetings and had flags for all. It was felt by the officers that such meetings were a great help to the morale of men.

Among the other State chairmen who have worked earnestly to arouse interest among their chapters is Mrs. Anna Jamieson, of Florida, and Mrs. S. W. Walker, of West Virginia.

Mrs. John Campbell, in speaking of the work done in Kansas, says that the foreign population is small, but that there has been valuable work on the problems of national and international relations, talks have been given by chapter members, lawyers, university professors on the causes of war and rise of democracy and kindred topics, and these talks were followed by discussions. International relations will also be the study of the chapters for another year. Colorado and Iowa are also awakening to interest and action. Miss Elizabeth Wright, State chairman of Nebraska, writes that of the 18 chapters which reported to her, 95 per cent had given or would give attention to the study of international problems. The foreign population is small, but the chapters have interested the foreign-born women in the Red Cross, working with them side by side, and these foreign women were rapidly growing to see that it was a great mistake for them not to speak the English language.

At a national board meeting in February a resolution was passed indorsing a League of Nations, and copies were sent to President Wilson and to the Senate. It is hoped our twenty-eighth congress will go on record to the same purpose, for if the League of Nations is not made an integral part of the treaty of peace there will practically be no guarantee that the questions involved in the treaty will be carried out. Very different settlements would have to be made. There are 57 boundary lines to be decided upon; if there were to be no league the various countries would resort to old methods of spoils to the victor, and revolution and anarchy will spread. Without a league there can be no mandatories, and small, dependent nations will be left helpless. With signing of the peace treaty and the ratification of the League of Nations international questions will need continued study. As patriotic women we can do no better consecrated work for our country than to seriously devote our time to acquiring an intelligent insight into national and international questions that we may be wise enough to see how best our society can help in attaining

the blessings of "liberty for all mankind." And for this reason I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the twenty-eighth congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, realizing the importance to the welfare of our country of intelligent and widespread information and public opinion regarding national and international questions, recommend that the chapters devote as much time as can be spared throughout the calendar year to the consideration and systematic study of America's duty in the various international problems that affect her individually and that confront the world.

MRS. CHARLES H. BOND, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on Legislation in United States Congress.

There were many resolutions adopted at the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress which were referred to the committee on legislation, copies of which were sent to the several committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and since my report last year work has been done, but I am sorry to say little accomplishd in the way of legislation or final passage of many bills in which we are interested. I have communicated with Senators and Representatives with regard to legislation recommended, and in almost every instance replies have been to the effect that passage of bills not pertaining to war or reconstruction work after the war was practically hopeless.

This society is interested in Senate bill 5485, introduced by Senator New, of Indiana, providing for a system of military training. The Senator wrote me in part, as follows:

The chief difficulty toward the adoption of universal training is the impression in the public mind that it means militarism, but it is obvious, of course, to those who have given the subject consideration that nothing could be further from the fact. It is my hope that by a reasonable amount of military training we can prevent the need for a large standing Army, and thus prevent militarism. All of our boys will be better American citizens for having worn the uniform of their country.

Representative Miss Jeannette Rankin, of Montana, introduced House bill 15624, to enable American women who marry foreigners to retain their American citizenship. In a letter from Miss Rankin she thanks this society for its interest in this bill. It was not passed, however.

Representative Vare, of Pennsylvania, proposed that the United States Government designate a badge of honor to be worn, instead of mourning, by members of the families that have lost dear ones in the fighting forces; that the creation of an insignia other than that of silent mourning would serve to eliminate the wearing of black in memory of those killed in patriotic service.

Representative McArthur, of Oregon, introduced a bill to nationalize our service flag. This bill was of interest to everyone, but the Daughters also want a distinctive flag for women who served their country during the recent war.

We also want the publishing of all German newspapers and periodicals stopped in this country of ours. We want a distinctive marker for American soldiers who are buried on foreign soil.

I know that you will understand the great difficulty the committee has encountered during the past two years. They have been confronted by a condition that has never before existed, and while perhaps little has been really accomplished, I am sure we have no reason to be discouraged, but will hope for better results in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. LOUIS T.) HELEN W. MCFADDEN, *Chairman*

The first report on the afternoon program was that of the editor of the magazine, Miss Lincoln, and follows:

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

Notwithstanding the war and its many calls upon one and all, the magazine has continued to increase in circulation. With the coming of peace and the general readjustment in this country it is to be expected that the development of the magazine will continue.

If you will look over the files of the magazine from July, 1917, to the current issue you will find articles which have helped to establish the reputation of our publication. It is this historical interest which has gained us not only an increased circulation in the National Society, but subscribers who are not members; among them Army and Navy officers and men of public affairs.

The magazine is now to be found in more libraries than ever before, in "Y" huts, and at Army posts, and wherever it goes it is read. This fact is attested by letters not only to the editor, but to the authors. History, to-day in the making, so parallels events of the past that students are giving more and more attention to the great events of the Revolutionary period.

During the war with Germany the magazine responded to all calls to aid in the Liberty loan drives, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and other organizations which were promoting the interests of the United States and its armed forces. Now that peace is at hand the magazine will continue in its patriotic work, and will endeavor at all times to aid in firmly maintaining the Government for which our forefathers gave their lives and their wealth.

The magazine, besides recording the war work of the Daughters throughout the country, has given attention to the current events of the war; and an article by the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels, in the December, 1918, issue, graphically describes the increase in our Navy from a peace to a war basis, and the splendid response which was made to its call. The article was illustrated with a reproduction of the famous painting, "The Return of the *Mayflower*," which shows the first contingent of our destroyers entering Queenstown Harbor to take up the work of circumventing the German U boats. The magazine was the first to reproduce this painting, through the courtesy of the Secretary; two months later it was widely published in other magazines. In other words, we beat them to it.

The New York Liberty loan officials used Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick's article, "A Liberty loan of the Revolution," in their campaigns, and Mr. John Price Jones, Liberty loan publicity director, wrote that our society was doing the most efficient patriotic work in the publication of such articles. The Chief of Staff of the Army asked to have our magazine on file in his office for use in patriotic propaganda, while the Food Administration and the Shipping Board officials had it on file for reference.

Since June, 1917, the national board of management has appropriated $1,810 to pay for magazine articles. The sum expended for that purpose, which includes articles purchased for publication in the coming June, 1919, magazine, totals $1,112.65. This expenditure covers two years and leaves a balance of $687.35 of this special fund still in the treasury

The wisdom of the national board's policy has been amply demonstrated by the increasing number of articles of general interest which the magazine has published. Notable among them is the series on old turnpikes by Maj. Fred J. Wood, United States Corps of Engineers.

The president general's timely comments in the magazine carry a message to every daughter, and the reports of the national board of management and State conferences are of vital interest. These, with other official news, are published monthly.

That the section devoted to chapter reports has interested a larger majority of members throughout the country than ever before is proven by the number of reports received daily, and it frequently happens that they are accompanied by letters from chapter regent or historian stating:

DEAR EDITOR: Our chapter has been in existence over 10 years and this is the first time we have sent in a report, but we are so proud of our magazine we hope you will give us space in an early issue.

Mrs. Margaret Roberts Hodges, who ably conducts our genealogical department, has during the year prepared queries from 6,069 to 6,519; answers received and sent, 550; new queries received, 525.

Four editions of the magazine have been sold out shortly after publication and the sale of single copies is most encouraging. Among the contributors of the past year are Mr. Theodore T. Belote, curator of the United States National Museum; Mr. Lee Phillips, chief of the map division, Library of Congress; Mr. R. T. Haines Halsey, the great authority on colonial art; Senator Borah, of Idaho; Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson; Miss Isabel Smith; and Dr. Charles A. Eastman.

It has been most gratifying to receive letters from members of our society speaking in high praise of the magazine. We shall strive to have it merit your continued approval.

The cordial support which the president general, the national board of management, and the magazine chairman have given every effort to improve the magazine, has been responsible for the advance which your publication is achieving. I desire to express my sincere thanks to them for the interest and encouragement which they have invariably shown whenever any policy for the betterment of the magazine has been under consideration. The personal kindness shown to me in both small matters and large is deeply appreciated.

Respectfully submitted.

NATALIE S. LINCOLN, *Editor.*

The report of Mrs. Minor, chairman of the magazine committee, was next on the program and follows:

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

The following report of your chairman of magazine committee is for one year from March 31, 1918, to March 31, 1919. During that time 12 numbers of the magazine have been issued promptly the first of each month, with but one exception, that of the September issue, which was a few days late owing to war conditions which hampered our publishers, many of their employees going into the service of our country. Also, owing to war conditions, the high cost of labor, paper, etc., the publishers notified your chairman last spring that they would be obliged to raise the price of the publication of the magazine on the expiration of their contract, July 1, 1918. Your chairman so notified our president general, who called a meeting of the executive committee, and they authorized your president general and your chairman to make a new contract with the J. B. Lippincott Co. at the advanced price. This contract is on file in the office of the recording secretary general, and automatically renews itself unless 60 days' notice is given by either party.

We have the largest paid subscription list we have ever had, the receipts for subscriptions being $9,322.55; and we have received $2,513.40 for advertising, which, with the sale of single copies, contributions, etc., brings the total receipts up to $12,087.57. But our expenditures have been $19,789.03, distributed as follows:

Printing and mailing (which alone is $1,000 more than the total receipts)	$13,093.80
For cuts for illustrations	1,581.60
Editor's salary	1,750.00
Articles for publication	844.65
Clerical service, chairman	214.45
Clerical service in business office under treasurer general	590.00
Traveling expense, chairman	184.82
Indexes	75.20
Genealogical department	363.75
Postage, telephone, telegrams, express blanks, cards, file, envelopes, paper, receipts, etc	1,090.76
Which brings the total expenditure to (as I said before)	19,789.03
Deducting the total receipts of	12,087.57
There remains expense above all receipts	7,701.46

The bald, bare fact is that the magazine at $1 will never pay for itself at present prices of publication. Our subscriptions are only 980 more than last year, while our expenses have greatly increased. The approximate increase is as follows: For publishing and mailing, about $2,000; editor's salary, $600; illustrations, about $500; postage, telephone, telegrams, etc., about $400; articles for publication, about $500; while the price of clerical service and all materials have aso greatly increased, as everyone realizes.

Moreover, your chairman has taken up with the publishers the matter of a possible reduction in price after the present contract expires, and finds that there will have to be another advance instead of a reduction, as per the following letter from the J. B. Lippincott Co.:

PHILADELPHIA, *April 8, 1919.*

MRS. GEORGE M. MINOR,
235 North Main Street, Southington, Conn.

MY DEAR MRS. MINOR: Your favor of the 5th duly received, and I have had a new statement made up to the end of March, and inclose herewith our check for $296.31.

Concerning a lower price for the Journal, I have already stated to Miss Lincoln and Mrs. Guernsey, when I saw them in Washington two or three weeks ago, that after the present contract expired the price would be advanced, and I have since prepared estimates for manufacturing the Journal along the same lines as the last year, and the cost will be at least 10 per cent over the present price. Of course, it is possible to get up a cheaper magazine, using a cheaper paper and lighter weight, and reducing the number of illustrations and the number of pages; but paper and wages are higher than ever before, and printing of all kinds is more expensive than a year ago, when the last contract was made. I will be in Washington on the 15th and 16th, and will be glad to talk over the matter with you at that time.

Trusting that this reaches you before you leave for Washington, I am,

Very truly, yours,

A. C. BALCH.

At the present price of publication and the present subscription list, the subscriptions, advertising, etc., pay 61.6 per cent of the cost and the remaining 38.4

per cent must be met by the treasury of the national society. The coming year will bring a still greater tax on the society's treasury, as the letter just read shows.

There are several ways to meet this situation, one of which is to use cheaper paper, reduce the number of illustrations and the number of pages, as suggested by the above letter, though this would only partly meet the situation. Another way is to raise the price of the magazine from $1 to $2; at the same time remembering that we must keep up the subscription list, else even the advanced price of $2 will not meet the situation; or, a third and better way, is to consider the magazine as a legitimate expense of the national society, and let the society pay the difference between the cost and the receipts from subscribers and advertisers. It is costing us nearly $2 per year. At its present subscription price it is obvious that the difference between the receipts and its cost must be met by the national society.

If the subscription price remains at $1, with the society paying the difference, then the members must cease to expect that the magazine will pay for itself, and realize the fact that at this subscription price of $1 there will always be a deficit and that this deficit ought to be regarded as a legitimate expense, because the magazine promotes the aims and objects of the society and greatly furthers our patriotic work. Why should it not be so considered as much as the proceedings, lineage books, or any other publication of the society?

Your chairman knew when she accepted this chairmanship that it was no small task to straighten out its business and to build up a subscription list from nothing; and she is even more convinced of that fact now than ever before—since she has worked "days, night, and Sundays" to that end, doing as much clerical work as possible herself in order to keep down expenses. She thought and believed that if this society could have a good magazine, containing excellent historic and other articles, together with good illustrations; if it maintained its genealogical department efficiently; printed the reports of the board meetings; the interesting chapter reports and accounts of State conferences; and gave to the members the messages of the president general—if all this could be issued in an attractive form, well printed on good paper, and run on business principles, she believed that the members when they realized they owned such a magazine would support it by subscribing to it; and she still believes they will support it. The thing is to get the members awake to these facts and to the fact of its great importance to the society. Many of you will find it hard to believe that we have members who do not even know the society publishes a magazine. Many have never seen it and are not interested because it has never been brought to their attention by anyone in their chapter.

Until the chapter regents show interest enough to take the magazine themselves, as they ought to do in order to keep in touch at all times with the activities of the society; until they bring it to the attention of their chapters, urging each member to take it, and will also have articles from it read at chapter meetings—until they do all this, the magazine will never be the success it might be or ought to be.

We have over 1,700 chapters in our society, and if every regent in those chapters would see that some one interested made a personal appeal to each member to take the magazine, I believe the subscriptions would come pouring in here faster than our treasurer general could take care of them.

As all know who take the magazine, it has steadily increased in interest, literary quality, and appearance, until now we have a magazine we may truly be proud of and enjoy reading. Many women, thinking it the highest praise they could give, have told me that their husbands and sons like so much to read it themselves that it is difficult to get it to read after they have finished it.

Your chairman has visited the State conferences of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Connecticut, besides several chapters in different States, where she has spoken in the interest of the magazine, endeavoring to enlarge the subscription list. Just what the results have been she is not sure, except that in one case when she offered to take subscriptions she received and forwarded 64 to the treasurer general, and she has had numerous assurances from the chapter regents present that they were going home to work with renewed interest for the magazine.

Your chairman is glad of this opportunity to express her appreciation of the able work and cordial cooperation of the editor; of the efficient handling of the subscription list by the treasurer general; and also of the splendid service rendered by the State and chapter chairmen in securing subscriptions. The work of all has been most valuable to the society.

Your chairman started out with the hope that she might be able to make the magazine pay for itself, and perhaps become an asset to the society, but, after carefully studying its business, she is convinced that it can not be done at the present price. She has outlined several ways by which you can handle the situation: First, by using poorer material, thus reducing the cost; second, by raising the subscription price from $1 to $2; and, third, by leaving things as they are, letting the national society pay the difference in cost as a legitimate, patriotic expense. Your chairman recommends the third alternative.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR, *Chairman Magazine Committee.*

The revision of the constitution, Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman of the committee, occupied most of two days; then the reports of committees continued.

The Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, Mrs. Holt, chairman, follows:

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL, NATIONAL OFFICERS, AND DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—GREETINGS:

This year has passed so rapidly that it seems "but a day that is gone" since the last report of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund committee was sent to the twenty-seventh congress by your chairman from these far-away islands of the Pacific.

From a financial standpoint the year has brought a small addition only to the endowment fund, so far as the Orient is concerned. We purchased a $100 fourth-issue Liberty bond, and the receipt for cash payment was forwarded by registered mail to our treasurer general and the bank instructed to have the bond delivered to her office.

Last April we added one more Filipino girl to those reported in training one year ago—Elizabeth Camantilis, of Baguio, Mountain Province, Luzon. An American high-school teacher of that Province, Mrs. McWherter, of Columbus, Ohio, had found this girl to be so full of promise that upon her graduation from the Baguio High School, wrote the director of the bureau of education, Manila, asking him to intercede with the Daughters of the American Revolution in her behalf. At first we thought it impossible to add a fourth girl to our number, but as time went on and Mrs. McWherter continued to write us about Elizabeth, we began to feel it a duty, as there appeared to be no one else to give her a helping hand. We therefore advised the director of the bureau of education that if her expenses from Baguio to Manila were defrayed we would pledge ourselves to meet the expense of a year's training in St. Luke's Hospital, designating this

hospital for the reason that Elizabeth had been named and baptized by Bishop Brent, and therefore a member of the Episcopal Church. We have never regretted the extra responsibility we took upon ourselves in behalf of this girl, as she has proven herself to be all that Mrs. McWherter claimed of her.

The following letters from Deaconess Charlotte G. Massey, of St. Luke's Hospital; Mrs. Alma H. Burton, dean of women, Normal Hall; and Dr. Rebecca Parish, of Mary Jane Johnston Memorial Hospital, will convey to you first-hand information regarding the progress made by each one of the "Daughters of the American Revolution girls," as they are universally called, and these letters are in reality the pith of this report:

THE MARY J. JOHNSTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,
Manila, P. I., February 19, 1919.

MY DEAR MRS. HOLT:

Our little D. A. R. scholarship nurse, Damiana Dolorico, is proving better even than our hopes. You remember what a shy, quiet girl she was at first; she is still quiet, but after a year in the hospital training school she has taken on much of womanliness, responsibility, and devotion to duty. She is a good pupil in her technical work and untiring in her efforts to learn the practical things on the wards, which, after all, go to make up a real nurse training.

Though she is but a year-old nurse pupil, she is already the nurse in charge of the babies' ward for the period of duty from 3 to 10 p. m., and does her work with neatness and dispatch, directs others with a kind but firm and capable way, and, most of all, is devoted to the sick children and ever attends to all things that are for their best interests.

I think she is one of our best; and I am glad we have such a promising girl on our D. A. R. scholarship. It is always a gratification to have those in whom there is special interest "make good," and she is so very appreciative of all that is being done for her; also I am confident that she will be an invaluable nurse among her own people in that far-away home which is a day's journey through swampy roads, and where everybody needs her.

Very truly,

REBECCA PARISH.

NORMAL HALL, *February 21, 1919.*

Mrs. C. E. MCWILLIAMS HOLT, *City.*

MY DEAR MRS. HOLT: I know you have long been looking for the right sort of a Filipino girl to recommend for a scholarship in the States, and I know of no better candidate than the one the endowment fund committee is now generously supporting in our institution. Olympia Cayetano has refinement and courage, and is admired by all who know her. Her teachers in the normal school report high scholarship, and after serious discussion as to her qualifications we have unanimously agreed that she would be most useful if she might specialize along the lines of social welfare work.

Certainly you, my dear Mrs. Holt, and the great organization you represent deserve the gratitude of all for helping even this little corner of the world to be a better place to live in.

Cordially, yours,

ALMA HOHMAN BURTON,
Dean, Normal Hall, Manila, P. I.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, *Manila, February 25, 1919.*

MY DEAR MRS. HOLT: Montaya Salih entered the school of nursing of St. Luke's Hospital, Manila, in May, 1917, as a member of the class of 1920. She had done part-time work at our branch hospital in Zamboanga for two years while completing her intermediate school cours., and was therefore allowed a full year on her four years' course here.

A Mohammedan and the only non-Christian in the school, and with an entirely different background from that of any of the other nurses, her coming among them must have been difficult for her, but she immediately won a place for herself and is now one of the most popular of their number. Her patients also are very fond of her, and her sweetness of disposition gives her a very good influence with them. Her class work is difficult for her, as she seems to have had less

thorough grounding in English and in methods of study than most of the others, but on the whole she keeps up very well and is making a real effort to apply herself and improve. Her work with patients is excellent and unusually painstaking and conscientious, and there is no reason to doubt that by the time she has completed her course her nursing ability will be above the average and she will be an incalculable help to her own people among the Moros she hopes to serve.

Elizabeth Camantillis (our fourth girl) entered the school in April, 1918, as a member of the class of 1922, and if her work continues to be as good during the remaining three years as it has been until now, she bids fair to be the best nurse who has ever been graduated from St. Luke's. She is an Igorot, who has had the advantage of American teachers for several years of her school life, which undoubtedly accounts largely for her ability in the classroom and the high standard of excellence that characterizes all her work. Her eagerness to learn, thoughtfulness about many little things, and winning manner give constant joy to the American nurses whose privilege it is to watch all the Filipino nurses develop from day to day, and she is easily the most promising among the fifteen probationers.

Sincerely, yours, CHARLOTTE G. MASSEY.

We also attach to this report and wish it embodied therein clipping from a Manila daily paper regarding scholarships recently established by the Pacific Commercial Co., the largest American business house in the Philippines, and this is another proof to add to those reported in previous years that, although the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has not accomplished all that was hoped for by those who mothered the founding of a permanent Philippine scholarship fund, our organization has "set the pace," for until less than three years ago no one, as far as your chairman is informed, ever seriously considered the far-reaching results to be obtained through the higher educational advantages in the United States of young Filipino women, especially along the more practical lines of usefulness to future generations of their own sisters, thereby helping them to become better citizens and mothers. The article, in part, reads as follows:

Four scholarships have just been established by the Pacific Commercial Co. for the education of Filipinos in the United States. The company has appropriated $15,000 for this end, and this sum is estimated to carry two young women and two young men through four-year periods of advanced training in the United States. The method of selecting the four who are to benefit from the new scholarships, which are believed the first offered by any commercial house in the Philippines, has not yet been decided upon, but will be announced within a short time. The two scholarships provided for Filipino women are to afford the most complete training for nurses which can be obtained in the United States. The company's aim in establishing these scholarships is to contribute toward higher education and training along the most practical lines, to thus further the highest welfare of the Filipino people.

In closing this report your chairman desires to express her deepest gratitude to every member and chapter in the national society contributing $1 (or more) during the past year to the scholarship fund—a year so full of vital things to do, that little has been expected. Also, especially does she herein wish to express her grateful appreciation to the first vice chairman, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, for her faithful devotion to the cause; and, last but by no means least, warmest appreciation of individual effort of every member of the scholarship committee.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE E. MCWILLIAMS HOLT,
Chairman.

Thursday's session was taken up mainly with State regents' reports. (See Proceedings Twenty-eighth Continental Congress.)

Friday morning was devoted to much business, special mention being made concerning gifts to Tilloloy, $100,000 Liberty loan pledge, and various scholarships.

Friday evening's session was devoted in part to addresses by such notable men as Mr. Orrin C. Lester, of the Treasury Department, on "Perpetuating the Victory," followed by Dr. William F. Slocum and others.

Saturday, April 19, marked the close of the congress.

PATRIOTIC ACTIVITIES OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The making of a report or summary of work accomplished by such a large organization as the Daughters of the American Revolution is no small matter, and certainly, when it comes to giving a detailed report of every phase of the work, and doing justice to each, is next to the impossible. However, in justice to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is only right to say that this report does not show all the work accomplished by the Daughters during the year. It is correct as far as it goes, but there are a great many notable things which should have been reported for this volume that were forgotten, because some one responsible for records did not keep them or failed to report them in time, thus much of actual worth and value to the organization has been left out of these pages. But, with all that, we show a wonderful record.

The main lines of work in the organization are systematically conducted under the following heads:

The flag, which is one of the greatest works in the organization, carrying with it the teaching of flag rules, both State and National; prevention of desecration of the flag; presenting flags, large and small, to new citizens, public buildings, schools, churches, parks, etc. Under this head will be found much of interest as well as instruction further on in this report.

Patriotic education, which means teaching the foreigner, mainly, true ideas of citizenship, loyalty, and liberty. Americanization comes under this head and occupies a large place in the work of the chapters in every State. Under the head of Americanization come the following: Children of the American Revolution; children and sons of the Republic; conservation of the home; distribution of copies of the Declaration of Independence; the American's creed; the Constitution; lectures, lantern slides, etc.; education in southern mountain schools; Philippine endowment fund; marking historic spots and buildings; locating and marking Revolutionary soldiers' graves; marking old trails and roads; historical research; welfare of women and children; chapter property; special memorials; conservation; real daughters; charity and philanthropy; war relief and Red Cross.

Each of these heads has received its full measure of attention by the Daughters, as well as the various lines of work branching out from these specific heads.

The accounts which follow are only partial records, because many failed to tell the full story of deeds done, dollars spent, and work accomplished.

Summarizing the reports from the States there were 39 new chapters formed during the year, viz:

Arkansas	4	North Dakota	2
California	1	Ohio	2
Colorado	1	Oklahoma	1
District of Columbia	2	Pennsylvania	5
Florida	1	Rhode Island	1
Illinois	4	South Dakota	1
Iowa	2	Washington	1
Maine	1	Wisconsin	2
Montana	2		
New Hampshire	1	Total	39
New York	5		

Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers.

This is one of the most interesting phases of the work of the chapters, and many graves have been located, and in many instances marked with the Government marker. During the year 1918 this feature of the work was not lost sight of altogether, but did not receive the attention of the Daughters to the extent of former times, when the living soldier did not need so much care. Following are a few special occasions of the marking of graves:

CONNECTICUT.

Four graves of Revolutionary soldiers were located and marked in the old town of Hartford, while 191 were located by the different chapters in the State under the chairmanship of Miss Ella Danforth.

Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter dedicated the bowlder erected to the memory of 40 Revolutionary soldiers buried in West Thompson Cemetery.

ILLINOIS.

Mary Little Deere Chapter placed a Government marker on the grave of George Nixon, Revolutionary soldier, located near Moline, Ill.

MAINE.

Mary Kilton Dummer Chapter placed a fine bronze marker on the grave of Col. Nathaniel Dummer, husband of the woman for whom the chapter is named. This same chapter located during the year 11 Revolutionary soldiers' graves and the Sons of the American Revolution marked 9 of them with appropriate markers.

MARYLAND.

The General William Smallwood Chapter unveiled a panel in the door to the vault of Col. Paul Bentalon, an officer in the Revolu-

tionary War, who is buried in the West Presbyterian churchyard, Green and Fayette Streets, Baltimore, Md. It was in the arms of Col. Bentalon that Count Pulaski died when he was mortally wounded at the siege of Savannah. Col. (then Capt.) Bentalon assumed command of his troops. The State historian of Maryland, Miss Harriet Marine, caused the epitaph to be placed upon this panel of the door to the uncompleted vault, and the ceremony of unveiling same took place Flag Day, 1918. Prior to this time the panel was blank. The historian gives the following inscription found on the panel of the door leading to his wife's tomb:

Herein are deposited the remains of Katharine Bentalon, daughter of Jacob Keeports, who was born in this city, Gay Street, on the 8th of April, 1759; married at the home in which she was born, on the 20th of December, 1780, to Paul Bentalon, and on the 11th of January, 1813, at 3.30 in the morning, expired in the arms of her tender and disconsolate husband, at the age of 53 years, 9 months, and 3 days; the last 32 years and 22 days of which passed in a most endearing and reciprocal connubial happiness. Her death was calm and resigned as her life was pure and virtuous.

Now that the General Smallwood Chapter has had the vault pointed up and the inscription placed, his panel reads: "Col. Paul Bentalon, born 1755—died 1826. A hero of the Battle of Savannah." The daily papers of that period state that he died December 29, 1826, (being born Aug. 15, 1755), and was buried in the above-named vault. His will reads: "Remains, as privately as can be done, to be taken to the West Presbyterian burying ground, fronting on Green Street, placed in my tomb alongside my dearly beloved wife."

MICHIGAN.

Charity Cook Chapter, of Homer, Mich., marked the grave of Eli Ball, Revolutionary soldier, with official marker. Algonquin Chapter marked the grave of William Ferguson, Revolutionary soldier, on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his death. The marker was presented by the chapter regent, Mrs. Beebe, and accepted by a great grandson of the old soldier, Donald Ferguson. Algonquin Chapter also marked the grave of William Dyckman, Revolutionary soldier, buried at Paw Paw, Mich., and that of Joseph Darling, buried at Jackson, Mich. (For services and dates, see List of Revolutionary soldiers.)

MISSOURI.

The Kansas City Chapter presented a tablet bearing the names of 182 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Missouri. The tablet was wrought by James Williams, of New York City, at a cost of $500. The Missouri Daughters also presented a tablet in memory of Daniel Boone.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Marjory Sullivan Chapter dedicated a tablet to the memory of Maj. Richard Walderne, Dover, N. H.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Caswell-Nash Chapter, Raleigh, placed a marker at the grave of Richard Caswell, in Kinston, N. C., bearing the following inscription:

South of this tablet, 166 yards, is the grave of Richard Caswell, the first governor of North Carolina as an independent State. "I will most cheerfully join any of my countrymen, even as a rank and file man, and, whilst I have blood in my veins, freely offer it in support of the liberties of my country" (Caswell to his son in 1775). The North Carolina Historical Commission—1918. Citizens of Lenoir County. Caswell-Nash Chapter, D. A. R.

