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SENATE

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

MARCH 1, 1919, TO MARCH 1, 1920



JANUARY 3, 1921.—Referred to the Committee on Printing

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1921

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 456.

[REPORTED BY MR. MOSES.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 24, 1921.

Resolved, That the "Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended March 1, 1920," 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, December 30, 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, 1920.

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

CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

NATIONAL SOCIETY,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,
Washington, December 27, 1920.

SIR: Complying 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, 1919, to March 1, 1920.

Respectfully submitted.

LILLIAN M. WILSON, *Editor*,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution,
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

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

To the Young Patriots Who Sleep in Flanders Fields, the Twenty-third Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Smithsonian Institution is Dedicated in Loving Memory.

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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. Marshal MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. Clarke (Mrs. A. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, District of Columbia; Frances B. Hamlin (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin), of Washington, District of Columbia; Martha C. B. Clarke (Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke), of New Hampshire; Lucia E. Blount (Mrs. Henry Blount), of Indiana; Jane A. O. Keim (Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim), of Connecticut; Louise Ward McAllister, of New York; Effie Ream Osborne (Mrs. Frank Stuart Osborne), of Illinois; Maria Devereux, of Washington, District of Columbia; Belinda O. Wilbour (Mrs. Joshua Wilbour), of Rhode Island; Georgina E. Shippen (Mrs. W. W. Shippen), of New Jersey; Julie 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 Marshal Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), of Massachusetts; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland; Mrs. Frances P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows); Mrs. Mary H. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan); Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull); Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington), and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia, by the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes; to

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

SEC. 2. That said society is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the United States, so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to an amount not exceeding $500,000, and may adopt a constitution and 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.

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

Approved February 20, 1896.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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

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

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

[SEAL.] RICHARD OLNEY.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[Headquarters, Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets NW., Washington, D. C.]

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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.

Honorary Vice Presidents General.

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Mrs. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
Mrs. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
Mrs. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
Mrs. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
Mrs. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
Mrs. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913.
Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
Mrs. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
Mrs. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
Mrs. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING MARCH 1, 1919, AND ENDING MARCH 1, 1920.

By LILLIAN M. WILSON, *Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.*

INTRODUCTION.

The following summary of the work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution is submitted with the reservation that must always apply to such reports. To give a complete and detailed account of all that had been accomplished by all of the chapters, or even by each State as a whole, would obviously be an impossible undertaking, even if unlimited space were allowed. All that has been attempted, therefore, is to give, within the permitted limits, an accurate and faithful presentation of the nature and scope of the work of the society during the period which this report covers.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

The Twenty-ninth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was called to order by the president general, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, at 10.30 o'clock Monday morning, April 19, 1920.

The chaplain general, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read for the morning scripture lesson Genesis i, 2, and John xx, 1–18, and offered prayer.

The congress then arose and stood at attention while Cornetist Whitcomb played Columbia, Gem of the Ocean, after which the salute to the flag was given by the congress led by Mrs. Hume. Mr. William Tyler Page, author of the American's Creed, was present, and at the request of the president general he recited the creed alone, and then led congress in repeating it.

Miss Myra L. Sanford, professor emeritus of the University of Minnesota, was then introduced by the president general and delivered an eloquent apostrophe to the flag.

The president general then addressed the congress, as follows:

Madam Honorary President General, national officers, delegates to the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, and friends:

It is most fitting this morning that as the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose keynote for the past year has been Americanization and patriotic education, my opening address to this congress—which is in no way my official report—is on the subject of the Americanization of women.

It is not the simple thing it is sometimes thought to be to transform a foreigner into an American.

It is a simple matter for a man from some distant country to land on our shores, take out his first papers, and in all too brief a time thereafter become a full-fledged citizen. It is one thing to become a citizen of the United States and quite another thing to become an American. We have citizens born on our soil who are not Americans, and we have true Americans who are yet in the process of becoming citizens. I am saying that it is no easy thing to grow an American soul in the breast of a foreigner. It requires something more than transportation.

In these recent days the Government has been transporting out of the country scores of men and women who when transported into the country did not possess the American spirit and never drew one single breath of the American spirit as long as they were permitted to remain here and plot against the Government which had protected them.

To Americanize a foreigner is something more than teaching him English. Many foreigners speak English before coming here. It was the language of their native land. A man from the British Isles may speak the purest London cockney and never in all the years of his residence here come to see how much more beautiful is Old Glory than the Union Jack. We have thousands of Irishmen here who speak our language with a degree of intelligibleness, whose hearts are so full of love for "Ould Ireland" and hatred for old England that there is no room left for any sort of sentiment for America other than a purpose to exploit her in the interest of that part of the Green Isle which gave them birth.

Even foreigners who come speaking a strange language may learn to use the speech of their adopted land and yet never catch the true American spirit. Let us not forget in our zeal to secure the use of our language by every candidate for citizenship, that to become an American is a finer thing than the acquisition of English speech. The congressional aspirant from Wisconsin—who should be residing in Leavenworth—speaks English after a manner to be generally understood.

To transform a foreign alien into an American citizen is something more complicated than giving the man a new suit of clothes or the woman a hat instead of the flaming kerchief which covers her head. Emma Goldman wore an American hat on a Russian head for 20 years, and the other day sailed back home against her will, still wearing an American hat over her unaltered foreign head. A new shell but the same old nut!

The Japanese possess the rare art of appearing, however they may feel, perfectly at ease in any costume they may choose to don. I presume no alien ever looks more sartorial from an American viewpoint than a fashionably tailored Japanese. But no alien finds it so difficult to attain an American soul.

To transform a foreigner into an American involves a process which goes more deeply than bodily tastes and idiosyncracies. A foreigner may learn to eat corn from the cob and acquire a taste for ice cream, and never become a genuine American.

Some foreigners may possibly have thought they might hasten their transformation into Americanization by dropping their ancestral faith in the sea before landing on our shores. But that plan has never proved a success.

Thousands have forsaken their old religionisms who have never attained Americanism. Anarchism has grown faster than Americanism among some aliens who have forsaken the religious faith in which they were reared.

America may well distrust the foreign Jews who forsake their synagogues and the foreign Roman Catholics who repudiate the church. The destructive forces at work in America to-day are not found among those foreigners who prove loyal to their ancestral faith.

Apostate Jews and Catholics turned infidel constitute a menace to all that is best in our social, industrial, and civic life.

No! The abandonment of one's old faith is no guaranty that the foreigner is thereby to become at once an American.

We will make a serious mistake if we assume that the Americanization process, whether it involves the men or the women, undertakes to destroy those vast treasures of racial assets which under careful nurture and direction would become invaluable assets in the development of American civilization. Each national and racial group of foreigners has its own inheritance of civilization.

In the field of science, art, literature, philosophy, sociology, politics, each and all display certain aptitudes which are not only worth preserving and adding to our store of achievements, but they should be used as a leavening element in securing new interpretations and new visions of American civilization.

The Americanization movement should not only tolerate but welcome these foreign manifestations of creative thought, but so conserved as to accelerate progress and increase the variety of the Nation. Native music, native literature, art, crafts, philosophic thought, political idealism, may all be found among those seeking our shores.

Americanization may involve all things about which I am speaking, but it is something finer and more subtle than all this.

It is a development of a new spirit of liberty. It involves a release from old habits and customs. It introduces a new mode of thought. At the threshold of every new endeavor it changes the old conservative query, which has so effectively hindered progress in all communities—"why," into that fine modern optimistic, progressive question which so characterizes all growing peoples who still have their faces toward the sunrise—"why not?"

Native powers long dormant spring to life and nervous activity and expression when brought under the electric influence of this New World dynamic. It is the catching of a spirit which is indescribable and yet which is so well understood when one hears such an expression as this: "Now, isn't that American for you?"

The Americanization process involves an appreciation of our national institutions which constitute our truest wealth and the source of our greatest pride. Americanization means that one has come to value free speech as something far finer than the mere freedom to say out loud anywhere what one thinks, because there come times when free speech does not guarantee to every citizen the right to speak out when the rights of the citizens are involved, nor when the life of the Nation is endangered.

In times of peace as well as in times of war, there is a limit to the rights of free speech, and yet I am trying to say that true Americanization lifts one into an atmosphere of appreciation of all that is implied in free speech and which at the same time holds one in such restraint of speech as to conserve the best and highest interest of all concerned.

This process involves the placing of a high valuation on our free-school system. Our public schools come to be recognized as the chief implication of sovereign citizenship. One understands that universal franchise involves the necessity of universal intelligence. A democracy demands education; an autocracy may not need an educated subject, but a democracy without intelligent votes is an impossible absurdity. Whenever the State has abandoned the high duty to educate its children it has reaped an awful harvest of ignorance, superstition, intolerance, and eventual overthrow.