The Cabarrus Black Boys Chapter located the grave of one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Chapter, Charlotte, N. C., will soon unveil a marker to the memory of Gen. William Davidson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Conrad Weiser Chapter, of Selinsgrove, erected a bowlder with bronze plate bearing the following inscription:

Erected to the honor of our Revolutionary ancestors by the Conrad Weiser Chapter, D. A. R.

WISCONSIN.

The Continental Chapter at Waukesha marked the grave of Lieut. Hatch, Revolutionary soldier, buried in the little cemetery at Brookfield, Wis.

LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS' GRAVES LOCATED BY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ABBOTT, NATHAN. Born, 1744; died, January 19, 1794. (See pp. 2, 3, 87, Records of Connecticut Men in Revolutionary War.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter.

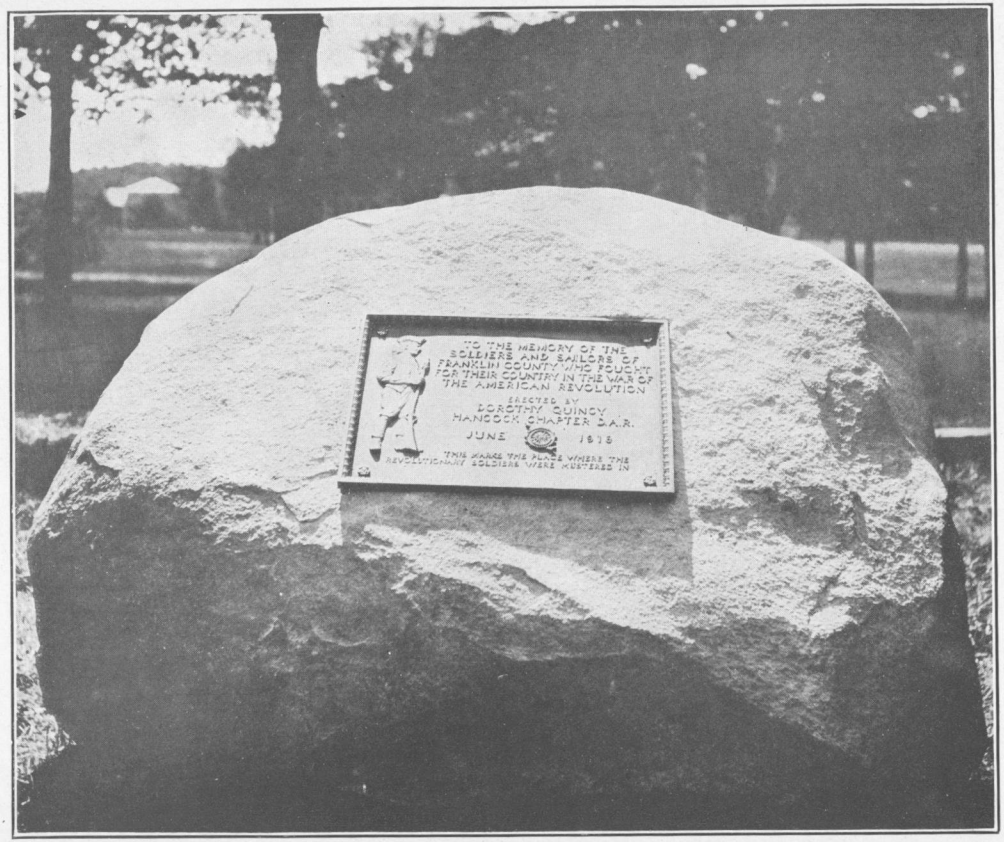
ALER, THOMAS. Born, —; died, 1862. Buried in the Lutheran Cemetery, Reisterstown, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter, Maryland.

ALEXANDER, Capt. WALTER, captain of the Flying Camp Militia. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter, Maryland.

ALLEN. Grave located by Downer's Grove Chapter, Illinois.

ALLEN, DAVID. Born, 1734; died, December 9, 1815. (See pp. 5, 165, 207, 461, Records of Connecticut Men in Revolutionary War.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter.

ALLEN, Pvt. OTHNIEL. Born, 1757; died, December 15, 1822; served as private in Capt. Parson's company; pensioner; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.



Bowlder erected by Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, D. A. R., of Greenfield, Mass., to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers and sailors of Franklin County.

ANDERSON, TIMOTHY. Born, August 6, 1762; died, October 31, 1842; enlisted in Second Regiment of Col. Charles Webb in 1780; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

ANDREWS, NEHEMIAH. Born, May 28, 1746; died, March 8, 1813; born in Farmington, Conn.; buried in Maplehurst Cemetery, Guilford, Vt. Grave located by Battleboro Chapter.

ARBUCKLE, Capt. WILLIAM. Born, 1752; died, March 21, 1836, aged 84. Capt. William Arbuckle served with Col. George R. Clark on his "western campaign." He was in the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, and was often heard to say "that terrible day, I shall never forget it." He commanded at Fort Randolph. He married the widow of Capt. Robert M. Chanahan, killed in the battle. Two daughters were born in the fort. Capt. Arbuckle is buried in Arbuckle Cemetery, Mason County, W. Va., having many descendants in Mason County, of which he was a pensioner. Grave located by Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, through research of Mrs. John McCulloch, honorary State historian.

ARMSTRONG, Col. JOSEPH. Served in Pennsylvania Militia; buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

ARNOLD, SAMUEL. Born, 1747; died, January 7, 1829; served Hartford Company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

ARRAUTS, Lieut. HERMAN. Cecil County, Md. Lieutenant Flying Camp Militia. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

ARRAUTS, Lieut. JACOB. Cecil County, Md. Lieutenant Flying Camp Militia. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

ASHCRAFT, Capt. DANIEL. Born, 1742; died, May 27, 1824; served July 24, 1782, Cumberland Company, Committee of Safety; commissioned captain of Second Guilford Company; buried in Baker Cemetery, southern part Guilford, Vt., at the age of 82. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter.

ASHMEAD, Capt. JACOB. Born, May 30, 1712; died, July 10, 1811; Captain Second Pennsylvania Line. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

AUSTIN, RICHARD. Born, ———; died, 1780; volunteer in John Thomas's Company, Talbot County, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

BAKER, Sergt. HERMAN. Born, 1748; died, January 21, 1777. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BALL, ELI. Born, August 5, 1766, at Brookfield, Mass.; died, December 11, 1857; enlisted June 8, 1782, at Brookfield; private in Seventh Massachusetts, under Capt. William Mills and Col. J. Brooks. Served until fall of 1783; lived in Eckford, Mich., 1839; Clarendon, Mich., in 1840; and Butler, Branch County, Mich., in 1855. Buried in Whig Center Cemetery, 1 mile south of Herricksville, Branch County, Mich. Grave located by Charity Cook Chapter, July, 1918.

BARD, WILLIAM (or Beard). Private in Capt. Matthews's company, 1776; in Capt. William Hunter's company, January, 1778; buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, D. A. R. Grave has a marker.

BARNARD, DORUS. Born, 1759; died, January 18, 1818; served in Col. Wolcott's regiment, Capt. Prior's company; buried in Old South Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BARNARD, Capt. EBENEZER. Born, January 9, 1726; died, August, 1799; served as captain under Brig. Gen. Wolcott; buried in Gold Street Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BARNARD, GROVE. Born, 1762; died, February 8, 1832; enlisted January 1, 1777; discharged January 1, 1780; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BARNARD, Capt. JOHN. Born, 1731 or 1732; died, December 28, 1813; captain under Col. Samuel Wyllys, 1777–1781; buried in Gold Street Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BAUSMAN, JOHN. Born, 1761; died, 1827; buried in the Lutheran Cemetery, Reistertown, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

BECKLEY, JACOB. Born, ———; died, 1784; buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Reistertown, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

BECKLEY, JOHN. Born, 1750; died, 1806; buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Reistertown, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

BECKLEY, JOHN, 2d. Born, ———; died, 1871; buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Reistertown, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

BENNETT, Dr. JESSE. Dr. Bennett married in Augusta County, Va., the daughter of Capt. Peter Hog. He was born in Edinburg, Scotland, and settled on the Ohio River, 8 miles above Point Pleasant, on part of Capt. Peter Hog's grant of land, given for French and Indian War services. He was a surgeon with Gen. Morgan, in the "whisky rebellion." He married a second time. He is buried on his farm. Grave located by Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, West Virginia.

BENNETT, JOHN. Born, 1762; died, December 5, 1843. Pensioner in 1840 at the age of 78; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BENTALON, Col. PAUL. Born, August 15, 1755; died, December 29, 1826; buried in West Presbyterian Churchyard, Baltimore, Md. It was in the arms of Col. (then Capt.) Bentalon that Count Pulaski died when he was mortally wounded at the siege of Savannah, when Paul Bentalon assumed command of the troops and was afterwards called "a hero of the Battle of Savannah." Grave located and marked by General William Smallwood Chapter.

BENTON, JOHN. Born, November 10, 1724; died, November 9, 1805; served as one of Knowinton's Rangers in 1776; buried in Old South Cemetery. Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BERRYMAN, WILLIAM. Born, 1760; died, 1851; buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Reistertown, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

BIDDIS, SAMUEL. Born May 28, 1739; died July 25, 1811; served in Associated Battalion and Militia, Fourth Company, Sixth class. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

BIDWELL, DANIEL, Jr. Born, July 10, 1748; died, October 8, 1776; service short; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BIGELOW, ELISHA, Jr. Born, 1751; died, May 28, 1823; served in Capt. Holmes's Company, Col. Chapman's Regiment; buried in Old South Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BIGELOW, Maj. JOHN. Born, November 20, 1739; died, June 23, 1780. Captain in 1776; major in 1778. Buried in Gold Street Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BIXBY, NATHANIEL. Born, July 30, 1758; died, January 21, 1841; born Shrewsbury, Mass.; enlisted December, 1776, at Winchenden, Mass., for three months in Capt. Ezekiel Knowlton's Company, Col. Nicholas Dyke's Regiment of Massachusetts Militia; ordered to Dorchester and dismissed March, 1777. Enlisted again August, 1777, in Capt. Boynton's Company, Col.

Cushing's Regiment. Enlisted in summer of 1780 in Capt. Kellam's Company, Col. Putnam's Regiment, for six months, Fifth Massachusetts Line. Discharged West Point, December, 1780. Buried in West Dummerston. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter, Vermont.

BLISS, ISAAC. Born, 1760; died, June 19, 1845. Served as private and received pension. Buried in Old North Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BOARDMAN, Rev. BENJAMIN. Born, August 3, 1731; died, February 14, 1802; served as chaplain in 1775 and 1776; buried in Old North Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BOARDMAN, OLIVER. Born, August 2, 1758; died, July 28, 1826; served in expedition against Burgoyne; buried in Old North Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BOARDMAN, WILLIAM. Born, March 2, 1763; died, May 29, 1821; served in Capt. Granger's Company, Gen. Waterbury's Brigade; buried in Old North Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BRACE, HENRY. Born, June 15, 1740; died, March 17, 1814; served under Lieut. Charles Seymour; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BRECKENRIDGE, JAMES. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter. Grave has a marker.

BREWER, DANIEL. Born, 1738; died, 1823; served three years; buried in Spencer Hill Cemetery, Manchester, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BRINGHURST, SAMUEL. Born, January 6, 1742; died, May 8, 1818; served in Fourth Company, sixth class. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

BROTHERTON, SAMUEL. Buried in Rocky Springs Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter. Grave has a marker.

BROWN, ELIJAH. Born, July 21, 1759; died, October 5, 1846; born in Lincoln, Mass.; enlisted as private at Stockbridge, Mass., in Capt. Williams's Company, Col. Patterson's regiment, Massachusetts; also one year, January, 1776, in Capt. Moses Ashley's Company; other service (see Pension Office, Washington, D. C.); buried at West Dummerston, Vt. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter.

BRYANT, EBENEZER, Jr. Born, 1744; died, 1839; served under Capt. Jonathan Wells and Capt. George Pitkin. Buried in Manchester Center Cemetery, Connecticut. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BRYANT, TIMOTHY. Born, August 15, 1750; died, February 17, 1794; buried in Manchester Center Cemetery. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BUCKINGHAM, LLOYD. Born, ———; died, 1841; buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Reistertown, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

BUCKLAND, GEORGE. Born, 1757; died, December 12, 1843; pensioner in 1832; buried in Buckland Cemetery, Manchester, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BUGBEE, SAMUEL. Born, 1704; died, July 19, 1790; services (see p. 27 of Record of Connecticut Men in the Revolutionary War). Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.

BUGBEE, Corpl. WILLIAM. Born, 1736; died, November 18, 1815. (See p. 464, Records of Connecticut Men in War of the Revolution for services.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.

BULL, Capt. CALEB. Born, March 13, 1717; died, February 14, 1789; captain in Col. Webb's regiment in 1777; buried in Gold Street Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn.

BUNCE, Sergt. TIMOTHY. Born, 1752; died, April 5, 1842; served as quartermaster sergeant in 1779; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn.

BURNHAM, PHINEAS. Born, 1753; died, December 22, 1776; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn.

BURNHAM, ROGER. Born, 1761; died, September 29, 1845; served in Capt. Roswell Grant's company; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BURNHAM, SAMUEL. Born, 1748; died, June 28, 1819; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford.

BURR, TIMOTHY. Born, November 12, 1749; died, August 15, 1799; private in Capt. Hill's company, Col. Whiting's regiment; buried in Gold Street Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn.

BURRELL, JOHN. Born, 1739; died, September 24, 1810. Grave located by Germantown Chapter, Pa.

BUSHEY, HENRY. Born, 1753; died, 1827; buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Reistertown, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

BUTLER, Dr. DANIEL. Born, 1752; died, 1812; was at Ticonderoga (see Records of Connecticut Men in the Revolution); buried Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

BUTLER, MOSES. Born, 1715; died, 1801; private in Lexington Alarm; buried in Gold Street Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

CADWELL, ———. Born, 1760; died, August 4, 1802; served under Lieut. Charles Seymour and Capt. J. Sedgwick; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

CADWELL, MATTHEW. Born, 1740; died, June 9, 1823; served three years, 1778–1781; pensioner; buried Spencer Hill Cemetery, Manchester, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

CHAMBERS, Capt. BENJAMIN, Jr. Son of Col. Benjamin Chambers, the founder of Chambersburg, Pa.; buried in cemetery of Falling Spring Presbyterian Church. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa. Grave has marker.

CHASE, PARKER. Grave located by Downer Grove Chapter, Illinois.

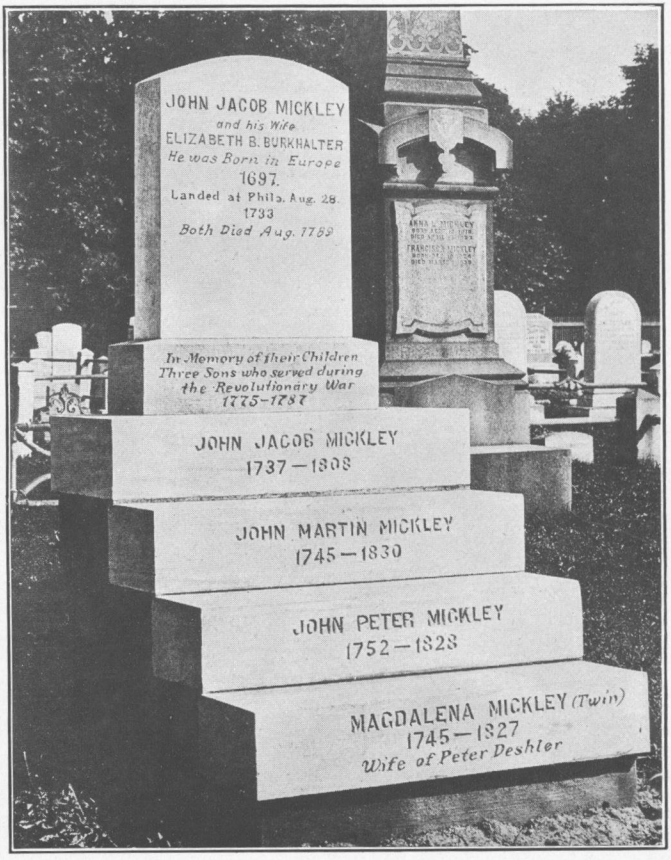
CHILD, ELIAS. Born, 1757; died, November 28, 1824. He was a fifer (for services see Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, pp. 88, 657). Grave located by the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Connecticut.

CHILD, JACOB. Born, 1746; died, July 30, 1822. (For services see p. 27, Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.

CHILD, JONATHAN. Born, 1763; died, April 10, 1793. (For services see p. 657, Records of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Connecticut.

CHILD, SAMUEL. Born, 1701; died, October 10, 1786. (Services, p. 27, Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution.) Grave located by the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.

CHILD, SHUBAEL. Born, 1735; died, June 7, 1811. (See p. 27 of Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution for service.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.)



Memorial erected by the Mickley family and Michelet Chapter, D. A. R., of Allentown, Pa.

CHILD, Sergt. THOMAS. Born, 1703; died, July 19, 1782. (For service, see p. 464, Connecticut Men in the Revolution.) Grave located by the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.

CLAPP, OLIVER. Born, 1760; died, August 19, 1840; private in Hartford, Guard; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

CLARK, Corp. SAMUEL. Born, 1743; died, June 8, 1813; served in Capt. Sedgwick's Company; pensioner in 1832; buried in Old South Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn.

CLAY, Capt. JAMES. Born, 1717; died, August 3, 1798; born at Rehobeth, Mass.; buried in Putney North Cemetery, Putney, Vt. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter; has Government marker.

CLENDINEN, Lieut. WILLIAM. Born, 1752; died, September 28, 1828, age 76 years. Lieut. Clendinen was in the Battle of Point Pleasant, and often spoke of this battle to his friends. He served with his brothers in Capt. John Stuart's Company, of Greenwich County. He came with his father, Charles Clendinen, and his brothers, to Kanawha County from Greenbrier. They built "Clendinen's Fort" and founded Charleston, W. Va. (named for his father). Lieut. William Clendinen and his wife (Margaret Hanley) are buried in Steenbergen Cemetery at Gallipolis Ferry; the graves are marked at the Virginia side. Grave located by Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, through the efforts of Mrs. John M. McCulloch, honorary State historian, West Virginia.

COGGSWELL, Dr. MASON F. Born, 1761; died, December 17, 1830; buried in Old North Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn.

COLT, ELISHA. Born, 1757; died, August 23, 1827. (For services, see Daughters of the American Revolution, vol. 3, p. 296.) Buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn.

COOK, Capt. AARON. Born, 1742; died, October 11, 1827; served as lieutenant, First Company of Hartford, Conn., in August, 1777; buried in Old North Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

COOPER, Maj. LEONARD. Born, ———; died, 1808; served seven years in the Revolution; in Battle of Point Pleasant; was given a land grant No. 466623 in 1784, and No. 466623a in 1796. Served in Eighth, Fourth Virginia, 1776–1783. Member of Sons Cincinnati. Buried on his farm on the north side of Kanawha River; grave not marked. Located by Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, West Virginia.

CORBIN, JOHN. Born, 1741; died, April 23, 1807. (See Record of Connecticut men in the War of the Revolution, p. 27, for service.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter. Putnam, Conn.

CRAIGHEAD, Rev. JOHN. Served as private in Capt. Samuel Culbertson's Company, Col. Armstrong's Battalion, December, 1776; was the pastor of the church; buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

CRAWFORD, Lieut. EDWARD, Jr. Served as lieutenant and paymaster; buried in cemetery of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

CULBERTSON, Pvt. JOSEPH, Jr. Served in Capt. Samuel Culbertson's company, Col. Armstrong's battalion, 1776; name on Culbertson memorial; buried in

Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by the Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

CULBERTSON, Col. SAMUEL, Jr. Served in Sixth Battalion, Cumberland County, Associator, 1777; lieutenant colonel Fourth Battalion, May 10, 1780; name on Culbertson memorial; buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

CUMMINGS, CHARLES. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

CUSHMAN, EPHRAIM. Died, February 26, 1833, aged 78. Grave located and marked by Mary Mattoon Chapter, of Amherst, Mass., in the North Amherst Cemetery.

CUTTING, JONAH. Born, 1751; died, October 31, 1842; buried in the Guilford Centre Cemetery, Guilford, Vt., at the age of 91. Grave located by the Brattleboro Chapter.

DANENHOWER, Ensign GEORGE. Died, August 1, 1843. Age, 91 years. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

DARLING, JOSEPH. Born, September 3, 1764, at Middleborough, Mass.; died, June 3, 1844, at Jackson, Mich.; served 1780 to end of the Revolutionary War. In 1918 there were five of his descendants members of the Algonquin Chapter of St. Joseph, Mich. His grave located and marked in 1918 by Algonquin, Benton Harbor, and Sarah Treat Pruden Chapters, of Michigan.

DAVIS, WILLIAM. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

DEANE, Capt. BARNABAS, Jr. Born, 1743; died, December, 1794; apopinted first lieutenant Ninth Company, Second Regiment, April, 1775; buried in Gold Street Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford.

DEMING, Sergt. ELIJAH. Born, 1756; died, 1821; enlisted February 11, 1777, for the war; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

DEMING, Capt. POWNAL. Born, September 30, 1749; died, April, 1795; served as first lieutenant, Fourth Regiment, 1778; captain at close of war; buried in Gold Street Cemetery, Old Hartford. Grave located by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

DEYARMAN, HENRY. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

DICKMAN, WILLIAM. Born, December 9, 1761; died, September 6, 1846; an early settler near Paw Paw, Mich. Grave located and marked by Algonquin and Benton Harbor Chapters of Michigan.

DOBSON, Capt. HENRY. Died, 1781; captain Third Maryland Line; killed at Eutaw Springs, S. C.; buried in Cecil County, Md. His grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter, Maryland.

DODD, TIMOTHY. Served as private in Col. Wolcott's Regiment, also Col. Cook's Regiment; buried in Zion Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

DOW, THOMAS. Born, 1743; died, 1822; buried in Village Cemetery, Arcade, Wyoming County, N. Y. Grave located by Buffalo Chapter.

Marker erected by Elgin Chapter, D. A. R., of Illinois, to the memory of soldiers of Scott's Army in Revolutionary War buried in that vicinity.

DOWNING, HEZEKIAH. Born, 1740; died, March 18, 1798. (See p. 505, Records of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.

DUDLEY, JOHN. Grave located by Downers Grove Chapter, Illinois.

DUGAN, Col. THOMAS. Died, April 26, 1805, aged 67 years, 1 month, 11 days. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

EASTMAN, Lieut. EBENEZER. Born, May 31, 1749; died, November 7, 1820. Grave located and marked by Mary Mattoon Chapter, Amherst, Mass., in North Amherst Cemetery.

EASTMAN, JOHN. Died, August 6, 1829, aged 78. Grave located and marked by Mary Mattoon Chapter, Amherst, Mass., in North Amherst Cemetery in 1918.

EASTMAN, JOSEPH. Died, March 26, 1826, aged 79. Grave located in North Amherst Cemetery and marked by Mary Mattoon Chapter in 1918, Amherst, Mass.

EASTON, SILAS. Born, 1754; died, March 10, 1829; served in Hartford company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

EVANS, ———. Buried in Kirkland Cemetery, Montgomery County, Ill., near Sorento; name and record on tombstone. Grave located by Benjamin Mills Chapter, Greenville, Ill.

FAXON, EBENEZER. Born, October 12, 1749; died, January 15, 1811; served in First Regiment, Fourth Company; buried in West Hartford Cemetery. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

FAXON, THOMAS. Born, August 11, 1751; died, August 7, 1789; served in Lieut. Charles Seymour's Company; buried in West Hartford Cemetery. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

FERGUSON, HUGH. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by the Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM. Born, 1760; died, July 1, 1844, on a little farm near New Carlyle, Mich.; buried at Dayton, Mich. Grave located and marked on seventy-fifth anniversary of his death by Algonquin and Benton Harbor Chapters, Michigan.

FERRIS, Capt. BENJAMIN. Family tradition claims that he was a captain in Revolutionary War; a prisoner in Holland; was a soldier in War of 1812; entered the ministry in 1816; lived in State of Connecticut, also at Sherburn, Shenango County, N. Y.; came to Michigan in spring of 1832 and located at Athens, Calhoun County, and lived with his grandson, Benjamin Ferris; died at the age of 100 years and is buried on the farm of his grandson in Calhoun County, Mich. Grave located by Abiel Fellows Chapter.

FINLEY, JAMES. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

FLAGG, ABIJAH. Born, May 5, 1755; died, November 22, 1842; served in Col. Wolcott's regiment; he was a pensioner; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

FLAGG, Sergt. JONATHAN. Born, 1743; died, February 12, 1810; enlisted in Capt. Clark's company in 1777; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

FLETCHER, JOHN. Died, about 1825; served as matross in North Carolina Artillery from December 1, 1778; discharged February 28, 1779; he is buried in the Old Lindsey Graveyard at Middlebrook, Randolph County, Ark. Information given by Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock, Ark.
Rock, Ark.

FORBES, EDWARD. Born, 1733; died July 7, 1807; member Hartford Company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

FORBES, MOSES. Born, 1733; died, April 17, 1822; name appears as guarding prisoners passing through Connecticut; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

FORD, LIEUT. HEZEKIAH. Served as lieutenant, First Continental Line; burial not known. Information given by John Eager Howard Chapter, Maryland.

FORNEY, DANIEL. Born, 1761; died, 1846; buried in the Lutheran Cemetery, Reistertown, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter, Baltimore, Md.

FOX, EPHRIAM. Born, 1719; died, October 7, 1792; served in Capt. Jonathan Wells's Company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Old South Cemetery, Hockanum, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

FOX, ISRAEL. Born, 1753; died, February 7, 1828; served 1776–1778; pensioner; buried in Old South Cemetery, Hockanum, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

FRANCIS, ASA. Born, November 8, 1757; died, July 21, 1836; served in Capt. Chester Wells's Company. Buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

FREEMAN, STEPHEN. Born, 1759; died, 1837; buried in Quaker Cemetery, Orchard Park, Erie County, N. Y. Grave located by Buffalo Chapter.

FRUSH, JOHN. Born, 1765; died, 1828; buried in the Lutheran Cemetery, Reistertown, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

GATES, Gen. OLIVER. Buried in Harkness Cemetery, Pennsylvania. Grave located by Oscahu Chapter, Pennsylvania.

GOODMAN, Sergt. MOSES. Born, 1750; died, August 17, 1831; served as sergeant under Capt. Rowlee; pensioner; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

GOODMAN, RICHARD. Born, 1748; died, April 8, 1834; served in Lieut. Charles S. Seymour's company; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, at Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

GOODMAN, THOMAS. Born, 1739; died, September 17, 1809; on pay list of ship *Oliver Cromwell;* buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

GOODWIN, Capt. JAMES. Born, December 15, 1751; died, June 24, 1823; in Capt. Gillett's company, Col. Eno's regiment, 1778; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by the Wyllys Chapter.

GOODWIN, Lieut. JONATHAN. Born, 1733 or 1734; died, September 2, 1811; served in Fifth Company, Eighteenth Regiment; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

GOODWIN, MOSES. Born, March 5, 1759; died, January 12, 1839; pensioned for service in Connecticut Militia; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

GOODWIN, TIMOTHY. Born, 1726; died, November 22, 1804; enlisted July 10, 1775, under Col. Jedediah Huntington; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

GOODWIN, Sergt. WILLIAM. Born, November 10, 1733; died, May 26, 1805; served in Capt. Moses Seymour's company; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

GROSS, Sergt. PETER. Born, January 1, 1761; died, May 28, 1846; sergeant in Capt. Theo. Drone's Company of Northampton County (Pa.) Militia, First Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Stephen Balliet, under date of September 10, 1781 (see Pennsylvania Archives, series V, vol. VIII, pp. 53–72; vol. III, p. 595); buried in Jordan Reformed Cemetery, Walbert's Station, Lehigh County, Pa. The inscription on his tombstone reads, "A Revolutionary Soldier."

GROVER, JOSEPH. Information furnished by Oscahu Chapter, Pennsylvania.

GUNN, STARLING. Buried in an old family graveyard near Ganeyville, Caswell County, N. C.; inscription on tombstone, "Starling Gunn, a soldier in the War of Independence, who fired the first cannon at Yorktown, and was an eyewitness to the surrender of Cornwallis. He was for more than 40 years a prominent member of the Methodist Church. Died August 13, 1852, aged 88 years, 3 months, 4 days." Grave located by Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Winston-Salem, N. C.

HADLOCK, REUBEN. Born, 1758; died, 1808; enlisted for war in Capt. Samuel Mattock's company; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

HALL, Maj. ELIHU. Died, 1791; he was major of militia; buried in Cecil County, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

HALL, RUBEN. Born, 1747; died, August 8, 1799. (See pp. 74 and 534, Records of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, of Putnam, Conn.