To become a true American necessarily implies one's ability to grasp the fine value attaching to universal education furnished by the State and at the common cost of all citizens. Any discounting of the public schools, or any substitution for the public schools, is a direct thrust at democracy; for nothing so makes for democracy as our public schools, wherein meet rich and poor, high and low, good and bad, Jew and gentile, Catholic and Protestant, foreigner and native born, and thus all come to know each other and each makes his contribution to the common good.

This process also involves such an evaluation of our free press as to make it clear that no license is thus issued to every publisher to print what he pleases in any language he chooses, in order to supplant the very Government which gives him shelter. Foreign-language publications afford fine opportunity for Americanization processes; but it is a sad commentary upon the editors of so many foreign-language newspapers during the war that they were under Government espionage, if not wholly suppressed.

The "power to print" does not invalidate the power of the Government, in the interests of the common good, to censor.

Liberty comes through law, anarchy gives neither law nor liberty.

And this fine thing about which we are thinking implies a high evaluation of our charter, granted to all, to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience. But such liberty of choice does not imply that the Government owes no allegiance to God or recognizes no duty to Christian worship.

Freedom of worship does not mean no worship. Freedom of faith does not mean no faith. No more valuable lesson needs to be learned by every candidate for American citizenship than to learn that respect for God's law is the high prerequisite for respect for man's law.

This process of evolving a new citizen involves the creation of a sense of personal obligation toward the maintenance of the Government. To enjoy the privilege of the Government involves the responsibility of protecting and preserving the Government. As an illustration of the quiet and often unsuspecting processes which have been working in the breasts of so many citizens of foreign birth, was the quick and loyal leaping of so many men across when the Nation called them to war. The Central Powers had no mental machinery by which they could understand how a former subject could ever come to take up arms against his native land. They knew how to breed subjects. They did not know how to grow patriots such as grow on American soil. In the breast of every foreigner who is qualifying for citizenship must be implanted this fine sense of personal responsibility for the maintenance of his adopted land by giving of his money and the dedication of his life.

Along with one's sense of obligation to the Government must come a genuine love and loyalty of the land he now calls his own. He will not be blind to its faults, but he will love it still and seek to help remove them. The last words spoken in America by the violent anarchists so recently dumped from our shores were words of cursing uttered against the land upon which they fattened. Every

genial and kindly process by which the foreigners may be led to love America must be employed. He must be met by welcome, patience, love, forbearance, kindness, helpfulness, neighborliness, and confidence. Rare will be the alien who will not love the land where love leaps to uplift and lead him!

The Americanization process, we are now coming to see is not so simple as one might have thought. It involves even more than I have thus far suggested. It requires the birth of a genuine belief in a representative democracy and the rule of the majority. I have heard a native-born citizen cry out against a situation as undemocratic because it did not have his approval. Some folks think that democracy consists in giving each man the right to exercise his own autocratic will. Mark you, his will, not some one's else! It is a difficult lesson to learn—this lesson that a representative democracy such as ours is not a government under which each man can do as he pleases. This is not a pure democracy. There never was such. It is a representative democracy. It expresses the will of majorities.

Individual will must be recorded through their representatives and those representatives must voice the will of the majority. There is nothing more portentous these days than defiance of law enforcement by men who are in the minority. They demand "personal liberty." They cry out against "sumptuary laws." They denounce the vast majority of the people and the large majority of the people's representatives, because they are dissatisfied with the expressed will of the majorities who oppose them. To be an American is to submit to the laws enacted by the majority. To be an anarchist and a fool is to violate the constituted laws of the land and then boast that the laws should be abolished because such criminals as they will not keep them.

I must not omit to say that this educational process, involved in training raw foreign material into good American flesh and blood, must have in it a special emphasis placed on the value of the use of the knife in cutting out cancerous growths which appear from time to time in the body politic. Uncle Sam is proving himself a capable surgeon during these days. Too long he neglected his duty in this matter. Even now too much cocaine is used in the process. Nothing will save the life of this free Republic if these foreign leeches are not cut and cast out. No maudlin sentiment about this being a land which welcomes all men and women to its hospitable shores, must blind us to the fact that these law-defying, God-denying, and man-defiling, vicious vagrants have come to our shores to destroy the only country which has ever held out hope to aspiring men to seek it as a refuge from tyrants, and help make it a land for the free and the good. Not "bon voyage" but "mal voyage" to increasing numbers of "Red Arks" which bear these scoundrels from our shores. The true Americanized foreigner feels himself personally affronted by these ill-favored foreigners. No one, so quickly as himself, would hasten their departure.

One's Americanism can be discounted to the extent that he sympathizes with any disposition to temporize or mollify the severest punishment of all such destructive agents or agencies which have too long been harbored under our flag.

All these things which I have been saying concerning the Americanization of candidates for American citizenship implies that in these matters there is no sex distinction. I have been using the word man in a generic sense. That is, I have been speaking of the "genus homo" which involves both sexes. Furthermore it must be remembered that women are citizens, whether they vote or not. Roughly speaking, nearly one-half of our citizens are disfranchised. But in view of the fact that women are citizens, and potential voters, and some day actual participants in the obligations, responsibilities, and privileges of enfran-

chised citizens, the whole question of Americanization has a peculiar and vital relation to women.

I shall only take the time to refer to the fact that a foreign woman's relation to our Government is wholly in the hands of her male representative. In all justice a foreign woman ought to be able to qualify for citizenship regardless of her liege lord and husband. But we have on our hands now enough of such as come in under the protecting wings of their males, to keep us busy in our purpose to help them gain right ideals of Americanism.

As a rule, women live more sheltered lives than men. They are not as easily gathered into groups where they can be addressed and dealt with. But the unmeasurable influence of the mother in the home is such that some unusual methods must be devised in order to reach and help her.

Woman's responsibility and opportunity will be greatly multiplied when the ballot is placed in her hand. It is absolutely imperative that these foreign women should be Americanized, else the home influence will be set over against all the Americanizing influence in the public schools. An American father, nor any other kind of a father, can not make a home. He can furnish the house, but the woman must make the home. We must have in this land American homes, with the accent on American. Children of foreign parents can not by such help as the schools may supply make the home American. They can help, but the home that is American must have in it an American woman. The mother will continue to be the chief molding influence on the lives of children whatever "the future hath of marvel or surprise."

We are going to remain human, whoever happens to be the next President of the United States. Women will remain women and men will remain men and children will remain children—for the usual length of time. Hence, carefully planned methods must be widely carried forward for the Americanization of women.

How perfectly in harmony with the high ideals of our D. A. R., involving as they do all the fine purposes which develop and conserve love of country and all it stands for, is this program of helping women to rise to their high estate.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will have increasing opportunities in this service. I know of no other organization so well adapted for such employment. It is the genius of our organization. Not even the church has such wide and unprejudiced access to all classes and races. Here is a most fruitful field for the printed page. No narrow view concerning the use of no language but English should prevail here; most women can read in their native language. Plain but attractive leaflets in such language as needed should be prepared and carefully distributed. Practically nothing of this sort has been persistently employed in reaching women who speak a foreign language. It is most important that they learn English, but it is more important that they become Americanized. And in order to Americanize them, the approach may have to be through the language they understand. Women who have been transformed from foreigners to Americans should be employed in the distribution of such literature and in its explanation. This would afford the personal contact and introduction, and thus a way would be opened for the use of the neighborly and friendly method. How I wish it were in my power to give to every foreign-born woman in America the best possible gift she could receive—a good friend, in the person of some unselfish helpful American woman—not a "friendly visitor"—that is too institutional. I mean a genuine friend. Not one who makes a professional call (which is duly tabulated and numbered in her calling book and which she duly reports at headquarters of the associated

charities) but a sure-to-goodness friend. What could be finer for the Americanization of women!

Far more widely than is now done, groups of foreign women can be gathered in convenient places where clubs might be formed, in which lectures, talks, conversations, and questionnaires might be conducted in an informal fashion. I believe much in the use of the schoolhouse for such persons. The church, any church, may be too divisive. Small groups can meet in homes and a social neighborly touch given, which could not be secured elsewhere.

All this calls for the quiet, unostentatious kind of service which wins no wide applause and attracts little if any attention. But if every loyal American woman were to undertake systematically some such work as I have briefly hinted at, it would be impossible to set a measuring rod to the good which might be accomplished.

The Nation has a right to expect of us some such genuinely patriotic service. We, of all creeds or none, will find congenial labors in this sort of enterprise; as we women go about this matter we will find new ways and means by which the foreign women of our land may learn the English language; become educated in American standards, become impressed with the opportunities our Government affords them, be instructed in the moral codes of the American people; and make them feel the responsibility toward the United States.

All this fine service can not be hired. It is the task of all America-loving people to inspire confidence and to offer helpful assistance which is beyond all suspicion of being inspired by creed or class.