HALL, Dr. TIMOTHY. Born, June 4, 1758; died August 6, 1844; served 1776–1780; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

HARBISON, ADAM. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

HARKNESS, Capt. JOHN. Buried in Harkness Cemetery, Pa. Grave located by Oscahu Chapter, Pennsylvania.

HARKNESS, WILLIAM. Buried in Harkness Cemetery, Pa. Grave located by Oscahu Chapter, Pennsylvania.

HATCH, Lieut. ———. Buried in Little Cemetery, Brookfield, Wis. Grave located and marked July 4, 1918, by Continental Chapter, Waukesha, Wis.

HATCH, TIMOTHY. Born, 1757; died June 10, 1838; served in second company, Capt. Prior, Col. Wolcott's regiment; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

HAWLEY, ZACHARIAH. Died, June 1, 1824, aged 71 years; buried in North Amherst Cemetery, Mass. Grave marked 1918 by Mary Mattoon Chapter, Amherst, Mass.

HAYES, RUTHERFORD. Born, June 29, 1756; died, August 25, 1836. (See Vermont Revolutionary Rolls, p. 822.) He was born in Bradford, Conn., and buried in West Brattleboro Cemetery. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter.

HAYLAND, Col. STEPHEN. Died, 1806; he was colonel of militia; buried at Harmony Hall, Elk Neck, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter, Baltimore.

HAYWARD, BENJAMIN. Born, 1733; died, March 8, 1814. (See p. 464, Records of Connecticut Men in the Revolution.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.

HEMPSTED, Capt. JOHN. Born, 1764; died January 14, 1827. Served in militia; buried in Old South Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

HILLS, DAVID. Born, May 21, 1755; died, May 2, 1817; served Hartford Company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

HILLS, ELISHA. Born, April 21, 1753; died, August 9, 1804; served under Capt. Jonathan Wells; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

HILLS, JONATHAN. Born, 1759; died, 1819; served at the time of the Lexington Alarm; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

HILLS, NATHANIEL, Jr. Born, 1751; died, October 23, 1787; served in Hartford Company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

HOLLINGSWORTH, Col. HENRY. Died, 1803; colonel of militia; buried in Elkton, Cecil County, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter, Baltimore.

HOOKER, DANIEL. Born, 1758 or 1760; died, 1842; served in Capt. Ozias Bissell's Company; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

HOSMER, Corpl. ALISHA. Born, 1753; died, April 19, 1779; served as corporal in Capt. John Stevens's Company; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

HUDSON, Ensign BARZILLAI. Born, December 25, 1741; died, July 31, 1823; served as ensign guarding stores at Hartford, Conn., and other places; buried in Old South Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

HUGHES, (Maj. or Lieut. Col.) THOMAS. Buried in Cecil County, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

HUNTLEY, EZEKIAL. Born, April 1, 1750; enlisted in Col. Huntington's regiment and Col. Parsons's regiment; buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

HURLBUT, Lieut. SAMUEL. Born, 1748; died, June 25, 1819; served under Lieut. Col. George Pitkin, also Col. Webb; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

HUSTON, Capt. WILLIAM. Served in Second Battalion, September, 1776; captain Sixth Battalion, 1777; captain Fifth Company, Sixth Battalion, 1778; buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

IGAN, EPHRAIM. Born, 1767; died, 1828; buried in the Lutheran Cemetery, Reistertown, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

JOHNSON, Lieut. MOSES. Born, February 23, 1741; died, August 5, 1835; born in Stafford, Conn.; buried in village cemetery, Putney, Vt. (See Revolutionary Rolls, p. 40, for services.) Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter.

JOHNSON, SHADRACK. Born, 1764; died, June 26, 1823; served in Capt. Hopkin's company, Col. Webb's regiment; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

JOHNSTON, Col. THOMAS. Buried in the old Johnston graveyard, about 3 miles east of Greencastle, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter of Chambersburg, Pa.

JONES, ISAAC. Born, 1766; died, August 27, 1849; served in Col. Charles Webb's company; buried in Old South Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

JUDD, REUBEN. Born, August 9, 1750; died, August 18, 1800; served in Fourth Company, Lieut. Charles's First Regiment; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

JUNKURTH, Ensign CHRISTOPHER FREDERICK, also (Yonkers, Frederick). Born, August 25, 1746; died, March, 1816; served in Seventh Battalion, Fourth Company. Grave located by Germantown Chapter, Pa.

KEENEY, ASHBEL. Born, 1763; died, January 7, 1823; private in Capt. Jonathan Wells's company; buried in Spencer Hill Cemetery, Manchester, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn.

KENNEDY, SAMUEL. Born, 1743; died, January 28, 1822; served in Fourth Regiment of Light Horse; buried in Spencer Hill Cemetery, Manchester, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

KING, PETER. Born, February 11, 1757; died, April 13, 1855; buried in North Amherst Graveyard, Amherst, Mass. Grave located and marked by Mary Mattoon Chapter, Amherst, Mass.

KINGSBURY, ANDREW. Born, April 24, 1759; died, October 6, 1837; enlisted in Col. John Chester's regiment, 1776; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

KITTY, JOHN. An officer of the American Revolution; buried, St. Anne's, Annapolis, Md. Information given by John Eager Howard Chapter.

KITTY, WILLIAM. An officer in the American Revolution; brother to John Kitty; buried at St. Anne's, Annapolis, Md. Information given by John Eager Howard Chapter.

LEADENHAM, EDWARD. Died, 1821; volunteer in Capt. Hamilton's company, Broad Creek; buried in Talbot County, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

LEDOYT, JAMES. Born, 1720; died, January 11, 1797. (See p. 464, Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.

LEE, Capt. PARKER. Served in Maryland Line. Grave located at Churchville, Baltimore County, Md., by John Eager Howard Chapter.

LEGGE, SAMUEL. Born, 1750; died, 1790. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter, Maryland.

LEWIS, Lieut. CHARLES CAMERON. Born, October 1, ——; died, 1804. He was the youngest child of Col. Charles and Sarah Murry Lewis. His father was killed in the battle, October 10, 1774. He was a lieutenant with Gen. Wayne; his commission is preserved. He came to the Ohio Valley after the treaty and settled on a farm 4 miles above Point Pleasant, purchased from the land grant of his uncle, Gen. Andrew Lewis, the only part of the land grant that remains in possession of the Lewis family of Mason County. His wife was Jane Dickenson, and she came from Bath County on horseback and carried her baby son, John D., who became the wealthy coal operator of the Kanawha Valley. They are buried on the farm in the old Lewis burying ground. Information furnished by Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, West Virginia.

LITTLE, DAVID. Born, 1747; died, August 16, 1792; served in Capt. Jonathan Wells's company; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

LORD, FREDERICK. Born, 1758 or 1760; died, November 13, 1843; served in Capt. Pomeroy's company, Col. Chapman's regiment; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

LYON, AMOS. Born, 1733; died, February 26, 1812. (See pp. 27, 489, Records of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution.) Grave located by the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.

LYON, WARREN. Born, 1747; died, May 7, 1823. (See p. 464, Records of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, of Putnam, Conn.

MACHON, JOHN. Private in Capt. Matthews's company, December, 1776. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa., in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg.

MACKELFRESH, JOHN. Born, ——; died, 1818. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter, in Lutheran Cemetery, Reistertown, Md.

MARCY, Corpl. ASAEL. Born, 1738; died, March 2, 1819; corporal. (See pp. 27, 56, Records Connecticut Men, Revolutionary War.) Grave located by the Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.

MARSH, Sergt. DANIEL. Born, February 6, 1732; died, September 28, 1818. Served under Lieut. Col. George Pitkin; buried in Spencer Hill Cemetery, Manchester, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

MARTIN, CYRUS. Born, October 21, 1763, at Rehoboth, Mass.; died, September 26, 1831. (See Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors, vol. 10, p. 280.) Buried in Guilford Center Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter.

MARTINDALE, SAMUEL. Died, 1781; volunteer in Capt. Henry Downes's company; he is buried in Caroline County, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

MASON, NOAH. Born, 1741; died, December 27, 1798. (See p. 27, Records of Connecticut Men in the Revolution.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.

MCCALMONT, Maj. JAMES, Jr. Served in Fifth Battalion, July, 1776; major, Sixth Battalion, 1777; major, Fourth Battalion, May 10, 1780; buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

MCCONNELL, Capt. JOHN. Served at lieutenant in Capt. Matthews's company, December, 1776; captain, Eighth Battalion, 1777; captain, Fourth Battalion, May 10, 1780; he is buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, at Chambersburg, Pa.

MECKLIN, SAMUEL, Jr. Died, April 12, 1819; age, 62 years; served Fourth Company fifth class. Grave located by Ascahu Chapter, Pennsylvania.

MEHL, MARTIN. Died, October 8, 1821; age, 60 years 9 months 21 days; served Fourth Company, second class. Grave located by Germantown Chapter, Pennsylvania.

MILLER, JACOB. Died, September 12, 1814; age, 67 years 6 months 16 days. Grave located by Oscahu Chapter, Pennsylvania.

MOORE, ABIJAH. Born, 1724, in Middletown, Conn.; died, April 18, 1792; private in Capt. Benjamin Hastings's company; enlisted May 7, 1775; service, 3

months and 2 days (see Soldiers and Sailors, vol. 10, p. 993); buried in Putney North Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter, Vermont.

MOORE, Capt. DAVID. Born, November 17, 1742; died, April 1, 1808; he was born in Belton, Mass.; buried in North Cemetery, Putney, Vt. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter.

MOORE, EBENEZER. Born, January 22, 1755; died, April 18, 1825; served as one of the guard in Hartford, Conn.; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

MORRIS, SAMUEL. Born, 1730; died, ——— 29, 1801. (See pp. 28, 56, 199, Records of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.

MOSSER, Capt. JOHN. Born, April 16, 1741; died, October 11, 1810. He settled in Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, Pa., and became an elder in the Jordan Lutheran Congregation in 1767. He married, in 1762, Miss Elizabeth Acker, who was born April 7, 1742, and died February 5, 1808. His name appears as a first lieutenant in the Second Company, Northampton County Militia, under Capt. George Knappenberger, of the Second Battalion, commanded by Col. Stephen Balliet and Col. George Breinig, May 14, 1778. His name is also given under date of May 21, 1777, and from November 1, 1781, to January 1, 1782. He was lieutenant in the Seventh Company of Capt. Greiymer in the First Battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. Stephen Balliet, of Northampton County Militia. Buried in the Jordan Lutheran Cemetery at Walberts Station, Lehigh County, Pa.

MURRY, NOAH. Buried in Harkness Cemetery, Pa. Grave located by Oscahu Chapter.

NAGLEE, Sergt. HENRY. Buried at the age of 64 years and 8 months; died April 8, 1797. Grave located by Germantown Chapter, Pennsylvania.

NICE, Capt. GEORGE. Born, 1739; died, 1812; served Second Company, Second Battalion, Philadelphia Artillery. Grave located by Germantown Chapter, Pennsylvania.

NICE, Capt. JOHN. Born, January 29, 1739; died, July 5, 1806; served as captain in Pennsylvania line. Grave located by Germantown Chapter, Pennsylvania.

NIXON, GEORGE. Buried near Moline, Ill. Grave located by Mary Little Deere Chapter. Grave had Government marker, placed by this same chapter.

NOBLE, Capt. NEHEMIAH. Died, 1798; served in the Independent Company of Militia, Queen Anne County, Md.; buried in Talbot County, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

NORTH, JACOB. Died, 1795; soldier in Capt. Greenbury Goldsborough's company; buried in Talbot County, Md. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter.

NORTON, JOB. Born, 1720; died, 1778; in Hartford Company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

OLCOTT, JONATHAN. Born, 1758; died, July 17, 1851. One of Hartford Guards; pensioner; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

OLDHAM, Capt. EDWARD. Was captain Fifth Maryland Line; buried at St. Augustine Church, Cecil County, Md. Grave located by John Eager Chapter.

OLMSTEAD, AARON. Born, May 19, 1753; died, September 9, 1806; served in Hartford Company, Lexington Alarm, Col. Wolcott's Regiment; buried Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

OLMSTEAD, ASAHEL. Born, December 26, 1749; died, April 28, 1804; member Hartford Company, Lexington Alarm; buried Center Cemetery, East Hartford. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

OLMSTEAD, Capt. BENJAMIN. Born, March 12, 1751; died, December 25, 1832; served in Capt. George Pitkin's Company, Col. Spencer's Regiment; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn.

OLMSTEAD, EPAPHRAS. Born, October 24, 1742; died, September 22, 1836; served 1775, 1778, 1779; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

OLMSTEAD, Capt. GIDEON. Born, February 12, 1748; died, February 8, 1845; commanded privateers *Raven* and *Seaflower;* buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

OLMSTED, NATHANIEL. Born, July 27, 1751; died, 1792; member Hartford Company Lexington Alarm; buried Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

OLMSTED, WILLIAM. Born, July 10, 1748; died, April 28, 1822; member Hartford Company, Lexington Alarm; buried Center Cemetery, East Hartford. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

OTLIN, Sergt. CHRISTOPHER. Died, November 20, 1820; age, 64. Grave located by Germantown Chapter, Pennsylvania.

PAINE, BENJAMIN. Born, 1728; died, 1782; enlisted May 14, 1775, in the Third Regiment, under Capt. Clark; buried in Goldstreet Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

PAINE, EBENEZER. Born, 1721; died, March 27, 1789. (See p. 412, record of Connecticut men in the War of the Revolution.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter of Putnam, Conn.

PARKER, Deacon JOSHUA. Born, June 4, 1720; died, February 20, 1813; born in Charleston, Mass.; served in Col William William's Regiment from September 25 to October 17, 1777. Name on pay roll of Lieut. Moses Johnson's Company. Buried at Putney, North Cemetery, Vermont, at the age of 93. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter, Vermont.

PARKER, Capt. ROBERT. Always called colonel after the war; buried in the White Church Graveyard, near Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

PARKHURST, Maj. JOHN. Buried in Grover Hill Cemetery, Springfield, Pa. Grave located by Oscahu Chapter, Pennsylvania.

PATTON, Capt. SAMUEL. Buried in Waddel's Graveyard, near Lemaster, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

PEABODY, JOHN. Born, July 24, 1762; died, January 3, 1851; served as private in several companies from 1778 to 1781; he was born in Boxford, Mass.; buried in Old Cemetery in Lunenburg, Mass. Grave located by Margaret Corbin Chapter of Boston.

PEAKEY, Sergt. JACOB. Died, May 24, 1839, aged 83 years 6 months 13 days; member Fourth Company Associators, Seventh Battalion. Grave located by Germantown Chapter, Pennsylvania.

PEASE SIMEON. Born, August 22, 1764; died, May 12, 1827; residence in Hartford, Conn.; name on pension list; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

PERRIN, DAVID. Born, 1723; died, October 20, 1788. (See p. 27, Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, of Putnam, Conn.

PERRIN, Sergt. ELIJAH. Born, 1737; died, August 27, 1799. (See p. 464, Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, Conn.

PITKIN, Col. GEORGE. Born, 1729; died, April, 1806; commissioned captain, 1768; lieutenant colonel, 1774; colonel, 1775; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

PITKIN, JOHN, Jr. Born, August 7, 1748; died, November 27, 1803; member Hartford company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

PORTER, JOB. Born, 1754; died, May 12, 1799; member of Capt. Jonathan Wells's company; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

PRATT, GEORGE. Born, 1755; died, 1805; enrolled March 14, 1778; buried in Gold Street Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Rtuh Wyllys Chapter.

PRATT, Capt. JAMES. Born, October 12, 1754; died, January 3, 1820; enlisted for three years in Capt. Charles Whiting's company; buried Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

PRATT, Sergt. JOSEPH. Member First Regiment, Col. Durkee, Capt. William Lathan's company; buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

PRATT, PHINEAS. Born, August 24, 1740; died, June 9, 1831; served as private in Capt. Benjamin Blarney's company, Col. Eleazer Brooks's regiment of guards; joined January 12, 1778; served until April 3, 1778, at Cambridge, Mass. (see Soldiers and Sailors of Massachusetts, vol. 12, p. 712); buried at West Dummerston, Vt. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter, Vermont.

RANSON, AMOS. Born, December 4, 1760; died, January 29, 1843; enlisted June 1776, also reenlisted 1777 in the Sixth Connecticut; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

REGER, JACOB. Died May 20, 1812, aged 68 years 8 months 23 days. Grave located by Germantown Chapter, Pennsylvania.

RISLEY, JOB. Born, 1743; died, May 23, 1786; member Capt. Jonathan Wells's company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Old South Cemetery, Hockanum, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

RISLEY, LEVI. Born, 1764; died, 1834; buried Old South Cemetery, Hockanum, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

ROBBINS, EPHRAIM. Born, 1753; died June 30, 1829; member Capt. Morehouse's company; buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

ROBBINS, JOHN. Born, 1765; died, 1827; member Capt. Blague's company; buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

ROBERTS, GEORGE. Born, November 14, 1752; died October 2, 1824; served in Capt. Jonathan Wells's company; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

ROBERTS, Capt. JONATHAN. Born, 1734; died April 12, 1825; he was ensign in 1775; lieutenant, 1777; and captain in 1781; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

ROBERTS, JONATHAN, Jr. Born, February 17, 1762; died, July 7, 1780; served as fifer in Capt. George Pitkins's Second company; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

ROBERTS, Capt. STEPHEN. Born, 1739; died, December 29, 1818; appointed captain, 1779; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllis Chapter.

ROBERTS. WILLIAM. Born, 1747; died, February 25, 1797; member Hartford Company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM. Buried in Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church. Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

ROBINSON, JOHN. Born, March 7, 1759; enlisted August, 1780, to April, 1781, under Capt. Alexander and Col. William Polk, of North Carolina; enlisted April, 1781, for 10 months as dragoon under Col. Wade Hampton. Buried in Thronsbury Camp Ground Cemetery, 25 miles from Bentonville, Ark. Grave located by Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, of Van Buren, Ark.

ROSEBERRY, JOHN. Born, April 29, 1760; died, August 20, 1855; was a private in the Revolution; wintered with Washington's Army at Valley Forge; enlisted in Pennsylvania and served through the war; came to Mason County, W. Va., from Queen County, Va.; his wife was Flora Cree; he is buried in the Old Point Pleasant Cemetery, West Virginia. Grave located by Col. Charles Lewis Chapter, of West Virginia.

RUDOLPH, Maj. JOHN. Died, 1782; was a major in Lee's Legion. Information furnished by John Eager Howard Chapter, Maryland.

SARGEANT, JACOB. Born, 1760 or 1761; died, 1842; served from 1777 to 1781–82; pensioner; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

SAVAGE, LUTHER. Born, 1759; died, June 21, 1835; served in Gen. Wolcott and Gen. Wadsworth Brigade; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

SEDGWICK, Capt. SAMUEL. Born, 1753; on the roll of Hartford Minute Men; had town bounty; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

SEVLRANCE, SAMUEL. Buried in Grover Hill Cemetery, Springfield, Pa. Grave located by Oscahu Chapter.

SEYMOUR, Capt. CHARLES. Born, 1745; died, May 16, 1802; served in regiment under Brig. Gen. Wolcott; was a captain; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

SEYMOUR, Capt. ISRAEL. Born, 1735; died, 1784; Sixth Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, Col. Chester; buried in Goldstreet Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

SEYMOUR, Corp. JAMES. Born, May 12, 1751; died, February 28, 1814; he was a corporal under Capt. Prior; pensioner; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

SEYMOUR, Capt. JOHN. Born, 1727; died, February 2, 1809; served in three wars; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

SKINNER, ABRAHAM. Born, 1717; died, June 21, 1800. (See p. 189, Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, of Putnam, Conn.

SKINNER, ELISHA. Born, 1755; died, 1822; in the Commissary Department under Gen. Washington; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

SLOCOMB, JOSHUA. Born, 1759; died, May 28, 1816; served, 1779–80, member of Ebenezer Battalion; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

SMITH, EBENEZER. Born, 1748; died, November 24, 1825. (See p. 27, Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution.) Grave located by Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, of Putnam, Conn.

SMITH, ELDAD. Born, 1740; died, June 16, 1805; in Capt. Jonathan Wells's company; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

SMITH, GEORGE. Born, 1726; died, 1808; member Col. Webb's regiment; buried in Goldstreet Cemetery, Old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

SMITH, SOLOMON. Born, December 25, 1753, at Athol, Mass.; died, November 7, 1818, at Guilford, Vt.; private in Capt. Warner's company; in the northern department at the taking of Gen. Burgoyne at Tarrytown (see Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors, vol. 14, pp. 549, 551); buried in Weatherhead Hollow Cemetery, Guilford, Vt. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter.

SOMMER, Capt. JACOB. Died, May 27, 1817; age, 68 years and 21 days. Grave located by the Germantown Chapter, Pennsylvania.

SPAULDING, Capt. LEONARD. Born, September 27, 1728, at Westford, Mass.; died June 17, 1778; served as pay-roll captain, Boyden's company, Col. William Williams's regiment of militia; in service of United States to Bennington in 1777; was in Capt. Sawyer's company of militia for the defense of northern frontiers of the United States in June, 1779 (other services, see Vermont Rolls, pp. 39, 131, 199, 617); buried in Slab Hollow Cemetery, Dummerston, Vt. Grave located by Brattleboro Chapter; has a Government marker.

SPENCER, Lieut. ISAAC. Born, October 12, 1759; died, October 16, 1840; served under his father, Gen. Joseph Spencer; buried in the Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

SPENCER, JOHN. Born, 1745; died, July 17, 1829; served under Lieut. Col. George Pitkin; buried in Spencer Hill Cemetery, Manchester, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

SPENCER, THEODORE. Born in 1759; died, June 29, 1845; served three years in Capt. James Horton's company; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

STANLEY, SAMUEL. Born, 1748 or 1749; died, May 4, 1737; served under Lieut. Charles Seymour, Lexington Alarm; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

STANLEY, THEODORE. Born, October 8, 1752; died, December 14, 1830; member of the Hartford Company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

STEEL, ALLEN. Born, 1757; died, June 17, 1802; in Capt. John Sedgwick's company; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

STRONG, Rev. NATHAN. Born, October 5, 1748; died, December 25, 1816; chaplain in Col. Samuel Wyllys's regiment; buried in Old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

SWEET, ———. Grave located by Downer's Grove Chapter of Illinois.

SYMONDS, ASHNA. Born, 1758; died, January 20, 1850; he was a pensioner in 1840; buried in Spencer Hill Cemetery, Manchaster, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

TAYLOR, JOHN. Born, 1738; died, May 12, 1812; served under Col. George Pitkin; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

THOMSON, ALEXANDER. Buried in Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

TOWNSEND, Capt. NOAH. Died, 1813. Grave located by Germantown Chapter, Pa.

TREAT, MATTHIAS, Jr. Born, 1751; died, June 15, 1827; served under Capt. Roswell Grant; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

VEAZEY, Capt. EDWARD. Served as Captain in Smallwoods' Regiment. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter, Baltimore.

VEAZEY, Lieut. WILLIAM. First lieutenant Flying Camp Militia. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter, Baltimore.

WADE, JOHN. Buried in Rocky Spring Presbyterian Chuch Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

WADSWORTH, GURDON. Born, 1750; died, 1826; transported supplies from Connecticut to Continental Army; buried in old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WADSWORTH, Col. JEREMIAH. Born July 17, 1743; died 1804; appointed one of State commissaries, April, 1775; buried in Goldstreet Cemetery, old Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WADSWORTH, Sergt. NATHAN. Born, 1754; died, 1831; sergeant of Hartford Guard in 1778; buried in old North Cemetery. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WADSWORTH, Sergt. RUBEN. Born, 1753; died, July 1836; served under Capt. Samuel Wyllys and Capt. Wadsworth; buried in old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WADSWORTH, Lieut. ROGER. Born, 1756; died, May 17, 1810; served 3 years, Fifth Reigment, Col. Philip Burr Bradley; buried in old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WADSWORTH, SAMUEL. Born, 1746; died, April 10, 1798; served in Capt. Jonathan Wells' Company; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WADSWORTH, Lieut. TIMOTHY. Born, 1745; died, 1826; sergeant under Col. James Wadsworth; buried in old North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WADSWORTH, WILLIAM. Born, 1744; died, January 4, 1811; served 1775, 1776, 1779; buried in old South Cemetery, Hockanum, Conn. Grave located by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WALLACE, Lieut. GEORGE. Died, 1795; lieutenant in a Delaware Regiment. Grave located by John Eager Howard Chapter, Baltimore.

WALLACE, MICHAEL. Died, 1798; served in Smallwoods' Regiment as surgeon. Grave located by the John Eager Howard Chapter, Baltimore.

WARNER, GIDEON. Grave located by Downer's Grove Chapter, Illinois.

WARNER, JONATHAN. Born, 1759; died, 1845; buried in village cemetery, South Wales, Erie County, N. Y. Grave located by Buffalo Chapter.

WARNER, JOSIAH. Died December 27, 1830, aged 85; buried in North Amherst Cemetery, Massachusetts. Grave located and marked in May, 1918, by Mary Mattoon Chapter, of Amherst, Mass.

WARREN, ASHBEL. Born, 1760; died, September 12, 1843; served from Windsor in Second Regiment, 1780; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WATERMAN, CHARLES. Born, 1760; died, October 15, 1816; served in Fourth Connecticut Regiment, 1780. Buried in Old South Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WATSON, Col. JAMES. Buried in the Moss Spring Graveyard, adjacent to Greencastle, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

WEBB, SAMUEL. Grave located by Rich Chapter, in Jonesboro, Ill.

WEBSTER, NOAH. Born, March 25, 1722; died, November 9, 1813; served at Fishkill, also with militia during 1777; buried, West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn.

WELLES, Lieut. BAZEY. Born, August 5, 1744; died, October 23, 1814; served in Capt. Sedgwick's company at Boston; commissioned lieutenant in 1777; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WELLS, EBENEZER. Born, 1736 or 1737; died, January 10, 1814; served in Capt. Chester Wells's company; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WELLS (Col. and Capt.) JONATHAN. Born, February 20, 1733; died, July 13, 1816; served from 1775 to 1777; buried in Hockanum Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WHITE, JOHN. Served in Col. Gay's Wadsworth Brigade; buried in Old South Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WHITE, JOHN Jr. Born, 1754; died, January 31, 1827; served in Connecticut State Troops, Capt. Robinson's company. Buried in Old South Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WHITE, LEMUEL. Born, 1738; died, May 4, 1780; served from 1778 to 1780; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WHITING, Lieut. NATHAN H. Born, November 6, 1759; died, 1801; served from 1777 to 1781; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WHITMAN, Capt. SAMUEL. Born, July 26, 1753; died, February 17, 1810; served from 1775 to 1779; buried in West Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WILLIAMS, DAVID. Born, February 21, 1755; died, October 13, 1839; pensioner in 1832; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WILLIAMS, JACOB. Born, June 12, 1748; died, August 28, 1828; member Hartford Company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WILLYS, THOMAS. Born, 1754. Died, December 19, 1838; member Hartford Company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WILSON, Adjt. JOHN. Served as adjutant, Sixth Battalion, 1777; buried in Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church Graveyard, 6 miles from Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Chambersburg, Pa.

WILSON, NEHEMIAH. Buried in Grover Hill Cemetery, Springfield, Pa. Grave located by Oscahu Chapter.

WINTERGAST, GEORGE. Buried in Grover Hill Cemetery, Springfield, Pa. Grave located by Oscahu Chapter.

WOODBRIDGE, Capt. RUSSELL. Born, May 8, 1719; died, November 5, 1782; member Hartford Company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

WOODBRIDGE, SAMUEL. Born, 1731; died, July 4, 1794; member Hartford Company, Lexington Alarm; buried in Center Cemetery, East Hartford, Conn. Grave located by Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

THE FLAG.

Arkansas reports that the State legislature passed a bill to prevent desecration of the flag, and that Gov. Brough signed the bill in the presence of a number of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

California did wonderful work in presenting flags, scattering flag codes among the foreign population, presenting newly naturalized citizens with flags, etc. Nearly all chapters observed Flag Day and many special celebrations were held. Aurantia and Rubidoux Chapters at Riverside held a "recognition service" for newly naturalized citizens in Riverside County.

There were 40 large flags presented to public institutions and new citizens; 240 small flags and numerous service flags; 1,500 copies of California State Flag Laws and 200 flag codes were distributed to libraries and schools, and many of these framed.

Colorado reports many small flags distributed; 30 large framed copies of the Constitution placed in public buildings; and a $60 service flag with 354 stars presented by one chapter.