In my humble judgment I want to say to you, that the whole process of Americanization, especially as it relates to women, involves several great fundamental principles, which I have not the time to enforce and illustrate, but simply to hint at. I firmly regard citizenship as something to be regarded as a reward for having rendered some desirable service, rather than as a mere gift which has been duly and promptly applied for. I would not allow citizenship to be attained by all applicants in the same length of time. I think that each individual applicant for citizenship should be considered on his own merits. Some might obtain citizenship in a very short probational period and others should be kept on probation for a long period of years. I would insist that a woman could acquire citizenship independent of her husband, and I would make as an inviolable requirement for American citizenship a thorough understanding of the functions of American Government, and I would forever abolish any restrictions of the ballot based on sex.

We Americans have evolved a new conscience during the war relative to the Americanization of the foreigner. We are now all talking Americanization. The very word is so new and big that we find difficulty in getting it all out of the mouth at once without spoiling it. We have too long failed to give foreigners a true concept of what America is and can be, and what their relation to the country should be. The social settlement, the community center, the newly developed community council, the school for adult foreigners, the immigrant protective league, the charitable agencies and the legal aid societies are all engaged in the task of translating American law and American institutions into service. By strengthening the agencies already at work, by furnishing adequate financial support to those organizations struggling inefficiently for lack of funds, improving methods now employed, by recognizing all the human values in the immigrant and treating him with impartial, human kindness, we will greatly advance the good cause in which I trust we shall all become increasingly interested and engaged.

It is a fine thing in these days to be an American. It is a fine thing to be an American woman. But it is the finest thing to be an American woman engaged in the Americanization of all our women. [Great applause.]

The president general presented Honorary President General Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, who spoke as follows:

Madam President General, distinguished guests, Daughters of the American Revolution of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

It is my privilege this morning to bring you greetings from a not ignoble past and to bespeak for our great society incomparable achievements in the future. Many years ago I joined with your mighty membership in vows of dedication to a war that knows no truce between enlightenment and ignorance, between self-sacrificing service and parasitic indolence and indifference twixt patriotism and disloyalty.

In behalf of noble Daughters "gone but not forgotten," in behalf of one hundred thousand fellow Daughters, who to-day though absent in the body are with us in spirit and high purpose, in behalf of generations of Daughters yet unborn, who in the years to come will keep alive the sacred flame of devotion to liberty, law, and patriotic service, I rejoice with you that during the perilous and difficult days of war through which we have so recently passed our great membership has kept the faith by helping to save civilization from the Moloch of autocratic power and the Juggernaut of militarism.

We have a right to rejoice that up to date daughters of Revolutionary sires have been true to type, true to their exalted traditions, and true to the spirit of our free and blood-bought American institutions.

So much for felicitations on the past—but what of the future? "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." In a sense the war is over, and in a sense the war spirit instead of being confined to any war zone or "far-flung battle line" is being scattered throughout the world like the hurricane-driven embers of a colossal conflagration.

We see this dread spirit flaring up, not only in the clashes between nations quarreling over boundaries, reparations, and rights, but in antipathies and rancors between races and religions, and unceasing squabbles and struggles between classes within every nation—in the class war that expresses itself in revolutions, in strikes and sabotage, and in a sullen and oftentimes willful inefficiency on the part of labor. Few factories, few farms, few shops, few offices or homes in any country are to-day free from the demoralizing and paralyzing influence of this spirit that would obtain by might what can not be secured by right.

What can be done to bring peace once more to this blood-soaked, war-wrecked world—not peace that is merely a cessation of hostilities between contending armies, but peace that means a healing of the antagonisms between contending races, religions, parties, and classes everywhere? That is our riddle of the sphinx which must be solved if civilization is not to revert to chaos.

Russia is a welter of blood and ruin. France is threatened with revolution. England is menaced with a labor government intent upon trying the colossal and dangerous experiment of hastily nationalizing all industry.

Are we immune from similar upheavals? The dangers that menace us, perhaps, are less imminent than theirs, but I do not hesitate to say that a continuation of the fantastic and pathological fiddling while civilization disintegrates, of which both Houses of Congress have given us a continuous performance since the signing of the armistice, inevitably would undermine the

confidence of our people in popular government and prepare the way for the advent of we know not what demagogic, autocratic, or bolshevistic régime.

Nothing seems clearer to me than that if we attempt to continue to do business on the old basis of "every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost," a head-on collision is inevitable between a would-be autocracy of capital and a would-be autocracy of labor, with the result that civilization will be wrecked and reduced to chaos.

Our only hope of avoiding this cataclysm lies in the substitution of the principle or partnership and cooperation for that of business autocracy, class war, and economic conquest. Capital, labor, and the public are all necessary factors in production. In order to develop an "esprit de corps" and effective teamwork, there must be developed a common interest. I see no way to do this under present psychological conditions, except by giving to labor and the public minority representation in both management and surplus profits. This plan was recently proposed by a distinguished speaker in this city as a substitute for the irrational and fantastic Plumb plan. I trust some of our large and vociferous crop of presidential aspirants will get behind this splendid plan or propose a better one, for no man is fit to be President in this stupendous national crisis who is unable to point our Nation to a path that leads to industrial peace.

If some real leader could arise in this hour who could interpret business men to labor and labor to business men, and who could make both business and labor realize that the public welfare must come before private profit if civilization is to endure, I am convinced that the rational, justice-loving elements of all classes, regardless of party, would rally in an overwhelming phalanx around such a leader and his great idea. Thus, and thus only, can America emerge from this grave economic and psychological crisis without wounds and without scars, saved by her intelligence and her sense of fair play from the rancor, riot, and ruin made manifest in other lands.

Moreover, America's example would be to other nations like a light on a stormy and rock-bound coast to mariners wrecked at sea. Let the Daughters of the American Revolution go forth as the apostles of this old gospel of "peace on earth and good will among men," applied to industrial conditions. It is our only hope, but it is a sure way out of all our troubles if we will walk in it. Have we the faith and the vision and the courage to save America to save the world? [Great applause.]

Among the distinguished guests present were the Prince and Princess Lumbomirski, of Poland, who were introduced to the congress by the president general. The princess delivered the following address:

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:

From a far country I bring sincere and heartfelt expressions of admiration and homage to the descendants of those heroes who gave their faithful service and their lives to the building up of this splendid Republic. The spirit which guided them is still living in you and has inspired you in the creation of this powerful organization, whose vivifying influence is felt not only here but even in the Old World. A proof of this is the grand work you have done in France, Belgium, and for Poland. That this work was accomplished by the most patriotic organization of America is a lesson to the world that true internationalism consists not in the negation of patriotism but in the brotherhood of patriotic nations.

I am proud to have the honor of bringing to you the greetings and the homage of the women of Poland.

A few months ago an American lady journalist arrived in Warsaw and was astonished to find half a dozen women deputies sitting in the Diet. "How did you manage to conquer equal rights with men?" she asked. "There was no need to 'conquer anything,'" was the reply. "There was no opposition at all. From the moment Poland regained her freedom the whole nation unanimously agreed that we deserved this right." Did they deserve it? The answer was given during the elections, when the women voted en masse for the national candidates and against the apostles of anarchy. In the Diet the women deputies set to work with such ardor and intelligence that two of them were called to take part in the elaboration of the future constitution of Poland.

But their greatest merit is that Poland lived through one and a half centuries of captivity, increasing in strength in spite of persecution. This miracle was worked by the self-sacrifice and devoted labor of the women, without which all the heroism of the men would have been in vain. Nothing daunted the Polish women in their work of guardians of the national spirit. It was they who taught the children—a crime severely punished—it was they who brought up one generation after another so that each generation took up the fight inherited from fathers who had fallen in combat or rotted in prisons. In giving them life Polish mothers prepared their children for death to assure the immortality of the nation.

And when that most terrible trial of all came—the World War—when the three dismembering States called the men to three armies to fight against each other, when war raged for years on Polish territories, the women were the guardians of life. It was a post full of danger, a tremendous task. The armies burned, pillaged, destroyed. There would be room for a dozen Belgiums on the territories of Poland which the war turned into a wilderness without a house or a tree or a trace of the people who once lived there. But the invaders had hardly disappeared when the fugitive population returned and the women set to work. How did they live? How have they existed up to the present time, for even to-day the situation is not changed? Mr. Gibson, the minister from the United States for Poland, recently confirmed that they have no other shelter but the old German dugouts and trenches and are living on grass or soup made from roots and thistles; that all the people were deformed, with faces old from starvation.

It is not everywhere a wilderness, but everywhere there is hunger. The Germans robbed the country not only during the war; when they withdrew after the armistice they took everything it was possible to remove—machines from the factories, handles and all metal from the doors of the houses, and especially food, cattle, and horses. Not only is there nothing to eat, but there is no means of tilling the land. It is difficult to give the history of six years—and such years—in a few words. For the past five years Polish mothers have been trying to save the children, for whom there is no food. It is only recently that, thanks to Mr. Hoover, on whose name the blessings of Heaven are daily called down in Poland, a million children receive soup once every day, which must be eaten on the spot for fear they might share it with other hungry ones who are with difficulty keeping themselves alive on "potatoes, half-rotten beets, and carrots." For five years Poland has been fighting epidemics, and during those five years many Polish nurses have died of typhus contracted while tending the sick, for already in 1916 movable hospitals were organized, and volunteers were never lacking for this dangerous work. Nor are they lacking to-day, although the sacrifice seems in vain, for spotted typhus is being continually brought to us from Russia, and hundreds of thousands are dying without medical aid. In some localities 30 per cent of the population are prostrated by