Connecticut: Putnam Hill Chapter presented two flags to colored churches. Every chapter is wideawake in the distribution of flag rules, giving talks and lectures on the use and abuse of the flag, preventing desecration of the flag, and restoring old flags. The Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter distributed the State flag rules to 380 members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Florida Everglades Chapter presented flags to first, second, and third grades of city and suburban schools, Miami, Fla.; outdoor flag to Red Cross Society; one to Children of the American Revolution; and flag codes given to all the schools in Sanford—white and colored.

Georgia reports 23 flags presented during the year.

Illinois chapters distributed more than 2,000 flag leaflets. The Rebecca Parke Chapter presented 9 large State flags and hundreds of small flags to schools.

Indiana daughters presented 255 American flags to Boy Scouts, schools, buildings, etc.; gave 2 service flags, and were diligent in the care of the flag and preventing its desecration.

Iowa reports that flag leaflets have been sent out by every chapter in the State, and several thousand small flags presented to new Americans.

Kansas Daughters presented 16 flags to school children, 6 to public schools, 6 silk flags to Daughters leaving for foreign work, and 5 service flags, making a total for Kansas of 33 flags, besides the distribution of 173 large flag cards and 344 leaflets.

Louisiana reports that Caddo Chapter presented a large and beautiful silk flag to Centenary College.

Maine Daughters have distributed flag codes and leaflets, and presented many service flags as well as United States flags. One chapter keeps in good condition the flag which waves over a granite shaft in memory of her dead heroes.

Maryland chapters were active in flag work of all kinds. Flag Day is celebrated every year at Old Westminster Church, and the Revolutionary soldiers' graves there and at St. Paul's Cemetery, Greenmount, Glendy, and Loudon Park are decorated with flags. The chairman of the State committee to prevent desecration of the flag placed 350 flag codes in public schools.

Massachusetts Daughters distributed 13,000 flag codes, 8,025 creeds, 110 flag leaflets, 50 flag buttons, 60 copies United States Constitution, 24 copies Declaration of Independence, presented 214 large flags, and assisted in presenting for the State a large silk flag to the Church of All Nations. This ceremony took place in Old Faneuil Hall, under the auspices of the 16 chapters of Boston, when the speakers represented six nationalities, Flag Day, 1918.

Michigan reports the presentation of 73 flags, and 2 with flagstaffs; also the distribution of 1,360 flag codes.

Minnesota chapters distributed 20,000 copies of the creed; presented 13 large allied flags to the Army and Navy Club, 37 flags to schools, and gave each soldier in the military hospital a flag on peace day.

Mississippi Daughters secured the legislation for prevention of desecration of the flag; also completed the large flagstaff at Natchez.

Missouri Daughters presented and dedicated, at their State conference, two large flags; the first, 9 by 16 feet, represented with its 523 stars the men belonging to the Daughters of 43 Missouri chapters; one large star in the center represented Gen. John J. Pershing, of Missouri, and distinguished Revolutionary ancestors. The other flag was a small silk flag representing 15 Missouri Daughters who served on foreign soil.

Nebraska Daughters presented flags and distributed codes, leaflets, and had rules governing the flag printed in the daily papers.

New Hampshire chapters presented 9 flags to public schools, 1 silk flag to Camp Fire Girls, and 1 service flag to a chapter—making a total of 11.

North Carolina, through Mecklenburg Chapter, Charlotte, reports the presentation of three flags. The State chairman of committee on prevention of desecration of the flag, Mrs. C. W. Tillett, sr., has been most active in getting the bill through the State legislature to prevent desecration. Through her efforts many flag codes have been framed and placed in schools, etc.

Ohio reports that nearly every one of the 67 chapters celebrated Flag Day, June 14, 1918. Flags were presented to nine Y. M. C. A. huts at Camp Sherman, Boy Scouts, Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. of other cities, the Erie County Children's Home, etc. There were 27 flags presented and thousands of leaflets.

Oklahoma Daughters suceeded in getting a bill through the State legislature to prevent desecration of the flag in the State.

Pennsylvania reports the distribution of 600 flag codes, 350 flag leaflets, and the presentation of 296 flags, costing over $300.

Rhode Island chapters gave 450 small flags to the Army and Navy and 6 larger ones.

South Dakota reports the distribution of 5,500 flag codes to schools, public places, etc., and flags given as prizes in school.

Texas Daughters distributed 10,000 copies of the Constitution; placed hundreds of copies of the flag rules in schools and public places.

Vermont reports that the Ethan Allen Chapter has been presented with an old colonial flag having 13 stars. Green Mountain Chapter presented a flag to Converse School, value $8.

Through the medium of the flag alone the Daughters have wrought a good work, as the following table will show:

Flags presented (including large, small, service, silk, etc.)	3,798
Flag codes and leaflets	28,517
Copies of the Constitution	10,090
Copies of the American's Creed	28,025
Copies of Declaration of Independence	85
Total amount of money expended for flag purposes, as reported by a few chapters	$2,422.77

The following resolution shows in a mild form the interest the Daughters of the American Revolution have in the flag:

Whereas at the burial on the coast of Scotland of American heroes, victims of the torpedoing of the *Tuscania*, at the Mull of Oa. Islay, there was no United States flag to be found in the village; and

Whereas a few women of the village were up through the entire night making a flag from a miniature emblem carried by one of the men: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled transmit to their Scoth sisters, through the proper authorities, their deep appreciation of this beautiful service.

This is signed by Mrs. Edward L. Harris, Ohio State regent; Mrs. Butterworth, vice president general, Illinois; and Mrs. William H. Wait, State regent of Michigan.

To make it more definite and more graceful, we have added:

The Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled send to their Scotch sisters an American flag through the proper authorities, with expressions of their deep appreciation for their beautiful service.

This American flag was sent to the Scotch women by the society, 1919. (For a full story of these two flags, see Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, August, 1918.)

HISTORIC SPOTS.

Georgia.—The old home of Gen. Lachlan McIntosh in Savannah has been marked by the Lachlan McIntosh Chapter with a tablet bearing the following inscription: "The home of Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, 1782–1806. The first constitutional session of the Georgia Legislature was held in the long room, January, 1783. Headquarters Gen. George Washington, May, 1791."

Illinois.—Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter placed a bronze tablet on the building where Lincoln made his last speech.

Martha Board Chapter erected a bowlder where Lincoln spoke in 1858.

Illini Chapter gave a fountain, costing $650, to the city of Ottawa in memory of La Salle, for whom their county was named.

A member of the Illini Chapter and her husband presented a sundial marking the spot where Lincoln was mustered out of the Black Hawk War as captain and where he at once reenlisted as a private in 1832.

Aurora Chapter placed a tablet in G. A. R. Hall bearing the following inscription: "In memory of all soldiers buried in Kane County."

Flagstaff erected by Minneapolis Chapter, D. A. R., of Minneapolis, Minn.

Springfield Chapter placed a bowlder on the site of the first schoolhouse built in Springfield.

Mary Little Deere Chapter marked the first water-power dam built across the Mississippi or any of its tributaries. This dam was built in 1841 from the Moline shore to Arsenal Island.

The honorary State regent, Mrs. George Lawrence, replaced a defective flagpole on Starved Rock, at a cost of over $400.

Kansas.—Fort Larned Chapter marked the spot where the first tree was planted at Fort Larned, once a prominent western post, exactly on the old Santa Fe Trail.

A white-bronze tablet was placed on the Old Blockhouse at Fort Scott by the Kansas Daughters.

Maine.—Hannah Weston Chapter of Machias placed a marker to direct people to the grave of Hannah Weston, the Revolutionary heroine for whom the chapter is named. They also placed three bronze memorial tablets to mark the respective places of the first physician in Machias; "the Foster Rubicon"; and the memory of Col. Benjamin Foster and Wooden Foster.

Michigan.—Abiel Fellows Chapter, Three Rivers, marked the Downing trading post, 4 miles east of Centerville, located on the Ypsilanti branch of the old Territorial road, in Nottawa Township, St. Joseph County, September 21, 1918. The Ypsilanti branch of the Territorial road was marked with a flagstaff and flag on same date.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter repaired old Fort Wayne, June, 1918. Saginaw Chapter located the old burial grounds in use before 1858 in the city of Saginaw.

Stevens Thomson Mason Chapter, of Ionia, placed a bronze tablet on the first schoolhouse in Ionia.

Ottawawa Chapter, of Port Huron, located the grave of Dr. Norman Nash, a pioneer missionary to the Indians.

Menominee Chaper marked five historical sites—Sturgeon War; first frame house built, by Charles McLoid, sr.; Mission Point; site of old trading post; and the grave of Lewis Chappell.

Sarah Treat Pruden Chapter marked the grave of Elizabeth Pruden, a "Real Daughter."

Abiel Fellows Chapter located the graves of Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Kline (Mrs. Jacob D.), born 1798, died 1896, buried at Centerville; Mrs. Jane Foresman Silliman (Mrs. Alexander S.), born October 1, 1803, died August 3, 1869, daughter of Samuel Foresman, buried at Riverside Cemetery, Three Rivers; Maria Farrand, born 1794, in Morris County, N. J., daughter of Phineas Farrand; came to Michigan in 1836, died 1869, buried in Lakeside Cemetery, Colon. The three women are daughters of Revolutionary soldiers and buried in St. Joseph County.

Montana.—The Daughters of Montana are taking steps toward buying and preserving the blockhouse, near White Sulphur Springs, Mont., which was used as a fort during the early wars with the Indians.

New Hampshire.—Newfields Chapter marked one historic spot in New Hampshire during the year; and the Marjory Sullivan Chapter, of Dover, dedicated a tablet to the memory of Maj. Richard Walderne.

North Carolina.—The Daughters in the State have many unfinished markers to report later, when the war work has been completed. The Battle of Charlotte Chapter, Charlotte, N. C., marked with a handsome drinking fountain

the spot where the Battle of Charlotte was fought, September 26, 1780. The following is the inscription:

In Commemoration
of
The Battle of Charlotte,
Sept. 26, 1780.
Erected by the Battle of Charlotte Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution,
1918.
"For God and my Country I stand."

Ohio.—The Daughters of Ohio have used their influence in procuring the site of Campus Martius, Marietta, the first settlement of the Northwest Territory, and no doubt will mark and preserve it in future. Too much can not be said of the wonderful work of the Ohio Daughters in the erection of the D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman, near Chillicothe, at a cost of $21,847.78, as a war relief work. It will ever be a monument to their untiring efforts and noble sacrifices in the interest of humanity. A splendid photograph of this lodge is given in this report.

Oregon.—The Sarah Childress Polk Chapter of Dallas, Polk County (named in honor of President James Knox Polk), erected a marker on the site of the first courthouse built at Dallas, in 1850. The marker, which is a shaft of Polk County stone, was made and presented to the chapter by the Hon. George L. Hawkins, of Dallas, Oreg. (See photo of marker.)

Pennsylvania.—Fort McIntosh Chapter, of Beaver, erected a marker and bronze tablet on the site of Gen. Anthony Wayne's Encampment, 1792–93, at Legionville, Pa.

Fort Antes Chapter celebrated Independence Day by dedicating a monument which bears the following inscription: "Shawana, the last Indian girl in the West Branch Valley; daughter of Old Nicholas, a friendly Seneca. Died February, 1851, aged 16."

Chester County dedicated a bronze marker at Phoenixville, to the memory of Mrs. Hannah Philips Stille-Eaches, their Real Daughter, the first to become a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution from Pennsylvania She lived nearly the century mark.

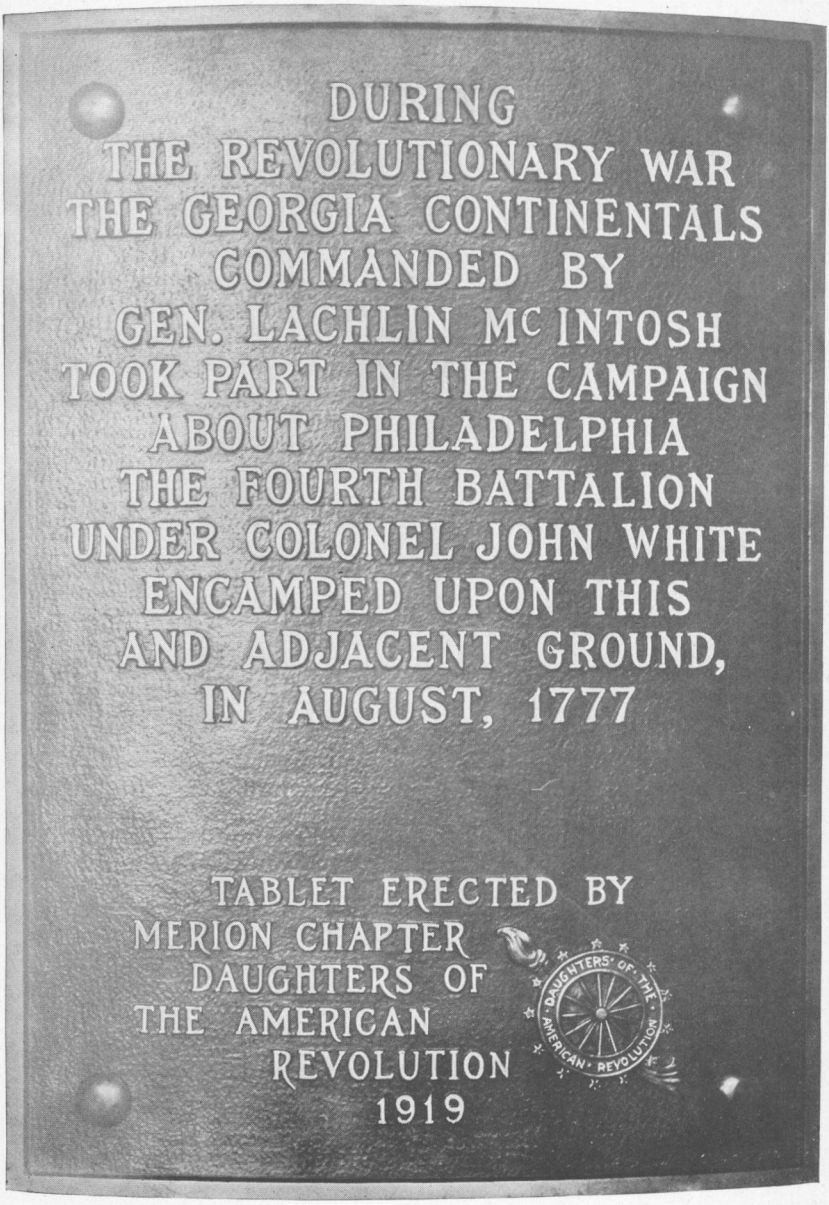
The Scranton City Chapter placed a bronze marker on the grave of its only Real Daughter, Huldah A. Brown, who was born November 15, 1830; died December 31, 1917.

Merion Chapter, on February 22, 1919, unveiled a bronze tablet marking the site where the Fourth Battalion, Georgia Continentals, encamped under Col. John White, August, 1777. It was placed in the churchyard of St. John's Episcopal Church, Cynwyd, Lower Merion. The flag used at the ceremonies is the chapter flag of 1776 and was made by 13 charter members in 1895.

Fort Antes Chapter, Jersey Shore, unveiled a bronze tablet on Memorial Day in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the World War.

Philadelphia Chapter has nearly completed the restoration of the headquarters of Gen. Farnum, the oldest house in Valley Forge Park.

South Carolina.—King's Mountain Chapter, York, S. C., marked the site of Billy Hill's ironworks. This site lies 10 miles east of York and is unique in being a spot of Revolutionary and Civil War interest. The Winnie Davis Chapter, U. D. C., cooperated with the King's Mountain Chapter in marking this site. Its Revolutionary history consisted of the molding of munitions of war, as well as being the home of William Hill, the founder of the works. The United Daughters of the Confederacy interest centered around the birthplace of Lieut. Gen. Daniel Hill of Civil War fame. One marker was used with appropriate inscriptions for both chapters. The monument has for its



Tablet erected by Merion Chapter, D. A. R., to mark the spot where Gen. Lachlin McIntosh commanded the Georgia Continentals near Philadelphia, Pa., in August, 1777.

Bowlder erected by the Abraham Lincoln Chapter, D. A. R., of Lincoln, Ill., to mark the spot where Lincoln first practiced law.

base a millstone, over 100 years old, given by Mr. Hand, who now owns the place. On the foundation of the works is a small granite marker given by one of York's citizens. The Daughters of the American Revolution secured Dr. D. H. Hill, of Raleigh, N. C., to deliver the address. He is a great-great-grandson of Billy Hill and a son of Lieut. Gen. Daniel Hill.

Old Ninety-six District Chapter, Edgefield, unveiled a handsome bronze tablet on the county courthouse in memory of the soldiers who died for their country in the late World War.

Tennessee.—The Samuel Doak Chapter, of Morristown, placed a marker in Greenville, Tenn., to mark the site of the first capitol of the State, then known as the "State of Franklin."

Vermont.—Stones commemorating the captivity of the Johnson family were placed in their present position by a descendant of Capt. James Johnson and Susannah, his wife. These stones are in the town of Reading, about one-half mile south of the village of Felchville, on the east of the highway between Felchville and Springfield, Vt., and close to a bridge over a stream. The inscription on one of these stones reads:

This is near the spot that the Indians encamped the night after they took Mr. Johnson and family, Mr. Larabee, and Mr. Farnsworth, August 30, 1754, and Mrs. Johnson was delivered of her child half a mile up this brook.

When trouble's near the Lord is kind,
He hears the captive's cry;
He can subdue the savage mind
And learn it sympathy.

The inscription on the other is:

On the 31st August, 1754, Captain James Johnson had a daughter born on this spot of ground, being captured with his whole family by the Indians.

These stones remained for more than a century undisturbed, until 1918, when, with the permission of the selectmen of Reading, a great-great-great-granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. Johnson had both stones sunk and cemented into a granite monument to preserve them from weather, and placed in the same position as they formerly occupied.

Washington.—Mary Ball Chapter placed a marker in Point Defiance Park to mark the site of the Wilks Expedition landing place, April 10, 1841.

Narcissa Prentice Chapter marked the site of old Fort Walla Walla with a beautiful bronze tablet.

The Sacajawea Chapter, Olympia, influenced the purchase of the old Stevens home at Olympia, as a memorial to the first governor of the State in 1853—Gov. Isaac Stevens.

West Virginia.—Through the efforts of the James Wood Chapter a marker has been placed to commemorate the spot where the first settlement was made in West Virginia, where the city of Parkersburg now stands. James Neal, the first settler, built a blockhouse which afforded a shelter from the Indians. This was called "Neal's Station." The granite marker cost $250.

Pack Horse Ford Chapter placed a tablet on the market house in Shepherdstown, W. Va., at a cost of $83.

OLD TRAILS ROADS.

Follow the marks that they have set beside
The narrow, cloud-swept track, to be thy guide;
Follow, and honor what the past has gained,
And forward still, that more may be attained.

—*Van Dyke.*

Georgia.—Mrs. J. L. Walker reports the tracing of several old trails roads—viz: Barnard's Path, Kennard's Path, Old Horse Path, Old Indian Path, Great Indian War Path, Old Etowah Path, and Creek Path, all in the State of Georgia.

Iowa.—Council Bluffs Chapter placed a large bowlder in Bemis Park, Council Bluffs, to mark the end of the Mormon Trail through Iowa. This mammoth bowlder bears a bronze tablet, a bas relief depicting the story of the pioneer crossing the plains. The tablet is the work of a young Norwegian artist, Paul Fjelde, and cost the chapter $1,400.

Maryland reports that markers have been placed on the road of "Braddock's Trail," and the Daughters have on hand $335.89 for marking trails roads.

Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Committee on Old Trails has collected data relating to all old trails, but the conditions during the year this report covers were such that the purchase of metal road signs had to be postponed. The Old Boston Post Road, the State highway from Springfield to Boston, is reported as in fine condition.

Michigan.—A blue print has been made of Michigan's old trails roads, showing the location of Historic spots as well as indicating where Revolutionary soldiers' graves are placed. Two markers have been placed and much tracing of old trails.

Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter located the site and completed the marking of the Old Territorial Road on the western side of the city of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Minnesota.—A book entitled "Old Rail Fence Corners," by Mrs. Jas. T. Morris, of Minnesota, contains a map and history of the old trails in the State.

Mississippi.—The James Rex Whitney Chapter placed an additional marker on the Natchez trace in Jefferson County. The chapters throughout the State are planting magnolia trees around each bowlder marking the trace within the State, as Mississippi is called "The Magnolia State."

North Carolina, the State which has so many "firsts" to her credit, did not mark any "old trails" this year, but had her head above the clouds, amid the stars, blazing a new trail along the milky way, and when, in the future, the Daughters of the American Revolution begin to place markers along this new trail, remember that North Carolina has the *first* right to place the *first* marker on the *first* star, along the aerial route, in honor of her distinguished son. Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, the "flying parson," who was the *first* aviator to accomplish the daring feat of flying across the continent.

Oregon.—The Multnomah Chapter, Portland, Oreg., dedicated a marker on July 4, 1918, located on the old Barlow road.

South Carolina.—Nearly all the highways through the State are the old original Indian trails roads.

Texas.—The Daughters in Texas placed 118 Texas granite markers along the King's Highway (El Camino Real), or old San Antonio road, the oldest and most historic road across Texas.

WELFARE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

This is a field of work which gives ample opportunity for each Daughter to do individual service; each chapter to undertake some worthy charity; each State to record wonderful advancement in the betterment of humanity. Some of the notable efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution are found in the following list of gifts, donations, and enterprises reported by the chapters, East, West, North, and South:

Gifts of money to employ teachers for foreign-born mothers; clinics for a settlement house; school for boys; mothers' classes;

Tablet placed by Old Oak Chapter, D. A. R., of Grafton, Mass., to mark the historic old oak tree, 18½ feet in circumference, under which the patriots in that community pledged their services to American independence.

Drinking fountain erected by the Battle of Charlotte Chapter, D. A. R., to commemorate the battle of Charlotte, N. C., September 26, 1780.

parties for Mexicans, the keynote being Americanization; maternity cottages; home leagues; needy Daughters of the American Revolution; charity cancer hospital; milk stations; visiting nurses; civic league; immigrants' home; community houses; shelter houses; Audubon Society; Boy Scouts; society to prevent cruelty to animals and children; materials for clothing; boxes of clothing and barrels of fruits, jellies, provisions, medicines, canned goods, literature, knitted afghans, and quilts for camps and hospitals; planting trees along memorial highways; donations to build entire hospitals, as was the case of one member of a certain chapter, who gave $75,000 to build a hospital.

These and hundreds of others form a most interesting chapter in the annals of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This is often classed under the head of philanthropy, and for the year 1918–19 the amount of $147,449.23 was reported as having been spent for philanthropic purposes.

PRIZES AND MEDALS.

The giving of prizes and medals for best essays on patriotic subjects and for highest grades in history is still continued by the Daughters. For the year just ended $519.50 were expended for prizes.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

Under this head much work has been accomplished. Each section of the country affords its particular field in the line of research work. Some States have sent copies of "old wills and deeds"; marriage records; local history, compiled from accurate information gained from early settlers; stories or papers of old inns and taverns during Revolutionary times; old treaty places; the account by a Revolutionary soldier himself, "A Revolutionist before the Revolution"; early churches and early post offices; records of Revolutionary soldiers, date of birth, marriage, death, services, place of burial, etc.; women heroes of the Revolutionary War; old burying grounds; stage-coach days; gravestone inscriptions; war songs and their writers; old trading posts; records of ancestry; old relics and documents; forts and ferries of Revolutionary times; some original church records dating back to 1700; old trails and State roads; old Indian forts; and genealogical papers and family histories number into the hundreds.

SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS.

Some one has aptly said: "It is a new thought to many that the Daughters of the American Revolution are interested in building for the future, as well as in the history of the past; but one of the declared puposes of this organization is to foster true and good citizenship through education." Work among the mountain schools

occupies a prominent part of the chapters' work all over the United States. Great results have come from the efforts to educate the white children of the southern mountains, whose ancestors fought the Indians and later made possible the victory at King's Mountain.

While there are a great many schools in the southern mountains, and in these schools many memorial scholarships maintained by Daughters of the American Revolution chapters and individuals, yet there is but one school founded and supported by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and this school is the Tomassee Industrial School, "in the sunset corner of South Carolina."

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Among the schools established in the southern mountains we find the Daughters of the American Revolution have taken scholarships in a great many, chiefly the Helen Dunlap School in Arkansas; Martha Berry School, Georgia; Pine Mountain, Hindman, Berea College, Kentucky; Maryville College, Tennessee; Flag Pond, Tennessee; Lees-McRae School, Dorothy Sharpe School, North Carolina; Georgetown School, Tomassee School, South Carolina; Oak Hill Academy, Virginia; Roe Indian School, Kansas; Matthew T. Scott, Jr., School, Kentucky; Southern Industrial Institute, Charlotte, N. C.; and many others equally as worthy.

War Relief and Red Cross.

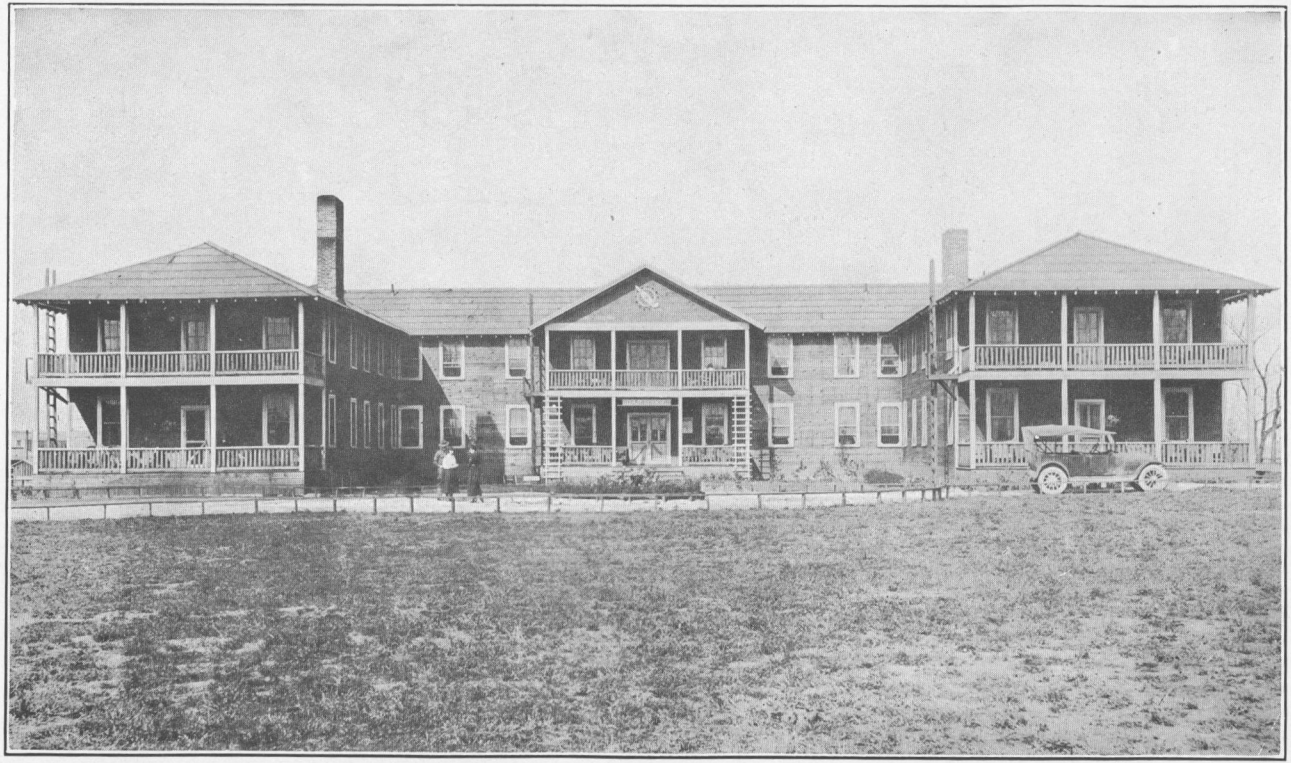
(See report of Mrs. W. H. Wait, publicity director, War Relief Service Committee, Appendix.)

Perhaps the greatest achievement of war work was accomplished by the Daughters of Ohio, when they planned and erected the lodge at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. This Daughters of the American Revolution lodge contains 65 rooms and cost the Daughters of Ohio $21,847.78; but this was a small item when compared with the good returns from it, as Gen. Glenn said at the dedication of the lodge: "In the heat and strife of battle, the memories of this home, with its Christian influences, will be worth infinitely more than it cost." During the influenza epidemic it proved a veritable haven of refuge in a time of trouble, for "anxious wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts, who kept vigil beside the sick ones, found the Daughters of the American Revolution lodge doors open day and night." A photograph of this meritorious undertaking of the Ohio Daughters is found elsewhere in this report.

MEMORIAL DAY AND SPECIAL MEMORIALS.