typhus. There are nurses ready and willing, but few doctors, few hospitals, and a complete lack of medicines. Here again America alone gives us aid. Col. H. L. Gilchrist, the head of the typhus mission to Poland, visited settlements where not a single house was free from the scourge. At Tarnopol, in Galicia, where there is a quarantine station, 10 out of 12 doctors died of typhus in a month. One of these victims to duty was Lieut. Col. Edward Register, an American. The American Red Cross supplies medicines, and the Polish Government has called into service all doctors and medical students, but all this is not sufficient to arrest the disease. You will be pleased to hear that at the post of danger your American sisters are working side by side with the Polish women and earning our admiration and our deep gratitude. May their sacrifice not be in vain.

These are the conditions under which Polish women earned equal rights. And their work is not ended, for not only is there still hunger and pestilence in Poland, there also is still war. And Polish women do not draw back from any duty. Do you know that about a year ago, at a moment perhaps the most dangerous for Poland, in Lyov a battalion of 350 women was the first to face the fire, and beside them fought children, and they were victorious. Polish mothers are still sending their children to battle. Nothing could resist the bolshevist hordes. They swept over all the Denikines, the Kolczaks, the Judeniczes, and the Murman Army; it seemed as if there was nothing to stop them from inundating and ruling over Europe. Nothing but Polish children. For they were children, children of 12 years upward, these Polish soldiers who on a front of 600 miles drove the bolsheviks before them with such impetuosity that even the peace conference complained they were hitting too hard and driving too far. And do you know how they fight? An eyewitness, an American, writes of them: "The hospitals had no anæsthetics, no dressings, no doctors. Soldiers carried no first-aid packets. The hospitals got few heavily wounded men, because the heavily wounded almost always died. The soldiers literally lacked everything. The wounded lay for days on the floors of cold buildings with their clothes stiff with blood. The typhus was very bad and the dysentery worse. But the spirit and the morale at the front were and still are wonderful. They fought through the early part of last winter, in the biting cold of western Russia, without overcoats, and in many cases with so little clothing that when the men came back from the front lines they would go to the dugouts in the rear and take off their shoes and give them to the men who were to relieve them. And then they would lie down in the dugouts until their things came back to them, and then they would go forward and fight once more."

That is how looks to-day the only bulwark protecting civilization from eastern barbarism. That is how hungry soldiers fight whose families are dying at home of hunger and disease; that is how they overcome a more powerful enemy; that is how for more than a year fought young boys who had learned from their Polish mothers the lesson of self-sacrifice. This struggle is the crowning glory and the greatest sacrifice of Polish mothers—they could not give more. Let us hope this is the end of their martyrdom. The Polish War of Independence lasted 150 years, and for 150 years Polish women spared no effort, no sacrifice. Their energy and devotion has suffered no diminution, and they are now fulfilling the highest mission of woman—the rescue of future generations. They are working singly and in numerous societies and organizations; they are working with energy, courage, and confidence in the future, although under desperate conditions. It is from them I bring you greetings, from your Polish sisters, from whom one day future Daughters of the Polish Resurrection will proudly claim descendants.

Not only greetings do I bring, but also words of thanks for what has been accomplished by you, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the Polish cause in these last years, and admiration for the magnificent achievements which have been realized by you since the existence of your institution. These achievements have been an example and encouragement for us in our task. You have developed and confirmed the pure traditions of your ancestors, who made your country free and independent. You kept always before the eyes of your children the same ideals and brought up strong and sincere Americans, who led the country through all political difficulties toward the same stars of sublime patriotism, and who always will assure success and victory to the Stars and Stripes. [Great applause.]

Though not having been previously invited to do so, the prince, at the request of the president general, addressed the congress, speaking as follows:

Madam President General and all members represented here of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

It is a great honor, it is a great pleasure; I am very proud to be introduced to you here. I represent a country which always lived—I represent a country which owes its resurrection to this same ideal, to this same patriotism which is the bottom and the base of your hearts, the bottom and the base of your minds. This patriotism led Poland through the most difficult situations. In the moment America started its independence our patriotism, our feeling and love for freedom sent here our representatives, who helped you in this splendid task. They left before the dark moments which came for 150 years to Poland, and they came over here with all the golden treasury of that feeling, and came with that sense of love for country and freedom.