Memorial Day is generally observed by all chapters, sometimes with a specially prepared program with noted speakers, and again in

Marker erected by the James Wood Chapter, D. A. R., of Parkersburg, W. Va., to mark the block house of James Neal, pioneer.



D. A. R. Lodge erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Ohio, at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

cooperation with other patriotic societies, such as Daughters of 1812, Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Confederacy, Colonial Daughters, Sons of the American Revolution, G. A. R., and others.

SPECIAL MEMORIALS.

A special memorial may take the form of an imposing monument, a building, a park, an avenue of trees, a painting, a picture, a book, a flag, anything that perpetuates the memory of a man or woman who enlisted in any way toward the betterment of humanity, especially through the channels of the society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The memorial which seems to appeal to most everyone is the scholardship memorial. There are so many of these it will be impossible to mention them all, but a few of the notable ones are as follows:

Arkansas.—One chapter contributed 903 books to the library as a memorial to chapter regent.

California.—Arrowhead Chapter marked the graves of two real daughters. Long Beach Chapter is erecting a memorial to those heroes from that community who fell in the World War.

Palo Alto Chapter keeps two subscriptions to the Red Cross in memory of a past member.

Hollywood Chapter maintains two scholarships in Berea College, Kentucky.

Connecticut.—The chapters of the whole State of Connecticut have completed the State fund of $1,000 for a perpetual scholarship in Maryville College in memory of Miss Margaret E. Henry.

District of Columbia.—Five scholarships have been given by the Daughters of the District of Columbia as follows: One to Florence Tuttle, of North Carolina, who is a lineal descendant, through two lines, from John Witherspoon, signer of the Declaration of Independence; another scholarship to Dora McClanahan in Matthew T. Scott, jr., School, Phelps, Ky.; another to Miss Barr, a mountain girl; another has been donated to the Florence Crittenden School of Washington, D. C.; another scholarship in honor of Miss Mary R. Wilcox, who was born in the White House, has been given to a mountain school to be used by a girl who is a descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Florida.—The Sally Harrison Chapter is erecting a memorial arch to the soldiers and sailors of Seminole County.

Illinois.—The chapters of Illinois have given six scholarships in southern mountain schools.

Maryland.—The Daughters of Maryland presented a handsome silk flag to the Maryland University Hospital, in memory of Lafayette.

Massachusetts.—The Daughters of Massachusetts have presented sets of lineage books and many other volumes of historical and genealogical works to Continental Hall Library. The old Blake House Chapter gave a chair in honor of Mrs. Alexander Stockwell.

Michigan.—A mineral collection was given to Grand Rapids High School in memory of Lucius Comstock Boltwood, a soldier of the World War killed in France.

Minnesota.—St. Paul Chapter cooperated with the city council in placing a memorial tablet to the soldiers and sailors of St. Paul and Ramsey County.

Missouri.—A mural painting, "The call of Missouri," executed by Edwin Howland Blashfield, of New York City, was placed in the Public Library of Kansas City, Mo., as a gift by the Kansas City Chapter, at a cost of $20,000.

North Carolina.—The Major Reading Blount Chapter presented a picture of the Duke of Beaufort (the lord proprietor for whom the county of Beaufort is named) to the public school of Washington, N. C.

The Thomas Wade Chapter placed a memorial chair in a hospital in Wadesboro, N. C., in memory of a former regent, Mrs. Albert Boylin.

Ohio.—The chapters in Ohio continued the scholarship in honor of Annette Phelps Lincoln and the Philippine scholarship.

Pennsylvania.—The Daughters of Pennsylvania gave a $1,000 scholarship to Maryville College, Tennessee, in honor of 22 members who were in foreign service during the recent war. Many other scholarships were given in southern schools, and the Philippine scholarship fund completed.

Virginia.—The Daughters of Virginia presented a cabinet to the museum in Continental Hall in honor of Miss Alethia Serpell; also completed their payment on the Jefferson bust in Continental Hall.

AMERICANIZATION.

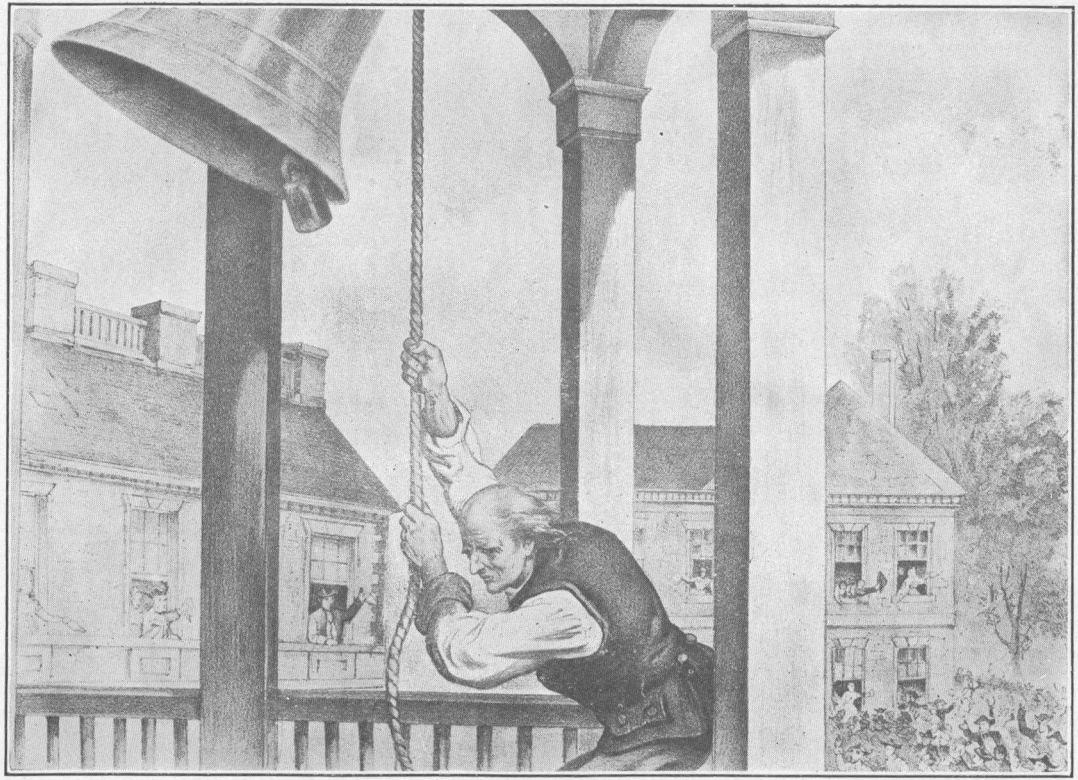
This has been touched upon under the head of patriotic education, which includes girl home makers, children of the American Revolution, sons of the Republic, mothers' classes, night schools, and various other clubs and societies for the betterment of the foreigner and others who would be ideal American citizens.

Now that we have put aside knitting helmets and sweaters, making coffee and sandwiches, and serving in canteens, for the active soldier boy, or rolling bandages and making Red Cross supplies for the sick and wounded, we find ourselves face to face with a grave responsibility, and in many cases a hard task—that of Americanization.

Will we meet our responsibility? If the love of liberty stirred to patriotic endeavor our ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary War, and the youth of our land who fought in the recent World War, will not the love of that same flag under which they fought not stir the hearts of the Daughters of the American Revolution to rise to the opportunity now before us, and try to teach those who now seek our shores for a "haven of refuge," love for the flag and the American's creed, so that in the coming years this fair country of ours will be the home of liberty-loving, law-abiding citizens, presenting a vision as beautiful and unforgetable as that of "youth rollicking on the cloud-kissed heights of our own American hills"?

The answer is yet to be told in future reports of the Daughters of the American Revolution; but, with the splendid work already started, it is safe to say the Daughters will measure up to their requirements in this field of work, as they have always done in everything they have undertaken.

Bowlder with bronze tablets erected by the Webster Groves Chapter, D. A. R., to honor the 585 men and women from Webster Groves, Mo., who aided in the Great World War, and to those who made the supreme sacrifice.



THE TOCSIN OF LIBERTY

Rung by the State House bell (Independence Hall), Philadelphia, July 8, 1776. "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Lev. xxv, 10.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICITY DIRECTOR WAR RELIEF SERVICE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, APRIL 14–19, 1919.

MADAM PRESIDENT GENERAL AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS:

Patriotism translated into facts and figures is the keynote of this report, which is a brief history of our part as Daughters of the American Revolution in the World War.

Acting on the authority vested in her by the Twenty-Sixth Continental Congress, the president general, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, upon the adjournment of congress, appointed a permanent war relief service committee, with Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, chairman, and Mrs. Albert S. Burleson, vice chairman. This committee met and divided the country into six districts with a district director at the head of each district. Mrs. James Benton Grant, Colorado, western; Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, South Carolina, southeastern; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Massachusetts, northeastern; Mrs. James Lowry Smith, Texas, southern; Mrs. Frank W. Banhsen, Illinois, central; Mrs. Albert S. Burleson, District of Columbia, eastern; Mrs. William Henry Wait, Michigan, publicity director.

It was found advisable to redistrict the country for our work and to add other members, including vice chairmen, to the committee. Those changes were made by the president general, the committee now standing:

Chairman.—Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, District of Columbia.

Vice chairmen.—Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson, District of Columbia; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, New Jersey.

Director of publicity.—Mrs. William Henry Wait, Michigan.

Secretary.—Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, District of Columbia.

Northern division.—Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, director, Massachusetts; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, vice director, Connecticut.

Eastern division.—Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, director, District of Columbia; Miss Helen E. C. Overton, vice director, Pennsylvania.

Southeastern division.—Mrs. Fred H. H. Calhoun, director, South Carolina; Mrs. Sheppard W. Foster, vice director, Georgia.

Central division.—Mrs. Harold R. Howell, director, Iowa; Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, vice director, Indiana.

Western division.—Mrs. James Lowry Smith, director, Texas; Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, vice director, Arkansas.

Pacific coast division.—Mrs. James Benton Grant, director, Colorado; Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, vice director, California.

During the period of service, Mrs. Andrew F. Fox, Mississippi, for a time served as director of the southeastern division, and Mrs. S. P. Davis, Arkansas, as vice director of the western division.

At its meeting, April 24, 1917, the committee authorized the issuance of registration blanks to the entire membership in order that every daughter

might measure her ability for service to her country at war. These registration blanks issued within a month after the declaration of war by the United States preceded the national registration of women by many months, and proved most valuable as a measure which taught many daughters the necessity of preparing for active war service, stimulated in others long-dormant talents, and aroused in many the consciousness that the time had come when the services of every American woman as well as every American man might be needed in the struggle which was impending.

In the same consignment with the registration blanks were also sent a copy of a letter from the chairman, Mrs. Scott, to M. Jusserand, French ambassador, asking him how best the daughters could show their appreciation of and sympathy for France; a copy of M. Jusserand's reply to Mrs. Scott telling us the needs of the children of France; and a copy of a letter from Mr. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, suggesting how women could serve their Government in agricultural lines. Mrs. Scott also sent a most appealing letter to the chapters setting forth the needs of the little French orphans.

At a meeting of the committee, June 21, 1917, it was decided to distribute information on work made necessary by the war, and to that end a series of 44 bulletins has been written and issued by the publicity director. The subjects cover knitted garments (three bulletins), clippings, French orphans, jelly (two bulletins), marking of gifts, food, reports of war work, questionnaires to regents, home service, paraffin candles, sending gifts to United States Navy, an all-American America, Liberty loans (four bulletins), business bulletin, trench caps, patriotism versus thoughtfulness, Tilloloy (two bulletins), war resolutions adopted by the Twenty-Seventh Continental Congress, the enemy within our gates, Allies, England, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, salvage, national service schools, vacations and D. A. R. roll of honor pins, the D. A. R. magazine as a war factor, rechickenizing France, eyes for the Navy, keep the home fires burning, exhibit at Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, reconstruction in France, and stump socks.

The plan of distribution adopted at the committee meeting, June 21, 1917, was found to be so satisfactory that it has been continued without interruption. The bulletins were counted out for each State and tied together in the office of the publicity director. To each district director were sent the packages of bulletins for the States in her district. She in turn sent the parcels to the State regents in her district, and the State regents forwarded them to the chapter regents. So to all these daughters who have served in the distribution of these bulletins, to the chapter members who have worked so efficiently, to all the members of the war relief service committee who have planned so wisely and served so faithfully, especially to Mrs. Hodgkins, who has had charge of the French orphan list, and to Mrs. Hanger who compiled our registration blanks; to Mrs. Scott, our chairman, who has been untiring in her enthusiasm for the cause; and to the president general, Mrs. Guernsey, who has been most helpful with suggestions and advice, belongs the honor of having made possible this report of the war work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. It is a record that shames not our claim of loyalty to the flag of our forefathers, and of faithfulness to the cause of freedom for which they lived and died.

Requests for our literature reached us from other organizations, notably the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, which several times included our bulletins in their distribution of literature of patriotic societies; also the Na-

tional Security League; Women's Division, Bureau of Public Information; National Y. W. C. A.; Russell Sage Foundation; and from Miss Ida Tarbell, chairman publicity committee, Women's Division, Council of National Defense.

It is most gratifying to know that our bulletins were republished by newspapers in various parts of the country and were used by the committee of Council of National Defense in some States. We also received a letter from the former Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, in response to our bulletins and a statement of the work of the Daughters for the Liberty loans, expressing appreciation of our work in the cause.

In all, we made a distribution of 179,200 Daughters of the American Revolution registration blanks and bulletins.

Besides these publications of our own, your committee has distributed other helpful war-time letters and literature—the former written by Mrs. Guernsey and Mrs. Scott, the latter furnished by the Navy League, Woman's Committee of the Navy League, Woman's Naval Service (Inc.), National Committee of Patriotic Societies, etc., to the number of 25,000, making a total distribution of 214,200 bulletins and pamphlets.

The Daughters were invited by the War Department, through Mrs. Clara Sears Taylor, Women's Division, Bureau of Information ,to take part in the compilation of a photographic history of the war, as it is "the purpose of the War Department to include a comprehensive series of photographs to illustrate war activities of the women of the country." Responding to this call, many chapters sent pictures of the Daughters engaged in war activities, of hostess houses and rooms, etc., for the exhibit at the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress. At the close of the exhibit the war pictures, with a full report of the war work of the Daughters, were given by us to Mrs. Taylor for the national files at the Army War College.

A report of our work was also sent to Mrs. Heath for Smithsonian report.

It being deemed advisable by the president general and the editor of the magazine, Miss Lincoln, to have a page in the magazine given over to the war relief service department, an invitation was sent to the State regents to furnish items of war work being done by the Daughters in their States. Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Orient, as well as many States, have been represented on this page.

To-day the result of all the efforts of the Daughters is before us. The record covers the beginning of our war work, when, as women of a neutral nation, we worked for national surgical dressings, Red Cross, and other war relief, to the present hour, when as women of a victorious nation we are welcoming back to our shores America's victors, meeting with a brave front the problems of reconstruction and readjustment. With this record of our work we dare look into the eyes of men who stood in the front-line trenches because we have been true to our trust and have stood in the second-line trenches of home service.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have made no "drives" for the benefit of our war work. We are not included as beneficiaries in the united war work campaign fund. We have not received from the Government any salaries for our war work as an organization. We had no "franking" privileges, no free use of the mails, express, or telegraph. We ourselves have financed all our overhead expenses incurred by the war.

The national report is compiled from reports received in March, 1919, by the publicity director from the State regents regarding French orphans, Tilloloy, Daughters of the American Revolution Liberty loan, and national service schools. A supplementary report of States is appended to this report.

Gifts for all branches of the service at home and abroad and for home relief.

	Not priced.	Priced.	Cash.
Barrack bags, 3,929, at 50 cents each		$1,964.50	
Box lunches	48,346		
Candy		2,090.00	
Christmas boxes	13,812		
Christmas celebrations	46	5,962.72	
Christmas packets	7,323		
Comfort kits, 58,734, at $2			$117,468.00
Flowers		407.00	
Games	3,018		
Home relief	1,111		13,639.75
Hospitality houses			28,606.68
Hospitality rooms			1,910.20
Housewives, 23,752, at 75 cents each			17,814.00
Jelly, 93,752 glasses, at 20 cents each			18,750.40
Knitted garments, 296,268 garments or 74,067 sets, at $12			888,804.00
Mending bureau			3,414.91
Mess funds			7,486.45
Miscellaneous gifts	40,954	65,399.13	11,007.29
Musical instruments	96	230.00	
National service schools			7,712.00
National surgical dressings and Red Cross, prior to Apr. 6, 1917:			
Money contributions			67,484.43
Hospital garments	20,538		
Surgical supplies	331,686		
Knitted garments	328		
Miscellaneous gifts	20,100	3,871.70	
To Belgium		200.00	27,680.12
To France			263.00
To other war objects			808.00
Picture puzzles	2,048		
Property bags, 10,815, at 50 cents each			5,407.50
Red Cross:			
Money contributions			759,140.55
Comfort kits	30,585		
Hospital garments	163,590		
Knitted garments	126,649		
Surgical supplies	3,230,813		
Miscellaneous gifts	6,162	507,086.65	
Work given to Red Cross, Red Cross material used:			
Hospital garments	379,114		
Surgical supplies	23,903,104		
Knitted garments	194,812		
Comfort kits	21,510		
Refugee garments	385		
Special work for Red Cross:			
Proceeds of salvage sale given Red Cross			10,800.00
Proceeds of concert given Red Cross			3,000.00
Solicited for Red Cross			15,390.00
Collected for Red Cross by 1 chapter			473,953.00
Scrapbooks	20,429		
Special gifts:			
A chapter in the desert met each troop train and served lemonade.			
Wayfarer's Club for War-Working Girls			500.00
Rent of business store given			1,600.00
Use of entire building given to Red Cross:			
Thanksgiving dinner			75.00
Monthly salary of $85 given to hostess in community house.			
Park purchased and tree planting begun as memorial to 1 county's soldiers.			
Memorial to men of Jackson and Duvall Counties, Fla			100.00
Camp welfare and war relief rooms			1,000.00
Equipping 3 women to go abroad			350.00
Special comforts given for soldiers			4,854.00
Gift of one member: Purchase Camp Pike. 26 aviators outfitted; lunches to 6 trainloads of soldiers			500.00
Furnishing Khaki Club			1,200.00
Loan fund established for incapacitated soldiers			5,000.00
Room in base hospital furnished.			
Three dozen mattresses made for soldiers stationed at viaduct.			
Battery adopted			1,050.43
Rubber beds for wounded aviators			150.00
Ninety-seven sons adopted			
Milk purchased all summer for 20 babies.			
Seven soldiers, two nurses, and two sailors adopted.			
Hospital ward adopted.			
Hospitality to men in service:			
House guests	42,398		
Table guests	96,329		
Guests at public tables	50,109		

Gifts for all branches of the service at home and abroad and for home relief—Con.

	Not priced.	Priced.	Cash.
Hospitality to men in service—Continued.			
Dances, dinners, luncheons, and picnics given.			
Ice cream and cake served 1,000.			
Dinner to company starting for Mexican border.			
Entertainment of 50 convalescent soldiers three days.			
Welcome-home dinner to one company.			
Three sailors entertained as week-end guests for three months, etc.			
Smileage books	2,333	$296.00	
Tobacco		3,640.65	
Vehicles:			
Ambulances	16	29,684.40	
Automobiles	1	977.00	
Diet kitchens		672.00	
Field kitchens	3	5,065.00	
Trucks	1	520.00	
Vests	1,653		
Victrola records, etc	681	140.00	

Contributions to other organizations doing war work.

	Net priced.	Priced.	Cash.
United war work campaign			$468,061.85
Speakers	672		
Speeches	3,363		
Y. M. C. A			157,606.10
Books	1,052,025		
Magazine subscriptions	8,631	$2,702.00	
Newspaper subscriptions	1,431	741.69	
Pianos and victrolas	69	3,756.00	
Y. W. C. A			59,046.40
Miscellaneous gifts	405	472.00	
Knights of Columbus			10,236.00
Miscellaneous gifts	5		
Salvation Army			10,454.50
Miscellaneous gifts		82.00	
Jewish relief		75.00	6,230.50
Miscellaneous gifts.			
American Library Association			9,256.00
Miscellaneous gifts	34,474	383.00	
War camp community service			13,340.25
Salary of camp mother for two years.			
Other organizations			57,350.55
Miscellaneous gifts	287	639.00	
Screening camp kitchen.			
Liberty loans:			
Taken by chapters			333,538.50
Taken by States			2,400.00
Taken by individual Daughters			36,447,074.28
Sold by Daughters			51,951,363.00
D. A. R. Liberty loan (totaled under list of gifts).			
Thrift stamps:			
Taken by Daughters			36,761.00
Sold by Daughters			565.00
War savings stamps:			
Taken by Daughters			212,959.03
Sold by Daughters			67,451.00
France:			
Cash			5,554.73
French orphans			137,994.28
Garments	65,497		
Miscellaneous	5,581	17,737.05	
Poultry farms			9,135.73
Tilloloy			42,365.84
Our other allies:			
Cash			71,225.06
Garments	30,106		
Miscellaneous	3,235	23,921.61	

Miscellaneous gifts include boxes and barrels of clothing, provisions, fruit, cakes, doughnuts, eggs, milk, jam, bottles of grape juice, nuts, toilet articles, writing materials, linens, crate of bicarbonate, cots, wheel chair, athletic

equipment, electric iron, Bibles, Testaments, flags to members of the service, sewing machine, bed in Neuilly; four French soldiers adopted; French mother maintained; two Belgian, five Armenian, one Italian orphan adopted; equipment of an American soldier serving in the French army; 1 Belgian prisoner adopted; etc.

Miscellaneous gifts do not include bundles of secondhand newspapers and magazines, rolls of old linen and cotton, post cards, picture cards, envelopes of clippings, pin wheels, trench candles, valentines, gun wipes, handkerchiefs made from old linen, and 3,562,499 surgical supplies.

RECAPITULATION.

Gifts.

Cash and priced gifts	$3,730,385.60
Miscellaneous gifts unpriced	1,711,372.00

War investments.

Liberty loans, thrift and war savings stamps taken by Daughters	$37,032,732.81
N. S. D. A. R. Liberty loan	100,000.00
Total war expenditures of Daughters	40,863,118.41
Total sales of war investments by Daughters	52,019,379.00

The Daughters in many States early recognized the value of preserving for future generations the war records of our men in service, and also realized the psychological value to the man himself, and the effect on the morale of the service if the men knew the people of their home towns and counties had vital interest and pride in their records. To this end many hundreds of letters were written "to the boys"—the most unique example being that of a Daughter teaching in one of our Government Indian Schools who has written 20 letters each month to her soldier pupils overseas. In one State this work, systematically commenced by the Daughters, was taken over by the State.

Realizing the importance of training our young women in agricultural lines when our men were being called from the ploughshare to the sword, the Daughters contributed for scholarships in national service schools held in Washington, D. C., and Chautauqua, N. Y., spring and summer of 1918.

That the American girl is worthy of all the advantages that can be given her is proved by the splendid answer to the "call to colors," made by 279 of our Daughters who enlisted for service in the United States, their services being recognized and paid for by the United States Government.

One hundred and twenty-five of our Daughters enlisted for foreign service but were not called; but honor is due them because, forgetting self, they answered to roll call for service on foreign soil when the crisis came.

The names of all these patriotic women have been collected, and are ready with their data for the part they will play in the war history of the Daughters when it is written.

Two hundred and sixty-two of our Daughters joined that great crusade of women who, the first in the history of the world, left native shores to help struggle on foreign soil with disease and death in the presence of the most horrible war of all time in order that the world might be kept a decent place for the children of the men.

SERVICE ABROAD.

[In every case where the country is not mentioned, the service is in France.]

Alabama.—Miss Katherine Gardner, hut entertainment; Mrs. Mary Steiner Crommelin, canteen; Mrs. H. M. Taylor, Red Cross; Miss Julia Lide, Red Cross nurse, Base Hospital No. 17.

Arkansas.—Miss Myra C. Meeks, superintendent of hospital.

California.—Ruth Rogers, casualty searcher, Red Cross; Miss Harriet Northup, nurse; Mrs. Margaret Stevenson, British hospital service nurse.

Colorado.—Miss Mary Brand Chew, canteen service, Red Cross; Miss Dorothy Plumb Haynes, entertainer in concert company.

Connecticut.—Miss Alice C. Rogers, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Lillian Mack Hitchcock, hospital service; Miss Lillian Estelle Farrell, canteen service; Miss Anna Rumbaugh, nurses' aid; Miss Frances Elliot Hickox, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Esther Voorhees Hasson, nurse, American Expeditionary Forces; Miss Ruth Lane Daniels, supervisor of nurses, United States Base Hospital No. 15; Miss Lucy Pratt Mitchell, Army Nurse Corps, United States Base Hospital No. 12, American Expeditionary Forces; Miss J. Alice Maxwell, at the head of the "Mayfair Relief;" Miss Elsie Livingston Hepburn, canteen work; Miss Edith Brooks, Red Cross nurse, Palestine; Mrs. Vera J. Edwards, American Red Cross, hospital unit; Miss Alice Cunningham Rogers.

Delaware.—Mrs. Edith Knowles, canteen; Miss Virginia G. Yardley, maker of surgical dressings asd secretary at Washington Inn, London, England.

District of Columbia.—Mrs. Flora Stanton Kalb, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Emma Steed, Red Cross matron; Miss Alma Winningham, stenographer; Miss Jean Flickinger, service abroad; Miss Virginia R. Hicks, stenographer; Miss Cornelia H. Hill, secretary Red Cross, Italy; Miss Mary Benton Wright, stenographer for Treasury Department; Miss Florence Caldwell, nurse, American Expeditionary Forces; Mrs. Hoover Hanger, surgical dressings and general sewing.

Florida.—Lucy J. Chamberlain, secretary; Bernice W. Lyie, director in recreation hut.

Georgia.—Miss Mary Brown, reconstruction work, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Isoline Campbell, reconstruction work, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Elleigh Page Tucker, Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Frances Gordon Smith, diet department, Rolland Hospital; Miss Mary Davis, canteen; Miss Maude Fisher, canteen; Miss Ettiene Baldwin, Y. W. C. A.

Illinois.—Mrs. Carl Vrooman, canteen; Mrs. Lucile Irion Ryan, Red Cross; Miss Elizabeth Craig, nurse; Miss Amy Gort, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Margaret M. McIllvaine, nurse; Miss Alice Pratt, hospital; Miss Harriet Fulmer, nurse; Miss Gail Myers, Miss Mabel Ellis, Y. M. C. A., England; Miss Mabel Parrott, nurse; Miss Helen Green, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Elizabeth Hendricks, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Bessie Mabel Fuller, nurse; Miss Eva Hunt, canteen.

Indiana.—Miss Mary Agnes Goldthwaite, nurse, Hospital No. 18; Miss Louise Wright, entertainer; Miss Martha Royce, canteen; Dr. Caroline Lawrence, head of children's hospital, Jerusalem; Miss Leah Graves, secretary; Dr. Ada McMahan, base hospital; Miss Mary Holiday, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Lila Frew Kurtz, Y. M. C. A. canteen, London; Miss Catherine Lory, nurse.

Iowa.—Miss Hattie B. Lymenstahl, Red Cross nurse; Miss Eunice Wolcott, in France with Peace Commission; Miss Margaret Reid, Y. W. C. A.; Miss Mildred R. Gilson, Red Cross nurse, Unit K of Council Bluffs; Mary Katherine West, superintendent Unit No. 12 Hospital; Miss Ruth E. Hamiel, Red Cross nurse; Celene Virginia Barger, canteen worker and entertainer; Edna Sedwick, reconstruction work.

Kansas.—Miss Elizabeth Gorsline Flagg, Y. M. C. A. educational work; Miss Guila Adams, Y. M. C. A. entertainer; Miss Rachael Pugh, secretary Y. M. C. A.; Miss Lucile Otto, nurse; Miss Ada Allen, hospital hut service; Miss Lydia Dow, nurse; Miss Lucy Porter, canteen, London; Miss Clara Francis, Red Cross searcher; Mrs. H. E. Don Carlos, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Anna E. Insley, Y. M. C. A.

Kentucky.—Miss Mary Wheeler, Red Cross entertainer as singer, France and England; Mrs. B. A. Evans; Miss Harriet Cleek, nurse; Miss Kate Pence, clerk; Miss Mary W. Arvin, nurse, Base Hospital No. 5; Miss Margaret Druien, Red Cross nurse.

Louisiana.—Miss Fay Alcock, hut worker, Base Hospital No. 104; Romar Hening Smith, clerical and canteen work.

Massachusetts.—Ruth Monroe Welton (Mrs. Ranna H.), canteen; Miss Grace Mabel Bacon, educational commission, A. E. F.; Miss Helen Dodge, furlough areas as hostess; Miss Sibyl Robeson, auto driver; Miss Ellen Pierce Clark, London, England; Miss Mary A. Frye, with Army of Occupation, Germany; Miss Helen Mae Frances Lincoln, United States army nurse; Miss Florence Nesmith, canteen worker; Mrs. John Craig (Mary Young), Y. M. C. A.; Miss Grace Nichols, canteen worker, Red Cross; Miss Agnes Smith, Red Cross nurse, Evacuation Hospital; Miss Maude Pfaffman, clerical work, Gen. Pershing's headquarters; Mrs. Fred H. Smith, canteen worker; Miss Madeline M. Bell, canteen and clerical worker for Red Cross.

Michigan.—Miss Eleanor Cook, reconstruction, Turkey; Miss Doris Mauck, hostess club, Women's Furlough Home; Mrs. Priscilla P. Burd, Y. M. C. A. canteen; Ada Dickie Hamblin; Miss Ethel Evelyn Hathaway, Red Cross hospital hut service, Scotland, and Brest, France; Dr. Maria Belle Coolidge, physician, as lieutenant in American Red Cross; Miss Edith Gibson Haskell, reconstruction aid; Dr. Rhoda Grace Hendricks, physician and surgeon, Scottish Women's Hospital, French Military Hospital, Poitiers and Asnieres; Sophia Fuller Sweet, assistant hospital nurse; Miss Kate Baldwin, canteen worker, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Josephine Sherzer, Red Cross searcher.

Minnesota.—Amy Robbins Ware, wireless and telegraphy for the blind, now in charge of largest canteen in Paris, inspecting canteens for the Government in France; Marion Moir, Orphilantis des Armes; Mary Smith Jones, Red Cross Hospital Hut Service; Miss Franc Matthews, nurse.

Mississippi.—Miss Maude Cooley, Red Cross nurse, Hospital Unit No. 24; Mrs. Emma Gene Venn, Red Cross searcher, nurse; Miss Ruth Burnside, canteen work, Y. M. C. A.

Missouri.—Ethel Sikes, Red Cross nurse; Miss Daisy File, Red Cross nurse; Mrs. Walter Sanford, Red Cross searcher; Miss Julia Smiley Balbraith, Red Cross nurse; Miss Katherine Mathews, stenographer; Miss Naomi Walton, Red Cross nurse; Miss Florence Helm, Red Cross stenographer; Miss Virginia Russel, Red Cross nurse; Miss Virginia George, Knights of Columbus canteen.

Montana.—Miss Ethel Seeley, reconstruction; Miss Isabell Hawkins, reconstruction.

Nebraska.—Ella King Morrison, canteen; Margaret Jean Butter, Red Cross; Anne Caldwell, Y. M. C. A., Russia; Bess A. Richards, stenographer.

New Hampshire.—Miss Laura E. Sanborn, nurse, Base Hospital No. 6, American Expeditionary Forces; Dr. Marion L. Bugbee, Children's Branch American Red Cross; Miss Myrna S. Howe, head aide physical reconstruction, Base Hospital No. 27, American Expeditionary Forces; Miss Dorothy Merrill, Base Hospital No. 61; Miss Clara A. Mitchell.

New Jersey.—Persis Snodgrass, Y. M. C. A.; Dorothy Clark; Amy Clark; Violet Bennett; Dr. Elsie Rose, hospital.

New Mexico.—Miss Clarissa Hale Spencer, secretary World's Com., Y. W. C. A., Russia.

New York.—Miss Elaine Rawlins, canteen work; Miss Edith L. Gros, nurse, Military Hospital, London, England; Helen M. Sweet, canteen Y. M. C. A.; Susan L. Heermance, canteen Y. M. C. A.; Maude M. Woolsey, nurse, returned to this country and then made second trip abroad; Miss Ruth Sherman Bentley, Red Cross nurse (year in LaPann, Belgium; year in Ru Oraye, France; year in Saloniki, Greece; now Mrs. Fredcello); Miss Edith Dean, hostess entertainer; Elizabeth G. Patterson, Red Cross nurses' aid; Margaret D. Cook, Y. W. C. A.; Marion D. Campbell, American Expeditionary Forces; Katherine Feeck, American Expeditionary Forces; Anna K. Wellman, canteen work; Kate Huntley, private secretary, England; Margaret H. Mabee, Motor corps; Lydia C. French, Red Cross nurses' aid; Anna W. Gillett, canteen; Caroline B. Dow, Y. W. C. A. director, France, England, and Scotland; Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Claudia Hall Fleming, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Adele Poston, full charge base hospital, 400 beds.

North Carolina.—Miss Anne Penland, nurse; Miss Rebecca Routh Bridges, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Edith Wynne, Red Cross; Miss Lura Heath, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Marion Torrence, singer; Miss Mary Murphy.

Ohio.—Miss Flora Mason, Y. M. C. A. canteen; Miss Lois Tappan, canteen; Miss Anna Pauline Harrison, canteen; Miss Lavina Belle Hart, Y. W. C. A. canteen; Mrs. Nellie Steel Armstrong, nurse, Serbia (Belgrade); Miss Clara D. Shuart, Red Cross Analysis of Character; Miss Sharp (daughter of ambassador), Y. M. C. A. canteen; Mrs. Zorab W. Bowman, national surgical dressing and home communication bureau, Red Cross; Miss Martha Kinsey, Y. M. C. A. hut; Miss Julia P. Norton, canteen, Paris and Issoidun; Miss Katherine Geddes, home communication and surgical dressings; Miss Lois Ruth Campbell, nurse; Miss Ruth Hargrave, Base Hospital No. 114, reconstruction aid; Miss Grace Young, nurse; Miss Janet Jones, telephone operator; Mrs. Webb C. Hayes, librarian; Miss Clara Wright, Red Cross nurse; Eda Kerr Ohland, nurse; Miss Grace Stucky, canteen; Miss M. Sydna Sheldon, nurse, Base Hospital No. 115; Miss Harriett Long, American Library Association.

Oregon.—Mrs. Ruby Flint Hughes, wounded soldiers, Geneva; Mrs. Henry Talbot, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Elizabeth Freeman Fox, Y. W. C. A.; Miss Jessie Finch, nurse.

Oklahoma.—Miss Mynn Coggswell, entertainer, Y. M. C. A.

Pennsylvania.—Miss S. Elizabeth Arnold, canteen work with Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Nelson Courtland Brown, canteen Red Cross; Miss Lois Brundred,[1]

[1] Miss Brundred furnished her own equipment; also gave money for luxuries to the soldiers to the amount of $4,354.

Army of Occupation, Coblenz, canteen; Miss Bessie Eastman, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Helen Minerva Garverich, United States Army nurse; Miss Vera L. Keagle, A. W. C., Unit 93, equipped for Serbia; Miss Edith Lewis, nurse, Red Cross, Military Hospital No. 1; Miss Jennette P. Mechling, nurse, United States Base Hospital, American Expeditionary Forces; Miss Geraldine Houtz Masser, Red Cross nurse; Miss Alberta E. McKeever, Red Cross nurse, Base Hospital; Miss Edith Dill Patton, equipment manager of the Red Cross Motor Equipment Park, Neuilly; Miss Rebecca N. Rhodes, canteen service, Y. M. C. A.; Miss Mary Weimer Spencer, canteen work; Miss Urnia Clare Turner, Red Cross nurse; Miss Katherine White, in American Hospital; Miss Clara Waring, secretary Y. M. C. A.; Miss Mary C. Warner, canteen in Gare, Red Cross; Miss Florence Whiteside, nurse; Miss Helen Yerkes.

Philippines.—Miss Mary Fee, canteen; Miss Mary Polk, library work, Siberia; Mrs. Applegate, Red Cross nurse, Siberia.

Rhode Island.—Miss Jennie B. Stanton, cantonment; Amelia Spicer Crane, chief nurse, Base Hospital No. 30; Gertrude Cottrell Bray, attendant Y. M. Hut at Zinzig on the Rhine with the Rainbow Division.

South Carolina.—Miss Jennie Elder White, Red Cross nurse, American Base Hospital, Vichy; Miss Theresa McDavid, Y. M. C. A. canteen service, London and Paris.

Tennessee.—Fannie O. Walton, Anna Blanton, Lillian Byrd, Anna McGhee Sanford; four others from Tennessee, names not given. (Five nurses, two canteen, one Y. W. C. A.)

Texas.—Miss Ethel Hilton, Red Cross; Miss Dorothy Love, canteen service; Miss Ruth Sanderson, Y. M. C. A., Paris; Miss Ella Day Herring, Y. W. C. A.

Vermont.—Mrs. Alice Easton, canteen Y. M. C. A.; Miss Helen Raulett; Mrs. Mary L. Stickney, canteen; Miss Cathleen Sherman, Red Cross worker.

Virginia.—Mrs. Ellen B. Rixey, Base Hospital No. 17, Italy; Miss M. A. Anderson, Base Hospital No. 27, Italy; Mrs. Madge C. Taffany, Red Cross helper nurse, Italy; Mrs. Arthur Taylor, rehabilitation work; Miss Lizzie Gill Thurmond, Hospital Unit No. 41.

Washington.—Miss Wemner, canteen; Mrs. Peck, nurse; Miss Stanford, nurse; Miss Laney, United States Signal Corps, telephone operator.

West Virginia.—Miss Mayme Anderson, Knights of Columbus; Miss Gertrude Garden, Y. M. C. A. canteen; Miss Gertrude Latham, American Red Cross canteen; Mrs. Sue Watson Stockley, reconstruction work.

Wisconsin.—Miss Jane Taylor, Camp Hospital 31, A. P. O.; Miss Georgia Sheldon, American Hospital for Italian Wounded, Italy; Miss Stella Matthews, head of 100 nurses, Base Hospital No. 22; Nellie M. Wilcox, nurse; Miss Helen McArthur, Red Cross Nurses' Aid; Miss Evelyn Smith, Base Hospital No. 104.

Were there a service flag for women, the service flag of the Daughters of the American Revolution would have on it to-day two gold stars, for two of our members have made the supreme sacrifice that freedom might live. Mrs. Emma Gene Venn, a Daughter, of Mississippi, died in a hospital in France, of influenza, October 24, 1918. Miss Alice Cunningham Rogers, a Daughter, of Connecticut, died very recently in Paris, France. All honor to these two women who gave their own lives that others might live in peace.

We now come to that portion of our report which seems "the holy of holies" to womanhood to-day. We meet 7,482 of our Daughters who have given to the world as heroes the child who has lain next their hearts—Daughters representing 9,506 sons and daughters.

Before 286 of our Daughters whose stars in their service flags have turned to gold, we "spiritually uncover" and pray that they may be given that "peace which passeth all understanding."

The armistice brought with it to the Daughters a realizing sense of the magnitude of the work before us, and without delay our attention and energy were turned to furnishing knitted garments, comfort kits, jelly, scrapbooks, games, fruit, flowers, etc., to our wounded and sick men returning from "over there" to convalescent and reconstruction hospitals in America. At present many chapters are busily engaged in knitting stump socks for those heroes who for life will be handicapped by the price they paid when they battled for world freedom.

Our national board of management and many other Daughters eagerly responded to the plea of our sisters in France that we sign their petition to the

peace conference that women maltreated by the enemy should not be considered by the world as dishonored, but as wounded for their country's sake. The names of thousands of Daughters were included in the 7,000,000 names of American women forwarded on the petition to the peace conference.

The war found us a body of loyal American women with a beautiful building of our own, a memorial to our ancestors. The war has left us a national organization with a record for war service, thus establishing for us a reputation which the world will expect us to maintain for all future time. Our building has been hallowed by the salute given it by our troops, as they passed it, "marching on to war." To be worthy of that salute means a future dedicated anew at this congress to the service of God and freedom.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARA HADLEY WAIT.
(MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT.)

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, previous to entrance of the United States into the Great War.

	National surgical dressings and Red Cross.					
	Cash.	Hospital garments.	Surgical supplies.	Knitted garments.	Miscellaneous gifts.	
					Priced.	Not priced.
Alabama	$893.00					
Arizona						
Arkansas	5.00				$206.20	125
California						
Colorado	81.00	67	1,550			35
Connecticut [1]	[1]10,196.81	4,712	18,306	159	42.50	10,344
Delaware						
District of Columbia [2]	1,984.00	394	5,112			105
Florida	300.00					
Georgia	160.00	257	5,002		160.00	50
Idaho						
Illinois	10,240.00	182	229			
Indiana	216.00	1,259	14,000			20
Iowa	1,533.75	200			1,762.00	6
Kansas	167.00		1,868			
Kentucky	7,500.00	2,860	6,018			
Louisiana	22.50					84
Maine	720.50	227	7,024	3	32.50	50
Maryland						
Massachusetts	1,552.05	1,097	26,378			337
Michigan [3]	4,367.64	3,035	66,888		1,200.00	98
Minnesota	1,205.00					
Mississippi	424.40	12				
Missouri	4,681.56	501	39,475			770
Montana	462.80					
Nebraska	991.00	900	20,000		84.50	
New Hampshire	1,869.50	152	514		25.00	121
New Jersey						
New Mexico						
New York [4]	8,210.02	1,488	45,146	126	15.00	258
North Carolina	1,309.50					
North Dakota					5.00	
Ohio [5]	2,228.10	2,143	3,874			1,158
Oklahoma	342.00					36
Oregon	360.00	390	546			150
Pennsylvania		359	11,813			
Rhode Island	939.00		50,693			
South Carolina						6,000
South Dakota	15.00					
Tennessee	2,125.00	100	2,000			
Texas	197.00	100				8
Utah						
Vermont	391.30		5,000			
Virginia	101.00	20			280.00	
Washington						3
West Virginia	200.00				59.00	
Wisconsin	1,493.00	83	250	40		15
Wyoming						
Argentina						
Cuba						12
Total	67,484.43	20,538	331,686	328	3,871.70	20,100

[1] One "barrel" silver coin.
[2] Five thousand yards gauze.
[3] Five base hospital equipments.
[4] Electric machine for Red Cross hospital. Dinner to company starting for Mexican border.
[5] Two hospital beds.

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, previous to entrance of the United States into the Great War—Continued.

	France.			Belgium.			Various war objects.
	Cash.	Gifts priced.	Gifts not priced.	Cash.	Gifts priced.	Gifts not priced.	Cash.
Alabama							
Arizona							
Arkansas							
California							
Colorado	$5.00			$220.39			
Connecticut				2,894.45			$151.50
Delaware							
District of Columbia	3.00		(1)		$200.00		
Florida				142.00			194.50
Georgia				131.86			
Idaho							
Illinois							
Indiana							76.00
Iowa				3,000.00			
Kansas							
Kentucky				66.00			
Louisiana							100.00
Maine				85.75			
Maryland							
Massachusetts							
Michigan	155.00						
Minnesota							220.00
Mississippi							
Missouri							
Montana							
Nebraska			1				
New Hampshire							25.00
New Jersey							
New Mexico							
New York	100.00			248.10			
North Carolina				48.60			(2)
North Dakota							
Ohio				115.50			10.00
Oklahoma				380.56			6.00
Oregon							
Pennsylvania				1,111.73			
Rhode Island							25.00
South Carolina							
South Dakota							
Tennessee							
Texas						4	
Utah							
Vermont							
Virginia				19,220.43			
Washington							
West Virginia							
Wisconsin				14.75			
Wyoming							
Argentina							
Cuba							
	263.00		1	27,680.12	200.00	4	808.00

[1] Outfit for bed and patient in French hospital.
[2] Dinner to 3 companies starting for Mexican border.

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919.

	Mending bureau.			
	Cash.	Hours.	Number garments.	New garments.
Alabama			1,280	
Arizona				
Arkansas	$151.00	2,520	575	
California				
Colorado		35	25	
Connecticut [1]				
Delaware				
District of Columbia	58.00	41,919	1,217	
Florida	25.00			
Georgia	40.00	1,625	1,622	
Idaho				
Illinois	36.00			
Indiana		915	76	
Iowa			12	
Kansas				
Kentucky [2]	1,000.00		3,050	
Louisiana		20	27	
Maine [3]			600	
Maryland				
Massachusetts	755.38	8,284	11,118	
Michigan [4]	169.53	9,780	5,575	1,642
Minnesota	380.00	684	800	
Mississippi	385.00			
Missouri	100.00	590	880	
Montana				
Nebraska		1,992	1,240	
New Hampshire				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
New York	100.00		375	
North Carolina		502	500	
North Dakota				
Ohio		211		
Oklahoma				
Oregon		900		
Pennsylvania	15.00	15,724	2,060	
Rhode Island				
South Carolina			1,000	
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas		1,503	5,006	
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia	200.00	800	750	
Washington		256	800	
West Virginia				
Wisconsin		1,000		
Wyoming				
Argentina				
Cuba				
	3,414.91	89,260	38,588	1,642

[1] One day a week by 5 members.
[2] Twelve weeks.
[3] One day a week at 4 forts by 4 to 6 women for over a year. Mending groups furnished all supplies.
[4] Make, present, and sew on division insignia at Camp Custer.

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919. To all branches of the service.

	Comfort equipment.										
	Knitted garments.	Comfort bags.	Housewives.	Barrack bags.	Property bags.	Scrap books.	Games.	Paper, kid and fur-lined vests.	Picture puzzles.	Smileage books.	
										Cash.	No.
Alabama	7,889	1,407	164	.....	283	471	127	25	.....	.....	117
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	2,521	263	52	169	.....	176	.....	5	.....	.....	126
California	4,621	1,479	124	.....	87	674	300	.....	.....	.....	30
Colorado	8,403	660	330	90	480	164	32	10	6	.....	64
Connecticut	19,332	1,574	516	50	164	195	92	260	147	$15.00	45
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	7,637	1,632	221	5	593	1,188	134	21	207	.....	37
Florida	1,048	604	.....	.....	.....	126	135	.....	.....	2.00	.....
Georgia	3,118	1,238	213	50	256	892	34	76	6	.....	.....
Idaho	1,250	55	20	.....	2	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	13,843	2,002	.....	275	.....	285	.....	63	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	13,495	2,046	391	501	23	365	333	19	.....	117.00	.....
Iowa	11,297	4,368	2,596	27	557	61	3	110	36	62.50	.....
Kansas	5,688	1,705	964	25	.....	433	.....	15	25	.....	1
Kentucky	8,527	2,857	3,204	400	1,376	612	155	112	75	.....	150
Louisiana	234	138	50	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	46.50	.....
Maine	17,168	1,306	187	41	305	606	69	58	12	.....	29
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	17,565	3,018	171	269	939	1,813	32	37	66	.....	89
Michigan	14,326	1,825	1,031	14	1,009	629	14	439	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	7,051	985	827	.....	800	422	310	49	127	.....	29
Mississippi	566	196	5	.....	.....	28	75	.....	.....	.....	15
Missouri	14,875	2,412	1,885	500	620	1,215	330	21	20	.....	25
Montana	222	769	162	60	300	100	.....	60	.....	.....	150
Nebraska	3,344	702	61	123	25	291	.....	42	.....	.....	57
New Hampshire	6,059	989	168	3	147	118	19	4	15	.....	38
New Jersey	9,539	1,556	3,000	80	300	265	200	8	200	.....	.....
New Mexico	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	11,104	2,441	1,357	.....	160	170	17	1	.....	.....	129
North Carolina	1,023	327	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	1	.....	.....	117
North Dakota	101	37	1	.....	3	611	.....	51	2	.....	40
Ohio	15,534	4,462	350	.....	1,096	1,002	29	24	.....	.....	188
Oklahoma	2,041	245	56	.....	1	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
Oregon	766	144	291	.....	24	165	20	19	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	18,678	2,103	1,141	318	380	2,427	234	3	475	.....	297
Rhode Island	18,366	769	510	555	215	279	85	70	370	.....	7
South Carolina	3,164	229	50	24	175	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
South Dakota	.....	80	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	53
Tennessee	1,027	149	75	50	19	500	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	4,459	453	.....	.....	50	2,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	3,906	455	310	50	32	247	6	.....	.....	3.00	.....
Virginia	975	990	505	250	.....	20	.....	5	.....	.....	254
Washington	9,702	787	2,155	.....	305	548	17	20	10	.....	27
West Virginia	2,599	2,115	.....	.....	86	50	.....	.....	249	50.00	.....
Wisconsin	3,884	1,721	579	.....	.....	686	188	.....	.....	.....	12
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honolulu	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Orient	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	296,267	58,734	23,752	3,929	10,815	20,243	3,007	1,653	2,048	296.00	2,333

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919. To all branches of the service—Continued.

	Comfort equipment.								
		Vehicles.							
	Jelly.	Ambulances unpriced.	Priced.	Field kitchens unpriced.	Priced.	Miscellaneous.	Amount expended.	Cash.	Flowers priced.
Alabama	1,821								
Arizona	16								
Arkansas	700								
California	2,534	2							
Colorado	1,836+370		$25.00		$10.00	5-passenger machine.		$977.00	
Connecticut	3,170		8,005.00						
Delaware			2,558.40						
Dist. of Columbia	1,828	1+	926.00	1	25.00				$136.00
Florida	1,000								
Georgia	5,991	2				Diet kitchen.		47.00	51.00
Idaho	462								
Illinois		2+	4,560.00						
Indiana	1,177	3							80.00
Iowa	2,807								
Kansas	2,085								
Kentucky	2,781		40.00						
Louisiana	3,494								
Maine	427		10.00						
Maryland									
Massachusetts	3,144		40.00						
Michigan	2,668								65.00
Minnesota	6,000								
Mississippi	572								
Missouri	3,270	1	2,741.00			Truck		520.00	60.00
Montana	75								
Nebraska	916								
New Hampshire	1,040		15.00						[1] $4.00
New Jersey	7,000		2,000.00						
New Mexico	100								
New York	3,684	+2	1,987.50	2					
North Carolina	1,678	+1	40.00						$11.00
North Dakota	120								
Ohio	12,977		70.00						
Oklahoma	682								
Oregon	1,642								
Pennsylvania	5,518		4,466.00		5,030.00	Diet kitchen.	$625.00		
Rhode Island	1,618								
South Carolina	1,500								
South Dakota	82		2,160.50						
Tennessee	776								
Texas	1,711								
Utah									
Vermont	110		10.00						
Virginia	650	+1	30.00						
Washington	2,800								
West Virginia	175								
Wisconsin	776	1							
Wyoming									
Argentina									
Cuba									
	93,783	16	29,684.40	3	5,065.00		625.00	2,169.00	407.00

[1] 6 wreaths.

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919. To all branches of the service at home and abroad.

	Gifts.								
	Tobacco.	Candy.		Christmas boxes.	Christmas packets.	Musical instruments.	Victrola records.	
		Lbs.	Cash.				Cash.	No.
Alabama	$172.00	.....	$125.00	1,212	1,691	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	6.00	.....	42.50	295	53	$200 victrola	$130.00	.....
California	159.50	100	179.00	412	93	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	55.70	.....	16.00	96	191	2 victrolas	.....	150
Connecticut	10.00	.....	5.00	55	163	1 pianola 2 victrolas	.....	100 20
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	236.00	52	42.00	176	115	.....	.....	.....
Florida	12.00	.....	.....	95	29	1 guitar 1 piano 1 victrola	.....	95
Georgia	11.00	196	17.00	1,051	88	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	.....	.....	130.00	507	309	80 phonographs	.....	.....
Indiana	117.50	.....	303.00	367	75	1 phonograph 1 victrola 2 ukuleles	.....	[1] 24 68 .....
Iowa	.....	260	39.00	846	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	15.00	.....	.....	500	100	.....	.....	50
Kentucky	269.00	.....	50.00	341	187	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	30	10	.....	.....	.....
Maine	32.50	.....	12.00	422	244	.....	.....	15
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	93.00	.....	193.00	517	416	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	272.50	.....	112.50	179	177	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	49.00	.....	.....	717	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	318	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	105.00	.....	110.00	1,080	800	1 victrola	.....	.....
Montana	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	.....	.....	180.00	173	91	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	12.15	.....	11.00	287	37	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	106.50	.....	171.50	1,000	300	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	1,352.05	.....	.....	607	.....	1 victrola	10.00	.....
North Carolina	25.00	.....	27.50	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	15.00	.....	.....	47	2	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	69.00	[2] 450	45.00	523	150	.....	25.00	65
Oklahoma	5.00	.....	26.00	22	9	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	28	10	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	232.75	.....	183.00	.....	621	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	70.00	.....	.....	11	233	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....
Tenessee	.....	.....	.....	64	23	.....	.....	.....
Texas	28.50	.....	13.00	1,163	409	.....	.....	.....
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	57.00	.....	22.00	45	83	1 victrola	5.00	.....
Virginia	28.00	.....	25.00	99	.....	....do	.....	36
Washington	14.00	.....	.....	100	18	....do	.....	20
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	10.00	.....	10.00	.....	587	.....	.....	38
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,640.65	.....	2,090.00	13,812	7,323	96+230	170.00	681

[1] Phonograph records.

[2] Boxes.

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919. To all branches of the service.

	Hospitality.											
	Christmas celebrations.		Houses.		Rooms.			Entertainment.				
	Number.	Cost.	Number assisted.	Cash.	Number assisted.	Cash.	Mess fund.	Homes.	Tables.	Public places.	Box lunches.	Miscellaneous.
Alabama		$326.00	3				$265.00	4,521	4,957	530	1,571	
Arizona												
Arkansas		27.50					75.00	306	464		580	
California			72		317		160.00	5,891	10,481	1,600	420	468
Colorado	2	400.00		$2,041.50			424.00	210	786	200	794	419
Connecticut		875.00		200.00		$109.00	650.00	44	166		2,808	961
District of Columbia	20	116.05	3			132.45		1,059	3,589	1,199	73	772
Florida										100		
Georgia							100.00	1,215	6,334	307	1,306	625
Idaho		250.00							28		35	
Illinois							350.00	2,650	28,474	21,300	630	
Indiana		13.30					156.00	971	1,395	900	322	
Iowa							392.00	735	1,085	343	1,889	
Kansas		50.00		827.35				525	2,529	25	2,607	2,000
Kentucky					2			1,100	5,000	2,000	950	
Louisiana												66
Maine		25.00					6.00	392	287	11		182
Maryland												
Massachusetts		73.00		37.80			130.75	333	426	650		
Michigan		190.12				1,420.00	274.00	2,440	1,846	803	1,073	50
Minnesota	1							1,997	1,836			27
Mississippi		10.00			5		15.00	120	286	100	1,182	40
Missouri		800.00		2,750.00			20.00	600	800	80	770	
Montana	1							125	250			
Nebraska				186.00			187.70	100	579	130	317	
New Hampshire				36.25				21	112			204
New Jersey	[1]2,000		15		100			5,000	7,000	1,000	5,000	
New Mexico												
New York		506.25						607	2,432	3,514	374	
North Carolina		35.00				25.00		676	745	1,800	374	
North Dakota							10.00	45	225	12		
Ohio		1,000.00		21,847.78			52.00	2,311	2,293	688	165	
Oklahoma		342.00					904.00	36	233	4,000	376	
Oregon								100	88	25	560	
Pennsylvania		82.00		670.00		165.00	28.20	1,354	1,206	412	2,117	
Rhode Island						19.00		1,042	1,000	300		
South Carolina												
South Dakota								53	114		80	
Tennessee		265.00						892	438	39		
Texas		276.00	4				52.00	2,833	3,000	3,540	16,604	
Utah												
Vermont				10.00				14	220		170	
Virginia		300.00						300	2,250	950	150	
Washington								1,695	2,295	1,150		
West Virginia												
Wisconsin	21		10			38.75		85	80	2,401	5,049	
Wyoming												
Argentina												
Cuba												
	46	5,962.72	107	28,606.68	424	1,910.20	7,486.45	42,398	96,329	50,109	48,346	

[1] Men.

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 6, 1919. To all branches of the service.

	Special gifts.	
	Cash.	Not priced.
Alabama		
Arizona		
Arkansas		Three sailors entertained as week-end guests for three months.
	$500.00	Gift of one member to purchase Camp Pike.
		Milk for 20 babies purchased for the summer.
California		Entertained 50 convalescent soldiers three days.
		A chapter in the desert met each troop train and served lemonade.
Colorado		7 soldiers, two nurses, and two sailors adopted.
		Ice cream served for 1,000 soldiers.
Connecticut		6 hospital equipments.
	75.00	Thanksgiving dinner.
Delaware		
District of Columbia	500.00	Wayfarers' Club for War Working Girls.
	1,000.00	Camp welfare and war relief rooms.
Florida	100.00	Memorial women of Duval and Jax Counties.
Georgia		
Idaho		
Illinois	350.00	Equipping three women to go abroad.
	1,600.00	Rent of entire floor of business building given for work shop
		26 aviators outfitted.
		Rent of entire building for Red Cross use.
Indiana		Welcome-home dinner to Company I.
Iowa		97 sons adopted.
Kansas		$85 a month. Supports hostess for community house.
		Lunches to six train loads of soldiers.
Kentucky	500.00	Raised by tag day; funds used for soldiers' necessities.
Louisiana		
Maine		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		Luncheon, dinner, and dance for Jackie Band.
Minnesota		
Mississippi	1,200.00	Furnishing Khaki Club, West Point.
		Park purchased and tree planting begun as memorial to Claiborne County soldiers by one chapter.
Missouri	5,000.00	Loan fund for incapacitated soldiers while learning a new branch of work suited to their handicap.
Nebraska		Furnished room in base hospital.
New Hampshire		4 godsons adopted.
New Jersey		
New Mexico		
New York		1 destroyer equipped.
		1 submarine outfitted.
North Carolina		Sponsor to company of 120 boys and met with their mothers each month.
North Dakota		
Ohio	1,050.43	4 months' teaching of French and Spanish.
		Chapter adopted a battery.
		$40 a month for sick in hospital.
Oklahoma		
Oregon		New magazines supplied men in spruce camps.
Pennsylvania	150.00	3 rubber beds for wounded aviators.
	4,354.00	Gift of one daughter for luxuries for soldiers.
Rhode Island		
South Carolina		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		Tea wagon for convalescent ward.
		Wards have been adopted.
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		12 equipments.
		Expense of boy in Red Cross Hospital.
Wyoming		
Argentina		
Cuba		
Honolulu		
The Orient		
Philippine Islands		
	16,379.43	

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919. To all branches of the services.

	Miscellaneous gifts.				Miscellaneous gifts.		
	Cash.	Priced.	Not priced.		Cash.	Priced.	Not priced.
Alabama	.....	$548.00	9	New Hampshire	$245.95	$945.75	325
Arizona	.....	.....	32	New Jersey	.....	1,000.00	.....
Arkansas	$500.00	310.80	60	New Mexico	.....	1,010.50	.....
California	.....	124.00	4,672	New York	179.00	1,900.70	1,893
Colorado	.....	253.00	1,142	North Carolina	.....	308.50	267
Connecticut	1,961.00	1,068.50	1,644	North Dakota	70.00	211.00	.....
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	Ohio	3,883.75	900.00	7,370
District of Columbia	599.50	161.50	718	Oklahoma	.....	865.00	348
Florida	110.00	801.93	495	Oregon	150.00	121.05	593
Georgia	281.00	991.00	1,752	Pennsylvania	951.50	22,125.33	17
Idaho	.....	2.50	.....	Rhode Island	65.00	981.60	431
Illinois	100.00	2,850.00	19	South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	565.44	1,173.48	508	South Dakota	.....	.....	75
Iowa	.....	2,285.66	.....	Tennessee	.....	85.00	4
Kansas	.....	775.00	217	Texas	.....	2,954.00	.....
Kentucky	1,060.00	815.50	34	Utah	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	280.00	807	Vermont	.....	56.00	3,216
Maine	15.40	69.47	575	Virginia	.....	1,767.80	100
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	Washington	.....	185.00	1,365
Massachusetts	.....	10,161.07	166	West Virginia	.....	75.00	538
Michigan	135.75	1,421.49	10,402	Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	.....	935.00	384	Wyoming	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	1,537.00	577	Argentina	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	184.00	2,383.85	196	Cuba	.....	.....	.....
Montana	.....	20.00	3				
Nebraska—	.....	938.14	.....		11,007.29	65,399.13	40,954

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919. Gifts of other organizations.

	United war work campaign.			Other contributions made previous to Nov. 11-18, 1918, Young Mens' Christian Association.									
	Money.	Speakers.	Speeches.	Cash.	Books.	Victrola records.	Newspaper subscriptions.		Magazine subscriptions.		Pianos and victrolas priced.	Musical instruments not priced.	Miscellaneous gifts.
							Number.	Money.	Number.	Money.			
Alabama	$6,380.75	29	.....	$6,511.00	1,720	30	.....	$23.19	.....	$427.00	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	298.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	2,000.00	10	.....	1,486.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	7,661.00	15	.....	4,569.00	800	228	300	.....	.....	60.00	.....	2 victrolas	.....
Colorado	5,669.50	8	25	497.00	2,794	252	75	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	21,789.03	2	12	21,889.00	3,936	1,298	75	+25.00	42	25.00	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	100.00	.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	4,608.29	6	25	1,810.00	1,554	127	2	.....	203	.....	500.00	1 victrola	100.00
Florida	339.00	.....	.....	75.00	100	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	11,694.00	65	129	1,445.00	25	851	.....	.....	.....	.....	545.00	.....	.....
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	2,100.00	.....	.....	1,488.00	700	.....	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	8,148.50	20	179	16,294.00	963	57	.....	32.00	.....	400.00	.....	1 victrola	.....
Iowa	146,270.30	30	.....	2,117.00	940	70	.....	.....	.....	175.00	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	22,609.00	30	125	10,507.50	1,000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	3,892.00	25	64	2,476.00	2,453	1,110	.....	27.50	.....	10.00	.....	2 victrolas	.....
Louisiana	644.00	.....	.....	237.00	154	500	.....	5.00	.....	131.50	.....	.....	.....
Maine	4,075.00	2	6	2,752.25	780	15	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	13,344.45	5	10	6,737.25	2,101	217	2	.....	791	.....	215.00	1 victrola	.....
Michigan	10,226.00	2	22	2,128.00	1,125	106	.....	14.00	.....	2.00	250.00	.....	.....
Minnesota	40,680.00	73	1,046	2,050.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	2,997.00	7	54	2,242.00	512	22	.....	.....	6,260	.....	18.00	.....	.....
Missouri	8,718.40	41	242	2,999.75	5,167	970	170	.....	52	.....	200.00	.....	.....
Montana	66.00	.....	.....	65.00	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	5,023.00	30	100	4,283.00	1,968	719	.....	153.00	.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	7,958.90	.....	.....	3,531.39	305	8	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	14,000.00	100	.....	13,789.09	1,000,000	300	.....	.....	.....	1.00	1,250.00	Banjo, guitar, etc.	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	11,178.65	16	57	4,122.50	7,783	344	.....	6.00	.....	16.50	.....	50	.....
North Carolina	4,969.85	1	20	921.75	354	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....
											5.00	.....	.....
North Dakota	9,139.00	.....	.....	924.00	24	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	26,141.00	25	650	6,135.00	1,653	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1,698.00	7	18	351.50	125	25	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919. Gifts of other organizations—Continued.

	United war work campaign.			Other contributions made previous to Nov. 11-18, 1918, Young Mens' Christian Association.									
	Money.	Speakers.	Speeches.	Cash.	Books.	Victrola records.	Newspaper subscriptions.		Magazine subscriptions.		Pianos and victrolas priced.	Musical instruments not priced.	Miscellaneous gifts.
							Number.	Money.	Number.	Money.			
Oregon	6,790.00			925.60	146	65		5.00		20.00			
Pennsylvania	28,971.53	49	369	13,467.22	5,911	446		241.00		115.00		11	
Rhode Island	12,918.00	3		4,121.00	650	317							
South Carolina	375.00	10	35			159							
South Dakota	510.50	15	25	439.50	568		503						
Tennessee	2,006.00	15	98	4,820.00	709	9	300						
Texas	5,402.90	14	20	804.50	363	327				900.00			
Utah													
Vermont	3,184.00			1,497.75	582	517	5		132				
Virginia	1,220.00	5	12	600.00	200	265			12				
Washington	655.00			987.50	1,549	512							
West Virginia		3	8	1,000.00	765	36		10.00		16.00			
Wisconsin	1,618.80	9	12	3,010.05	946	70			100				
Wyoming													
Argentina													
Cuba													
	468,061.85	672	3,363	157,606.10	1,052,025	10,414	1,431	741.69	8,631	2,702.00	3,003.00		

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919. Gifts to other organizations.

	Other contributions made previous to Nov. 11–18, 1918.					
	Y. W. C. A.			Knights of Columbus.		
	Cash.	Miscellaneous.	Cost.	Cash.	Miscellaneous.	Cost.
Alabama	$571.00	150 books		$105.00		
Arizona	30.00					
Arkansas	621.00	Victrola	$165.00	100.00		
California	3,807.00			2,360.00		
Colorado	1,464.00			577.50		
Connecticut	1,115.00			1,342.00		
Delaware	30.00					
District of Columbia	622.15			95.50	(1)	
Florida	125.00	Flag	5.25			
Georgia	367.50					
Idaho	125.00					
Illinois	1,245.00			630.00		
Indiana	1,224.00			150.00		
Iowa	3,123.00					
Kansas	3,000.00			50.00		
Kentucky	1,620.00	War chest		60.00	War chest	
Louisiana	59.00					
Maine	100.00			83.00		
Maryland						
Massachusetts	907.00		101.75	157.00		
Michigan	1,855.00	230 books		156.00		
Minnesota	10,870.00					
Mississippi	645.00					
Missouri	2,372.75			70.00		
Montana	20.00					
Nebraska	2,506.00			1,535.50		
New Hampshire	625.00			205.00		
New Jersey	3,000.00			12.50		
New Mexico						
New York	631.75			233.00		
North Carolina	311.00					
North Dakota	188.00			129.00		
Ohio	1,280.00			1,050.00	3 flags	
Oklahoma	86.00			110.00		
Oregon	219.25			43.50		
Pennsylvania	6,630.00	(2)		493.25		
Rhode Island	877.00					
South Carolina						
South Dakota	51.00					
Tennessee	906.00			200.00		
Texas	3,308.50			120.00		
Utah						
Vermont	25.00			128.25		
Virginia	35.00					
Washington	805.00	Refreshments		40.00		
West Virginia	715.00	(3)				
Wisconsin	928.50	Gifts	200.00			
Wyoming						
Argentina						
Cuba						
	59,046.40	403	472.00	10,236.00	3	

[1] Vestments for two chaplains. [2] Canned goods; clothing. [3] Twenty-five Christmas boxes.

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919. Gifts to other organizations—Continued.

	Other contributions made previous to Nov. 11-18, 1918.					
	Salvation Army.			Jewish relief.		
	Cash.	Miscellaneous.	Cost.	Cash.	Miscellaneous.	Cost.
Alabama	$151.00	Clothing		$72.00		
Arizona						
Arkansas	50.00			50.00		
California	165.00	Clothing				
Colorado	140.00			100.00		
Connecticut	1,548.00			46.50		
Delaware						
District of Columbia	212.50	Bedding	$50.00	10.00	Books	$75.00
Florida	6.25					
Georgia	78.00			184.00		
Idaho	110.50			25.00		
Illinois	276.00			1,800.00		
Indiana	35.00	(4)		2.00		
Iowa	40.00			121.00		
Kansas	500.00			1,081.00		
Kentucky	50.00	Clothing		1,015.00	Clothing	
Louisiana	25.00	8,000 magazines		209.00		
Maine	126.00			105.00		
Maryland						
Massachusetts	500.00	Clothing	32.00	60.00		
Michigan	45.00	Groceries		42.50		
Minnesota						
Mississippi	90.00			156.00		
Missouri	889.25			10.00		
Montana	10.00					
Nebraska	17.50			13.00		
New Hampshire	967.50			225.00		
New Jersey	1,000.00			2.00		
New Mexico	10.00					
New York	62.00			17.00		
North Carolina				74.00		
North Dakota	221.00			129.00		
Ohio	100.00	(5)		10.00		
Oklahoma	5.00			10.00		
Oregon	380.00			25.00		
Pennsylvania	1,700.00			63.00		
Rhode Island						
South Carolina						
South Dakota	10.50					
Tennessee	140.00			150.00		
Texas	399.00			111.00		
Utah						
Vermont	89.50			93.50		
Virginia						
Washington	100.00			17.00		
West Virginia	125.00			200.00		
Wisconsin	80.00			2.00		
Wyoming						
Argentina						
Cuba						
	10,454.50		82.00	6,230.50		75.00

[4] 50 pairs shoes, 39 pairs socks.

[5] Shoes, clothing.

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919. Gifts to other organizations—Continued.

	Other contributions made previous to Nov. 11–18, 1918.					
	American Library Association.			War Camp Community Service.		
	Cash.	Miscellaneous.	Cost.	Cash.	Miscellaneous.	Cost.
Alabama	$135.00			$346.00	(6)	
Arizona		105 books				
Arkansas	140.00				(7)	
California	500.00	500 books				
Colorado	340.00	426 books		710.00	80 books	
Connecticut	90.00	606 books		746.50		
Delaware				30.00		
District of Columbia	422.50	406 books		287.25		
Florida	40.00	100 books				
Georgia		5,091 books		1,000.00		
Idaho						
Illinois				218.00		
Indiana	189.00	572 books				
Iowa	93.50					
Kansas	156.00	1,120 books		500.00		
Kentucky	1,587.00	Books	$40.00			
Louisiana						
Maine	40.00	1,335 books		32.00		
Maryland						
Massachusetts	94.00	626 books		204.00		
Michigan	483.00	862 books		52.00		
Minnesota		15,200 books				
Mississippi	223.25	1,440 books				
Missouri	1,219.00			2,566.75		
Montana	78.00	Books				
Nebraska	161.00	275 books		350.00		
New Hampshire	41.00	120 books		13.00		
New Jersey				2,000.00	50 books	
New Mexico	8.50					
New York	275.00	3,642 books		10.00		
North Carolina				5.00		
North Dakota	56.00	242 books		5.00		
Ohio	675.00	200 books		174.00		
Oklahoma	21.00	Books	10.00			
Oregon	39.00	106 books	33.00	133.00		
Pennsylvania	263.00			1,718.00		
Rhode Island	5.00	440 books	100.00			
South Carolina						
South Dakota				16.75		
Tennessee	250.00	55		200.00		
Texas	85.50	Books	100.00	937.00		
Utah						
Vermont	105.75					
Virginia	35.00	100 books	100.00	1,056.00		
Washington	1,250.00	490 books		30.00		
West Virginia		50 books				
Wisconsin	155.00	365 books				
Wyoming						
Argentina						
Cuba						
	9,256.00	34,474	383.00	13,340.25		

[6] 390 pieces bed linen and towels.

[7] Jam, flowers, etc.

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919. Gifts to other organizations—Continued.

	Other organizations doing war work.			Home relief.		
	Cash.	Gifts priced.	Gifts unpriced.	Cash.	Miscellaneous gifts.	
Alabama				$247.25		
Arizona						
Arkansas						Wife of soldier supported.
California		$250.00		2,615.00		Free medical treatment.
Colorado	$46.00			202.00	50	
Connecticut	757.75	50.00		2,627.50		
Delaware	17.00					
District of Columbia	346.00	25.00	14	437.00		
Florida				5.00	1	
Georgia			95			
Idaho	10.00					
Illinois	640.00			500.00		Hospital bill paid.
Indiana	443.00			5.00		Gift to aged father of soldier.
Iowa	1,342.00				1,000	
Kansas	30.00			30.00		Layettes and coal furnished.
Kentucky	900.00			165.00		Layettes and hospital care.
Louisiana				286.00		
Maine	6,083.00		37			
Maryland						
Massachusetts	5,131.57			412.00		
Michigan	102.35			576.00		
Minnesota	50.00			392.00		
Mississippi	208.00			75.00		
Missouri	600.00			300.00		
Montana						
Nebraska	35.00		49	248.00		Fuel, etc.
New Hampshire	1,819.13		52	172.00		
New Jersey						Rent, coal, etc.
New Mexico				160.00		To soldiers' mothers.
New York	4,831.50			240.00	35	Board of 2 small children paid in orphan asylum.
North Carolina	200.00			25.00		
North Dakota	3.00					
Ohio	20,858.00		40	250.00	25	Burial of child.
Oklahoma						
Oregon	1,252.00			2,300.00		
Pennsylvania	9,163.00			442.00		
Rhode Island	55.00					3 nurses to emergency hospital.
South Carolina						
South Dakota	84.25			54.00		
Tennessee				50.00		
Texas	803.00	10.00		54.00		
Utah						
Vermont		104.00		185.00		
Virginia	112.00					
Washington	217.00			175.00		
West Virginia						
Wisconsin	1,211.00	200.00		410.00		
Wyoming						
Argentina						
Cuba						
	57,350.55	639.00	287	13,639.75	1,111	

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919. France.

	Garments.			Poultry farms.		Garments.			Poultry farms.
	Refugee garments.	Shawls.	Layettes.			Refugee garments.	Shawls.	Layettes.	
Alabama	444	34			New Mexico				
Arizona					New York	8,263	8	19	$28.30
Arkansas	150				North Carolina	250	50	6	15.00
California	640	30		$100.00	North Dakota	98			5.00
Colorado	400	1		100.00	Ohio	6,518			1,210.00
Connecticut	4,450	11		29.00	Oklahoma				9.30
Delaware					Oregon	500			
Dist. of Columbia	1,859	18	25	28.20	Pennsylvania	2,549	57		577.00
Florida	306			11.75	Rhode Island	1,358			
Georgia	3,028			209.00	South Carolina	78			
Idaho		24			South Dakota				
Illinois	13,434			75.00	Tennessee	1,000			5.00
Indiana	3,573				Texas	1,451			
Iowa		10		650.00	Utah				
Kansas	2,544		5		Vermont		1		12.30
Kentucky	1,500		100		Virginia	50	1		685.00
Louisiana			2		Washington	633			
Maine	94	22	12	75.00	West Virginia				
Maryland					Wisconsin	5,483	40		149.20
Massachusetts	7,666	12		34.00	Wyoming				
Michigan	6,659	59	20	2,463.68	Argentina				
Minnesota				84.00	Cuba				
Mississippi					Honolulu				
Missouri				580.00	The Orient				
Montana		7			Philippine Islands				
Nebraska	619								
New Hampshire	174	15	11			64,896	401	200	9,135.73
New Jersey		1		2,000.00					

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919. France.

	Miscellaneous.		
	Cash.	Priced.	Not priced articles.
Alabama		[1] $300.00	
Arizona			
Arkansas			37
California			37
Colorado	$1,124.00	[2] 4,333.00	400
Connecticut	1,467.00		258
Delaware			
District of Columbia	192.50	[3] 1,139.75	260
Florida		150.00	23
Georgia		[4] 666.00	501
Idaho			
Illinois	70.00	5,128.50	
Indiana		123.00	
Iowa		80.00	
Kansas			89
Kentucky			
Louisiana			
Maine	71.00	28.16	121
Maryland			
Massachusetts		2,439.00	72
Michigan		[5] 1,318.89	
Minnesota		245.50	2,477
Mississippi	6.00	435.00	17
Missouri		[6] 50.00	
Montana			
Nebraska	1,046.00		
New Hampshire	400.50		2
New Jersey			
New Mexico			
New York	597.00	240.00	70
North Carolina			
North Dakota			
Ohio	156.00	111.00	89
Oklahoma	40.00	600.00	251
Oregon	23.50		
Pennsylvania	246.23	270.00	
Rhode Island	30.00	44.25	
South Carolina			
South Dakota			
Tennessee			
Texas	35.00		2
Utah			
Vermont			
Virginia			
Washington			
West Virginia		35.00	
Wisconsin	50.00		875
Wyoming			
Argentina			
Cuba			
	5,554.73	17,737.05	5,581

[1] Hospital bed.
[2] Cafeteria, hospital bed, etc.
[3] Maintenance of French mother, etc.
[4] Hospital bed in Neuilly.
[5] To children of southern France, etc.
[6] Fruit trees.

Special gifts (not priced).

Alabama.
Arizona.
Arkansas.
California.
Colorado.
Connecticut: Donations for French soldier's family (soldier a prisoner); donations for ambulance driver in France.
Delaware.
District of Columbia: Two Americans serving as officers in French Army equipped.
Florida: Entire French family adopted.
Georgia.
Idaho.
Illinois.
Indiana.
Iowa.
Kansas: Linen for 300 layettes.
Kentucky.
Louisiana.
Maine: Aided in support of Foulenay.
Maryland.
Massachusetts.
Michigan.
Minnesota.
Mississippi.
Missouri.
Montana.
Nebraska.
New Hampshire: Four men adopted.
New Jersey.
New Mexico.
New York.
North Carolina.
North Dakota.
Ohio: Fifty fruit trees.
Oklahoma.
Oregon.
Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island.
South Carolina.
South Dakota.
Tennessee.
Texas: Hospital bed.
Utah.
Vermont.
Virginia.
Washington.
West Virginia: Crippled French soldiers are being educated by Daughters at State University.
Wisconsin.
Wyoming.
Argentina.
Cuba.

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919. France.

	Our Allies (other than France).				
	Cash	Garments.	Gifts priced.	Gifts not priced.	Miscellaneous.
Alabama	$1,058.00	1,146			2 Belgian orphans adopted.
Arizona		131			
Arkansas	377.50				3 Armenian orphans adopted.
California	5,646.00	725			
Colorado	782.35	495			3 Belgian babies adopted.
Connecticut	3,963.83	734	$939.50		One-fourth cost of ambulance for Italy.
Delaware					
District of Columbia	2,022.39	554	3.20	562	
Florida	758.00	1,245	220.93		
Georgia	417.03	1,330	91.50	1,084	
Idaho	45.00	150			
Illinois	630.00	476		50	
Indiana	548.00			250	
Iowa	6,249.60	1,041		74	
Kansas	806.00	2,686			
Kentucky	5,170.00	2,262			
Louisiana	184.00	58			
Maine	255.95	134	25.00	30	
Maryland					
Massachusetts	4,185.00	3,336	569.00		
Michigan	1,100.81	1,039			1 Belgian prisoner adopted.
Minnesota	1,675.25	1,025	19,200.00	180	
Mississippi	173.50	109	4.45		
Missouri		240			
Montana	100.00	125			
Nebraska	1,320.50	822	250.00		
New Hampshire	1,032.60	126			2 Belgian orphans adopted.
New Jersey		46			
New Mexico					
New York	15,343.70	3,671		15	
North Carolina	278.60	124			
North Dakota	319.00	63			
Ohio	2,500.00	2,072	8.50	654	
Oklahoma	170.00	25			
Oregon	128.50				
Pennsylvania	7,345.00	1,233	1,915.28		
Rhode Island	67.00	312	44.25		
South Carolina		446			
South Dakota	899.14	108			
Tennessee	350.00	675		15	1 Italian orphan adopted.
Texas	385.60	410	10.00		
Utah					
Vermont	3,837.00	170			
Virginia	324.00	25			
Washington	362.00	638		300	
West Virginia	145.00				
Wisconsin	269.21	49	40.00	21	
Wyoming					
Argentina					
Cuba		50			
	*71,225.06	30,106	23,321.61	3,235	12

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919, in France.

	Gifts to Red Cross.						
	Cash.	Hospital garments.	Surgical supplies.	Knitted garments.	Comfort kits.	Miscellaneous gifts.	
						Priced.	Number.
Alabama	$14,144.93	5,105	24,874				
Arizona	401.00						
Arkansas	3,411.00	71	634	60	12		
California	19,500.00	14,801	1,450	21,000	560		
Colorado	27,962.75	3,099	2,000	1,017	174		[1] 512
Connecticut	101,677.73	3,135	559,526	5,267	716	$708.40	
Delaware	394.00						
District of Columbia	6,622.00	1,462	578	1,900	733	24.00	[2] 2,327
Florida	2,000.00	200	5,000		42		150
Georgia	8,197.39	10,990	106,121	3,036	3,528	600.00	[1] 2,560
Idaho	2,025.00			700			
Illinois	5,600.00	4,917	14,800	7,660	5,775	350.00	([3])
Indiana	27,757.85	19,140	43,000	3,475	385	300.00	([3])
Iowa	18,918.00	25,964	111,480	3,528	49		30
Kansas	40,543.00	3,090	50,650	458	113		
Kentucky	4,241.00	2,518	4,024	545	454		
Louisiana	4,016.00	84		142			
Maine	19,193.05	564	24,928	1,334	217	169.25	16
Maryland							
Massachusetts	22,396.91	4,413	74,222	2,808	642		
Michigan	26,697.00	7,681	305,514	21,657	2,148		
Minnesota	62,060.39	3,416	5,522	1,797			
Mississippi	6,835.70	718	3,018	322			
Missouri	7,530.47			6,065	1,418		470
Montana	1,226.51	255	150	296	590		
Nebraska	23,553.25	1,236	139,657	1,121	77	[4] 10,800.00	
New Hampshire	9,924.90	1,573	6,024	324	593		
New Jersey	100,000.00		1,000,000		700		
New Mexico							
New York	20,608.11	14,690	413,663	13,755	3,695	[5] 3,060.00	
North Carolina	22,206.00	304	44	225	124		
North Dakota	5,254.00			14			
Ohio	35,778.72	3,618	20,106	2,102	1,575		
Oklahoma	2,398.00			184	25		
Oregon	998.00	205	1,000	600	75	([6])	
Pennsylvania	47,600.00	14,441	232,263	10,546	3,792	[7] 473,953.00	
Rhode Island	18,949.25	6,041	40,380	4,577	130		
South Carolina	628.00	911					
South Dakota	1,346.25						([8])
Tennessee	4,845.00			64	2		94
Texas	9,221.25	994	27,825	516	158		
Utah							
Vermont	4,722.57	2,396		2,447	250		
Virginia	3,884.00	698	594	3,056	113		
Washington	739.00	3,540	70	2,008	897		
West Virginia	4,200.00	250		409	135		
Wisconsin	8,678.57	202	8,976	1,441	688	[9] 30.00	
Wyoming							
Argentina							
Cuba							([10])
Honolulu	254.00						
The Orient							
Philippine Islands		868	2,720	292		[11] 600.00	
	759,140.55	163,590	3,230,813	126,649		507,086.65	

[1] Ambulance pillows.
[2] Sewing machines; set of instruments.
[3] Hospital bed, Neuilly, France.
[4] Rent of building given Red Cross. Equipment of women to go abroad for service.
[5] Electric cutter.
[6] Given Red Cross proceeds, salvage sale.
[7] Given Red Cross, proceeds of concert. Room furnished Base Hospital No. 1.
[8] $15,390 solicited for Red Cross. $150 Red Cross nurse.
[9] Collected for Red Cross by one chapter.
[10] Three hospital equipments.
[11] Knitting machine.
[12] Canvas stretchers.
[13] Raised and given to Red Cross.

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919.

	Work given to Red Cross (Red Cross material used).				
	Hospital garments.	Surgical supplies.	Knitted garments.	Comfort kits.	Refugee garments.
Alabama	9,362	44,877	4,687	648	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	635	.....	.....
Arkansas [1]	6,975	13,090	1,133	.....	.....
California	413	69,900	168	110	.....
Colorado	6,101	165,811	10,734	918	.....
Connecticut	51,643	281,939	35,220	3,357	385
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	6,631	21,116	3,770	543	.....
Florida	.....	175	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1,025	109,744	3,154	1,109	.....
Idaho	90	.....	300	25	.....
Illinois	2,300	53,240	4,936	220	.....
Indiana	49,250	288,819	8,207	409	.....
Iowa	10,580	86,276	8,216	3,781	.....
Kansas	14,945	2,907,291	5,474	514	.....
Kentucky	2,290	15,913	4,461	658	.....
Louisiana	1,290	26,742	350	40	.....
Maine	1,304	51,767	5,602	610	.....
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	27,214	120,742	14,286	2,316	.....
Michigan	1,311	27,705	2,357	30	.....
Minnesota	31,447	546,690	12,000	.....	.....
Mississippi	959	5,000	1,314	.....	.....
Missouri	98,480	18,000,000	560	210	.....
Montana	514	7,488	900	52	.....
Nebraska	4,662	163,423	2,205	337	.....
New Hampshire	210	12,436	3,794	146	.....
New Jersey	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	8,677	287,282	17,666	2,136	.....
North Carolina	773	7,500	962	445	.....
North Dakota	774	3,560	807	2	.....
Ohio	1,648	23,849	12,772	738	.....
Oklahoma	883	2,000	912	.....	.....
Oregon	346	963	730	35	.....
Pennsylvania	5,850	159,055	8,444	722	.....
Rhode Island	5,678	11,875	3,390	220	.....
South Carolina	8,228	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,113	800	1,790	65	.....
Tennessee	678	25,000	902	50	.....
Texas	5,473	329,688	3,129	476	.....
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	.....	.....	111	.....	.....
Virginia	536	2,800	1,670	.....	.....
Washington	4,448	1,148	1,319	.....	.....
West Virginia	3,000	4,500	1,000	300	.....
Wisconsin	2,013	22,900	4,720	288	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	379,114	23,903,104	194,812	21,510	385

[1] 3,200 button holes.

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919—Continued.

	Liberty loans.			
	Chapters.	States.	Individual Daughters.	Sold by Daughters.
Alabama	$3,950.00		$8,920.00	$637,835.00
Arizona	50.00			47,250.00
Arkansas	400.00	$50.00	255,600.00	168,000.00
California	4,050.00		1,239,269.00	202,000.00
Colorado	3,450.00		988,225.00	167,425.00
Connecticut	12,275.00	2,200.00	4,366,275.00	2,243,000.00
Delaware				
District of Columbia	8,750.00		503,050.00	1,153,950.00
Florida	450.00		265,850.00	1,416,500.00
Georgia	12,900.00		3,759,811.00	3,365,650.00
Idaho	500.00		36,200.00	24,950.00
Illinois	33,000.00		1,744,098.00	1,656,548.00
Indiana	3,900.00		4,450,000.00	1,011,550.00
Iowa	2,427.00		1,032,960.00	581,550.00
Kansas	6,100.00		307,710.00	581,350.00
Kentucky	1,600.00		293,900.00	559,950.00
Louisiana	500.00	100.00	122,000.00	51,600.00
Maine	1,250.00		901,957.28	8,740,800.00
Maryland				
Massachusetts	9,500.00		2,108,800.00	691,400.00
Michigan	3,300.00	50.00	982,691.00	558,700.00
Minnesota	3,392.00		1,600,050.00	
Mississippi	500.00		478,875.00	781,680.00
Missouri	1,850.00		346,640.00	266,375.00
Montana	300.00	24.00	30,000.00	42,000.00
Nebraska	1,371.00		484,035.00	122,800.00
New Hampshire	1,650.00		662,505.00	254,585.00
New Jersey	80,000.00			
New Mexico	11,250.00		8,750.00	
New York	15,200.00		1,227,807.00	1,842,210.00
North Carolina	425.00		336,190.00	560,500.00
North Dakota	50.00		55,400.00	1,000.00
Ohio	6,100.00		1,965,628.00	1,715,899.00
Oklahoma	1,253.50		85,500.00	259,250.00
Oregon	700.00		18,000.00	400,000.00
Pennsylvania	10,100.00		2,800,900.00	11,204,450.00
Rhode Island	1,655.00		491,310.00	106,400.00
South Carolina	5,550.00		215,000.00	240,000.00
South Dakota	1,150.00		30,000.00	
Tennessee	200.00		156,400.00	7,592,606.00
Texas	76,510.00		802,450.00	1,403,000.00
Utah				
Vermont	1,100.00		404,750.00	
Virginia	600.00		124,600.00	1,132,400.00
Washington	1,500.00		344,350.00	7,050.00
West Virginia	1,200.00		130,838.00	322,000.00
Wisconsin	1,450.00		193,050.00	126,950.00
Wyoming				
Argentina				
Cuba				
Honolulu			6,450.00	
The Orient				
Philippine Islands	100.00			
Total	333,538.50	2,474.00	36,447,074.28	51,951,363.00

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919—Continued.

	Thrift stamps.		War savings stamps.	
	Taken by Daughters.	Sold by Daughters.	Taken by Daughters.	Sold by Daughters.
Alabama				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California				
Colorado				
Connecticut				$28,796.00
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia				10,000.00
Idaho			$22,395.00	1,355.00
Illinois	$200.00	$565.00		
Indiana				
Iowa			18,201.00	27,300.00
Kansas				
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland	1,300.00		6,390.65	
Massachusetts				
Michigan				
Minnesota				
Mississippi				
Missouri			21,487.00	
Montana				
Nebraska				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey	35,235.00			
New Mexico			18,000.00	
New York			260.00	
North Carolina			2,423.00	
North Dakota			36,372.50	
Ohio			7,935.00	
Oklahoma			70,462.00	
Oregon			1,322.50	
Pennsylvania			2,000.00	
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota				
Tennessee				
Texas				
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington			4,615.00	
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				
Wyoming				
Argentina				
Cuba				
Honolulu	26.00		1,095.38	
The Orient				
Philippine Islands				
Total	36,761.00	565.00	212,959.03	67,451.00

War work, National Society, Daughters American Revolution, from declaration of war by the United States to Apr. 10, 1919—Continued.

	National Service School.		National Service School.
Alabama		New Hampshire	$30.00
Arizona		New Jersey	66.00
Arkansas	$55.00	New Mexico	30.00
California	60.00	New York	515.91
Colorado		North Carolina	
Connecticut	1,180.00	North Dakota	
Delaware	35.00	Ohio	1,038.92
District of Columbia	96.00	Oklahoma	90.00
Florida	10.00	Oregon	8.50
Georgia		Pennsylvania	1,095.00
Idaho		Rhode Island	310.00
Illinois	96.00	South Carolina	3.00
Indiana		South Dakota	
Iowa	153.00	Tennessee	30.00
Kansas	60.00	Texas	270.00
Kentucky		Utah	
Louisiana		Vermont	255.00
Maine	180.00	Virginia	
Maryland		Washington	100.00
Massachusetts	1,212.00	West Virginia	
Michigan	320.00	Wisconsin	127.00
Minnesota		Wyoming	
Mississippi	125.00	Argentina	
Missouri	159.77	Total	7,712.00
Montana			
Nebraska			

Contributions by States as shown by the treasurer general's books from beginning of war to May 8, 1919.[1]

States.	French orphans.	Italian relief.	Rechickenizing France.	Armenian relief.	Training camps.	Miscellaneous.	Membership.		Liberty loan.	Tilloloy.
Alabama	$1,055.50						Chapters.	1,058	$450.00	$251.50
							At large.	82	9.00	5.00
Arizona	10.00						Chapters.	72	139.00	1.00
							At large.	13	7.00	.50
Arkansas	1,931.35				$55.00		Chapters.	712	489.71	273.00
							At large.	38	9.00	4.00
California	2,918.64				60.00		Chapters.	2,056	1,743.00	567.50
							At large.	384	95.00	24.00
Colorado	1,010.63						Chapters.	1,499	1,050.00	365.50
							At large.	93	21.00	367.50
Connecticut	4,427.84		$13.76		965.00	$20.00	Chapters.	5,190	5,510.74	3,027.04
							At large.	59	9.50	5.00
Cuba							Chapters.	18	6.00	
							At large.	3		
Delaware	78.00						Chapters.	132	196.00	59.00
							At large.	3	2.00	.50
District of Columbia.	3,332.79				96.00	54.00	Chapters.	2,130	2,094.50	803.69
							At large.	292	59.50	34.00
Florida	696.00				10.00		Chapters.	631	483.00	259.25
							At large.	82	7.00	3.50
Georgia	2,648.18		209.00			127.50	Chapters.	3,205	3,133.00	1,310.96
							At large.	128	7.00	5.50
Hawaiian Islands							Chapters.	75	59.00	239.00
							At large.	4		
Idaho	803.50						Chapters.	205	88.00	850.00
							At large.	31	3.00	2.50
Illinois	4,653.88				96.00	105.00	Chapters.	5,581	5,521.00	3,211.00
							At large.	456	60.00	27.00
Indiana	829.50						Chapters.	3,208	1,984.18	1,055.68
							At large.	99	17.00	6.50
Iowa	19,334.21		636.20		153.00	12.00	Chapters.	3,865	2,743.33	2,183.52
							At large.	257	33.00	14.00
Kansas	1,113.00				60.00		Chapters.	1,666	1,619.50	846.50
							At large.	121	20.00	7.50
Kentucky	828.00						Chapters.	1,456	1,197.00	400.00
							At large.	57	19.00	8.00
Louisiana	13.00						Chapters.	412	418.00	200.50
							At large.	46	12.00	360.00
Maine	455.67				180.00		Chapters.	1,593	348.26	806.00
							At large.	28	3.00	18.00
Maryland	867.00			30.00			Chapters.	838	768.50	1,405.93
							At large.	84	15.00	6.50
Massachusetts	3,649.75	616.00	14.40		1,212.00	325.19	Chapters.	6,836	7,168.00	3,670.08
							At large.	271	112.00	81.50
Michigan	8,847.45	1.00	463.68				Chapters.	3,640	3,671.00	1,886.64
							At large.	125	17.00	8.05
Minnesota	315.50						Chapters.	1,375	1,378.50	1,035.00
							At large.	77	11.00	4.00
Mississippi	4,540.21				95.00		Chapters.	867	465.00	224.60
							At large.	31	1.00	1.50
Missouri	2,603.73		87.50		159.77		Chapters.	4,164	3,527.90	1,361.53
							At large.	232	28.00	13.00
Montana	200.75						Chapters.	274	102.00	49.75
							At large.	49	8.00	6.00
Nebraska	1,366.58					5.00	Chapters.	1,448	666.85	464.65
							At large.	105	7.00	5.00
Nevada	38.50						Chapters.			
							At large.	15	3.00	1.50
New Hampshire	917.50					10.00	Chapters.	1,846	882.66	763.34
							At large.	31	1.00	1.50
New Jersey	1,403.50				66.00	1,498.44	Chapters.	1,989	1,530.00	737.50
							At large.	210	38.00	27.50
New Mexico	114.00				30.00		Chapters.	162	62.00	8.00
							At large.	17	8.00	3.00
New York	5,643.38				470.00		Chapters.	11,827	6,108.15	2,663.75
							At large.	915	163.50	127.00
North Carolina	559.50						Chapters.	1,147	809.50	426.01
							At large.	80	17.00	4.50
North Dakota	111.00						Chapters.	65	5.00	6.50
							At large.	30	13.00	4.00
Ohio	21,945.37		10.00		1,038.92		Chapters.	4,947	3,953.50	1,976.38
							At large.	234	26.00	15.00
Oklahoma	339.00	30.00			90.00	10.00	Chapters.	643	400.68	145.34
							At large.	78	9.00	4.50

[1] Where the amounts in this report do not agree with those given in report of publicity director it is because of the fact that the money did not pass through the hands of the treasurer general but was sent directly to the beneficiary named.

Contributions by States as shown by the treasurer general's books from beginning of war to May 8, 1919—Continued.

States.	French orphans.	Italian relief.	Rechickenizing France.	Armenian relief.	Training camps.	Miscellaneous.	Membership.		Liberty loan.	Tilloloy.
Oregon	180.50					25.00	Chapters.	547	$324.50	$211.50
							At large..	58	3.00	3.00
Pennsylvania	5,233.75				1,095.00		Chapters.	6,204	3,800.50	3,785.10
							At large..	494	77.00	58.50
Philippine Islands	182.50						Chapters.	26	33.00	16.00
							At large..	4		
Rhode Island	806.50				310.00		Chapters.	1,068	1,077.00	600.00
							At large..	39	1.00	5.00
South Carolina	1,542.06				3.00		Chapters.	1,860	972.25	678.55
							At large..	107	9.00	4.50
South Dakota	8,484.19						Chapters.	294	191.00	67.00
							At large..	28	6.00	.50
Tennessee	1,126.15				30.00		Chapters.	1,354	969.50	265.50
							At large..	82	12 00	5.00
Texas	13,591.01				270.00	3.00	Chapters.	2,000	1,973.50	579.79
							At large..	134	36.50	14.50
Utah							Chapters.	148	123.00	69.50
							At large..	3		.50
Vermont	601.75				225.00		Chapters.	1,800	904.50	430.65
							At large..	13	1.00	.50
Virginia	738.76		12.00			5.00	Chapters.	1,432	992.75	354.50
							At large..	115	20.00	14.50
Washington	1,256.00				75.00		Chapters.	1,216	376.00	265.75
							At large..	146	11.00	6.00
West Virginia	2,022.60						Chapters.	1,066	847.00	328.50
							At large..	31	20.00	3.00
Wisconsin	2,363.85				127.00	10.00	Chapters.	1,992	978.50	490.50
							At large..	97	25.00	10.00
Wyoming	256.50						Chapters.	177	83.00	22.50
							At large..	15	6.00	3.50
Foreign								58	10.00	5.50
Unknown	5.00								88.00	
Pages at twenty-seventh Congress.									60.00	
Historic Commission, District of Columbia.										41.75
National Officers Club.									100.00	
Interest									1,929.33	
Total	137,994.28	647.00	1,446.54	30.00	6,971.69	2,230.13		104,435	[2]77,801.79	42,365.84

[2] As only $77,801.79 toward the Liberty loan had been paid in, by vote of congress the full amount ($100,000) was purchased with the understanding that the debt would be liquidated by the States making up their entire quotas.

Amounts pledged during Twenty-eighth Congress (Apr. 14–19, 1919) but not redeemed at close of books May 8, 1919.

States.	Liberty loan.	Tilloloy.	States.	Liberty loan.	Tilloloy.
Alabama	$10.00	$5.00	New York	$65.00	$35.00
Arizona	.....	13.00	New Jersey	45.00	23.00
California	313.00	460.50	North Carolina	221.50	.....
Cuba	10.00	.....	Pennsylvania	85.00	.....
District of Columbia	.....	24.00	Texas	.....	405.75
Iowa	110.00	.....	Virginia	10.00	10.00
Kentucky	8.00	37.00	Washington	10.00	10.00
Massachusetts	.....	10.00			
Michigan	10.00	.....	Total	944.50	1,033.25
Missouri	50.00	.....			

Maryland has pledged full quota for Liberty loan.

Contributions to French Orphan Fund, Liberty loan, and Tilloloy will be found in report made by the treasurer general.

The above is correct as shown by the records and books of my office.

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON
(MRS. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON),
Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R.

INDEX.

A.

Page.

Abiel Fellows Chapter, Michigan 143
Act of incorporation 7
Alexander, Mrs. Thomas 7
Algonquin Chapter, Michigan 119
Americanization 150
Arrowhead Chapter, California 149
Atwater, Dr. Mary B 11
Auditing committee, report of 43
Aull, Mrs. Charles H 9
  Report of 66
Aurantia Chapter, California 140
Aurora Chapter, Illinois 142
Ayres, Mrs. Amos E 12

B.

Bahnsen, Mrs. Frank W 9
Banquet Hall committee, report of 51
Barlow, Miss Catherine Brittin, Curator General 10
  Report of 45
Barnes, Mrs., report of 26
Barnett, Mrs. George 50
Barrett, Mrs. Charles W 11
Barrett, Mrs. Kate Waller 12
Barton, Clara 7
Bassett, Mrs. Charles Wesley, report of 51
Bates, Mrs. Theodore C 13
Bissell, Mrs. Charles H 10
Blackburn, Mrs. Charles A 11
Blackburn, Miss Jeanie D 9
Blount, Mrs. Henry 7
Board of Management, National 9
Bond, Mrs. Charles H., report of 104
Bowron, Mrs. Henry S., report of 80
Boynton, Mrs. Henry V 7, 13
Brayton, Mrs. James T., report of 60
Breckenridge, Mrs. Clifton R 7
Breshkovsky, Madam Catherine, address by 22
Broadhead, Miss Stella 12
Brooks, Mrs. Bryant Butler 12
Buckner, Mrs. Simon B 7
Buel, Mrs. John Laidlaw 10
Burrell, Mrs. Walter F 12
Burrows, Mrs. Julius C 7
Bushnell, Mrs. Drayton W 13

C.

	Page.
Cabarrus Black Boys Chapter, North Carolina	120
Cabell, Mrs. Mary V. E., Honorary President presiding	7, 13
Caddo Chapter, Louisiana	140
Calder, Mrs. Albert L.	12
Calhoun, Mrs. Fred H. H.	9
Campbell, Miss Catherine	11
Carey, Mrs. John Newman	13
Caswell-Nash Chapter, North Carolina	120
Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce	9, 16
Report of	35
Chapman, Mrs. Wilbur G., report of	67
Charity Cook Chapter, Michigan	119
Chenault, Mrs. C. D.	11
Chenoweth, Miss Lillian	10
Children of the American Revolution committee, report of	62
Chubbuck, Mrs. H. E.	11
Clark, Mrs. A. Howard	7, 13
Clarke, Mrs. Arthur E.	7
Clarke, Mrs. George Kuhn, report of	47
Cleveland, Grover	8
Coburn, Miss Louise H.	9
Conrad Weiser Chapter, Pennsylvania	120
Conservation committee, report of	91
Constitution, revision of the	113
Continental Chapter, Wisconsin	120
Continental Congress, proceedings of the	16
Continental Hall committee, report of	27
Cook, Mrs. Anthony Wayne	12
Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer	10
Report of	38
Cottle, Mrs. Cassius C.	10
Council Bluffs Chapter, Iowa	146
Credentials committee, report of	23
Crowell, Miss Emma L., Recording Secretary General	9
Report of	36
Crumley, Miss Sarah A.	12
Curator General, Miss Catherine Brittin Barlow	10
Report of	45

D.

Delafield, Mrs. Wallace	13
Desecration of the Flag, committee to prevent, report of	55
Desha, Mary	7
Devereux, Maria	7
Dorset, Miss Helen	12
Driesbach, Mrs. H. Grant	12
Duvall, Mrs. E. Walker	12

E.

Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine, Miss Natalie S. Lincoln, report of	109
Eliot, Mrs. Samuel	7
Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Connecticut	118

Page.
Elliott, Mrs. A. Marshall 11
Ellison, Mrs. Frank Dexter 11
Report of 26
Ethan Allen Chapter, Vermont 141

F.

Felter, Mrs. Frank 11
Field, Mrs. Stephen J. 7
Fielder, Mrs. James Fairman 11
Finance committee, report of 43
Fitts, Mrs. Henry D. 11
Flag, the 140
Flag, committee to prevent desecration of the, report of 55
Fletcher, Mrs. Duncan U., Organizing Secretary General 9
Report of 39
Fletcher, Miss Hilda 10
Foreword 15
Fort Antes Chapter, Pennsylvania 144
Fort Larned Chapter, Kansas 143
Fort McIntosh Chapter, Pennsylvania 144
Foster, Mrs. John W 7, 12
Foster, Mrs. Sheppard W 9
Report of 91
Fowler, Mrs. James M., Librarian General 10
Report of 44
Fox, Mrs. Andrew Fuller 9
Frazer, Mrs. Ernest 10
French orphans committee, report of 73

G.

Genealogical research committee, report of 56
General William Smallwood Chapter, Maryland 118
George, Mrs. George Edward 11
Report of 54
Goble, Mrs. George H 12
Goode, Mrs. G. Browne 7
Graham, Mrs. Willis B 11
Grant, Mrs. James Benton 9
Graves of Revolutionary Soldiers located 118
Alphabetical list 120
Greely, Mrs. A. W 7
Green Mountain Chapter, Vermont 141
Green, Mrs. Samuel McKnight 9
Groshon, Mrs. Maurice 12
Grouitch, Madame Slavko Y 51
Guernsey, Mrs. George Thacher, President General 9
Address by 16
Report as chairman of Continental Hall committee 27
Guthrie, Mrs. William A 9

H.

Hagan, Mrs. Hugh 7
Hall, Mrs. Frank B 9
Hall, Mrs. George C 10

Page.
Hamilton, Bishop John W 50
Hamlin, Mrs. Teunis S 7
Hanger, Mrs. G. Wallace, report of 76
Hanley, Mrs. John H 11
Hannah Weston Chapter, Maine 143
Hardy, Miss Stella Pickett 9
Harris, Mrs. Edward Lansing 12
Harshbarger, Mrs. Oswald O 10
Hartman, Mrs. Rudolph B 12
Hayden, Mrs. Herbert 10
Hazlett, Mrs. Lucy Woodhull 11
Heartsill, Mr 50
Heath, Mrs. Benjamin D., Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution 5, 10, 15
Report of 44
Heavner, Mrs. Clark W 12
Henry, Mrs. William Wirt 7
Hinkle, Mrs. James F 11
Historian General, Mrs. Edmund P. Moody 10
Report of 47
Historic spots 142
Historic spots, report of committee on preservation of 52
Historical research 147
Hodgkins, Mrs. Howard L., report of 73
Hogg, Mrs. N. B 7
Hollywood Chapter, California 149
Holt, Mrs. Truman Slayton 12
Report of 113
Honorary Chaplain General, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood 13
Honorary Presidents General 12
Honorary President Presiding, Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell 13
Honorary Vice Presidents General 13
Hubbard, Mrs. Adolphus S 7
Hull, Mrs. J. A. T 7
Hume, Mrs. John P 9, 16
Report of 55

I.

Illini Chapter, Illinois 142
Incorporation, act of 7
Insignia Committee, report of 66
International Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures, committee on, report of 80
International Relations, committee on, report of 104

J.

James Rex Whitney Chapter, Mississippi 146
James Wood Chapter, West Virginia 145
Johnson, Mrs. William A 12
Johnston, Mrs. Robert J., Treasurer General 10, 188
Report of 23, 41
Jones, Miss Lottie E., report of 81
Joy, Mrs. Henry B 113
Judd, Mrs. Francis 11

K.

Page.
Kansas City Chapter, Missouri 119, 150
Keim, Mrs. de B. Randolph 7
Kindred, Mrs. John J 10
King's Mountain Chapter, South Carolina 144
Kinney, Mrs. Sara T 13
Knott, Mrs. A. Leo 7
Kress, Mrs. Fred 11

L.

Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, Georgia 142
Lane, Hon. Franklin K 60
Lang, Mr 50
Lantern Slides and Lectures, committee on, report of 80
Lawry, Mrs. George V 12
Lee, Blair 7
Legislation in United States Congress, committee on, report of 108
Lester, Mr. Orrin C 116
Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Illinois 142
Librarian General, Mrs. James M. Fowler 10
Report of 44
Lincoln, Miss Natalie S., report of 109
Lindsay, Mrs. William 13
Lobingier, Mrs. Charles Sumner 12
Lockwood, Mrs. Mary S., Honorary Chaplain General 7, 13
Longley, Mrs. Charles E 9
Lothrop, Mrs. Harriet M., report of 62
Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Michigan 143

M.

McAllister, Louise Ward 7
McDuffee, Miss Alice Louise 11
McFadden, Mrs. Louis T., report of 108
McGown, Mr 91
McLean, Mrs. W. Charles 10
McMillan, Mrs. James 7
MacDonald, Mrs. Marshall 7
Mack, Mrs. John Talman 12
Magazine committee, report of 110
Major Reading Blount Chapter, North Carolina 150
Management, National Board of 9
Mann, Mrs. Arthur W 11
Manning, Mrs. Daniel 12
Marjory Sullivan Chapter, New Hampshire 120
Martha Board Chapter, Illinois 142
Martin, Mrs. J. M 12
Mary Ball Chapter, Washington 145
Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, Connecticut 140
Mary Kilton Dummer Chapter, Maine 118
Mary Little Deere Chapter, Illinois 118, 143
Mathes, Mrs. Mildred S 13
Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Chapter, North Carolina 120
Medals, prizes and 147
Memorial Day and special memorials 148

Page.
Memorials, special ---- 149
Menominee Chapter, Michigan ---- 143
Mercer, Mrs. William Parker ---- 12
Merion Chapter, Pennsylvania ---- 144
Merrick, Miss Maude E ---- 11
Miller, Mrs. Lee Charles ---- 12
Minor, Mrs. George M., report of ---- 110
Moody, Mrs. Edmund P., Historian General ---- 10
Moore, Mrs. Philip North ---- 50
Morgan, Mrs. John Morris ---- 11
Morris, Mrs. James T ---- 11
Moss, Mrs. John Trigg ---- 11
Mountain Schools, Southern ---- 147
Multnomah Chapter, Oregon ---- 146

N.

Narcissa Prentice Chapter, Washington ---- 145
Nash, Mrs. Charles W ---- 12
National Board of Management ---- 9
National Old Trails committee, report of ---- 54
National Service School committee, report of ---- 76
New Chapters ---- 118
Newfields Chapter, New Hampshire ---- 143
Noel, Mrs. E. F ---- 11
Norvell, Mrs. Lipscomb ---- 12

O.

Old Ninety-six District Chapter, South Carolina ---- 145
Old Trails, National, committee, report of ---- 54
Old Trails Roads ---- 145
Olney, Richard ---- 8
Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher ---- 9
Report of ---- 39
Osborne, Mrs. Frank Stuart ---- 7
Ottawawa Chapter, Michigan ---- 143

P.

Pack Horse Ford Chapter, West Virginia ---- 145
Page, Mr. William Tyler ---- 16, 50
Palo Alto Chapter, California ---- 149
Patriotic activities ---- 117
Patriotic Education committee, report of ---- 81
Patterson, Mrs. Isaac Lee ---- 9
Pearson, Mrs. Robert H ---- 10
Peeples, Mrs. Oscar T ---- 11
Pennybacker, Mrs. Percy ---- 50
Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania ---- 144
Philippine scholarship endowment fund committee, report of ---- 113
Pierce, Miss Elisabeth F., Chaplain General ---- 9, 16
Report of ---- 35
Pierce, Miss Grace M., Registrar General ---- 10
Report of ---- 39, 56
Pierce, Mrs. Robert L ---- 12

Page.
Preservation of historic spots, report of committee on 52
President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey 9
Address by 16
Presidents General, honorary 12
Price, Mrs. Edwin A 12
Prizes and medals 147
Proceedings of the Continental Congress 16
Program committee, report of 26
Pryor, Mrs. Roger A 7
Publicity director, war relief service committee, Mrs. William Henry Wait, report of 151
Pulsifer, Mrs. Woodbury, Corresponding Secretary General 10
Report of 38, 43
Purcell, Mrs. Benjamin Ladd 9
Putnam, Mrs. Charles E 7
Putnam, Mrs. E. Gaylord 13
Putnam Hill Chapter, Connecticut 140
Putnam, Mrs. John Risley 7

R.

Real daughters, committee on, report of 60
Rebecca Parke Chapter, Illinois 140
Reciprocity committee, report of 67
Recording Secretary General, Miss Emma L. Crowell 9
Report of 36
Reed, Mrs. Robert J 12
Reed, Thomas B 8
Regents and vice regents, State 10
Registrar General, Miss Grace M. Pierce 10
Report of 39
Reid, Mrs. George L 10
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath 5, 10, 15
Report of 44
Resolutions, committee on 27
Reynolds, Mrs. William N 9
Ridout, Mrs. Weems 11
Ringer, Mrs. F. I 11
Rott, Mrs. Otto 11
Rubidoux Chapter, California 140

S.

Sacajawea Chapter, Washington 145
Saint Clair, Mrs. F. O 7
St. Paul Chapter, Minnesota 149
Sally Harrison Chapter, Florida 149
Samuel Doak Chapter, Tennessee 145
Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, Michigan 146
Sarah Childress Polk Chapter, Oregon 144
Sarah Treat Pruden Chapter, Michigan 143
Schoentgen, Mrs. Edward P 11
Scott, Mrs. Matthew T 12
Report of 68

Page.
Scranton City Chapter, Pennsylvania ---- 144
Service School, National, committee, report of ---- 76
Seydel, Mrs. L. Victor ---- 11
Shackelford, Mrs. Samuel J ---- 11
Sherrerd, Mrs. William D ---- 9
Shields, Mrs. George H ---- 7
Shippen, Mrs. W. W ---- 7
Short, Mrs. L. M ---- 12
Shumway, Mrs. Frankin P ---- 11
Simonton, Mrs. William H ---- 12
Sloan, Mrs. John Trimmler ---- 12
Slocum, Dr. William F ---- 116
Smith, Mrs. Gregory L ---- 10
Smith, Mrs. James Lowry ---- 9
Smith, Mrs. J. Morgan ---- 13
Smith, Rosa Wright ---- 7
Southern Mountain Schools ---- 147
Special memorials ---- 149
Spencer, Mrs. C. S ---- 11
Spencer, Mrs. W. O ---- 12
Springfield Chapter, Illinois ---- 143
Standing rules, report of committee on ---- 26
State Regents and Vice Regents ---- 10
Sternberg, Mrs. George M ---- 13
Stevens Thomson Mason Chapter, Michigan ---- 143
Stevenson, A. E ---- 8
Story, Mrs. William Cumming ---- 12
Stote, Mrs. William H. R ---- 10
Submittal, letter of ---- 5
Surghnor, Mrs. Graham ---- 11

T.

Talbott, Mrs. William H ---- 9
Talbott, Bertha H., report of ---- 43
Thomas Wade Chapter, North Carolina ---- 150
Tilley, Miss Edith May ---- 12
Tomlinson, Mrs. Frank ---- 10
Transmittal, letter of ---- 3
Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston ---- 10
Report of ---- 41

V.

Valentine, Miss Jennie A ---- 12
Vice Presidents General ---- 9
Vice Presidents General, Honorary ---- 13
Vice Regents, State Regents and ---- 10

W.

Wait, Mrs. William Henry, Publicity Director, War Relief Service committee ---- 9
Report of ---- 151
Walker, Mrs. A. E ---- 11
Walworth, Ellen Hardin ---- 7

Page.
War Relief Service committee, report of 68
Warring, Mrs. Francis W 12
Washington, Eugenia 7
Washington, Mrs. Joseph 7
Watkins, Mrs. Harris R 12
Webster, Mrs. Lorin 11
Welfare of women and children 146
Whitcomb, Mr. Arthur S 16, 50
Wilbour, Mrs. Joshua 7
Wilkins, Mrs. F. M 12
Women and children, welfare of 146
Wood, Mrs. James S 11
Woodward, Mrs. Clarence E 10
Wortham, Mrs. Louis J 12
Wroth, Mrs. James H 11

Y.

Young, Mrs. George Morley 12
Young, Mrs. Joseph T 11
Young, Mrs. Otis E 10
Yawger, Mrs. John Francis, report of 52

○