Now, at the same moment the United States spread a political, financial, and moral influence over Europe, over the whole world—at that same moment Poland started again its independence. [Applause.] Americanism, American ideals, American love of freedom and independence made it impossible for Europe to keep Poland longer down. [Applause.] But not only American ideals, not only American influence, but American help, American boys, and American skillfulness obtained this splendid result.

But who brought up and prayed for these boys? Who kept alive for years and years this patriotism, this same sublime love of country? American women—Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] So, I am proud—I am glad to express here these feelings—and assure you that we all know, know very well, whose merit it was, who accomplished this splendid task for the world and for Poland. [Applause.]

The chairman of the credentials committee, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, reported the following members present, registered, and entitled to vote at 9 a. m. on the opening day of the congress:

National officers	11
Vice presidents general	20
State regents	36
Chapter regents	333
Delegates	217
Total	617

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. Robert J.) Mary H. S. Johnston,
Chairman of Credentials.

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman of the committee on standing rules for the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, then read the following rules:

Madam President General and delegates of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

I present herewith the standing rules:

RULE I. The credential committee shall report immediately after the president general's address of welcome and words of greeting the number of members registered as present with the proper credentials, and it shall make a supplementary report each day during the session.

RULE II. All resolutions submitted to the continental congress by individual members other than in reports of officers may be presented from the floor when there is nothing before the house, and shall be referred without debate 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 specific 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 suspend this rule and immediately consider any question or may order the committee to report at a specified time any resolution presented to the committee, even though the committee has voted not to report such a 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 recommendations as to their adoption.

RULE IV. All original main motions presented to the continental congress, except those contained in the reports of officers, boards, or committees, shall be in writing and signed by the mover and its seconder.

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

RULE VI. The reports of State regents shall be limited to three minutes, except those having gifts to present to Memorial Continental Hall, who shall be allowed two minutes additional. In case both State regent and State vice regent are absent, the report shall be filed without being read.

RULE VII. Public presentation of gifts, other than flowers and gifts to the national society, shall not be permitted during any meeting of the congress.

RULE VIII. Reports and material for the proceedings and minutes of the congress shall be typewritten in shape for the printer and 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 of the leave shall be decided by a two-thirds vote without debate.

The chairman of the program committee, Mrs. Charles H. Aull, presented the program for the Twenty-ninth Congress.

A tablet in memory of former president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, which had been placed in the Museum, was unveiled with a brief but impressive ceremony. The exercises were under the direction of Mrs. Cochran, regent of New York City Chapter, of which Mrs. McLean had been a member.

After this ceremony the congress adjourned until 2 p. m.

The Monday afternoon session was mainly occupied with reports of the national officers, the first being that of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, chairman of the national board of management and Continental Hall committee, which was, in part, as follows:

Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution:

It is with much pleasure and at the same time with a sense of real regret that your president general presents to you to-day her last report as chairman of the national board of management and Continental Hall committee.

Since assuming the office of president general her entire time has been given to the performance of the duties that come with that office, and with the exception of the time spent in visiting State conferences, chapters, and all but too few and brief visits at home, she has been on duty daily at Memorial Continental Hall.

At the beginning of the present administration a definite program was adopted in reference to the number of board meetings, the appointing of members on committees, the placing of the clerical force of the hall under the supervision of the executive committee, and a general readjustment of the work in the various departments of the hall. We are happy to say that this program has been carried out during the past three years, and after hearing the different reports of the work accomplished under this plan it will be for you to decide as to whether the results have proven the change to be a wise one.

There have been five regular meetings of the national board of management, one on Monday following the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, one on June 25, October 18, February 5, and April 17. One special meeting on December 17. There have been two meetings of Continental Hall committee.

It has been the pleasure of the president general to preside over all the regular board meetings, as well as the executive and Continental Hall committee meetings.

Feeling that a better understanding of the basic principles of our great society could be brought about if the president general and the different national officers were to personally visit the various State conferences and chapters, it has been our pleasure to visit during her administration and the year just previous thereto, sometimes in company with one or more of the national officers and many times alone, 40 State conferences and one or more chapters in 29 States. This has necessitated many, many miles of travel. She has crossed the continent twice, made five trips to the South, as many into New England—to say nothing of the many trips from Kansas to Washington and return; and she is sure that much good has been accomplished by these visits; therefore feels repaid for the time spent and the thousands and thousands of miles traveled to make this possible.

One of the first duties of the president general after the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, when the revised Constitution went into effect, was to ascertain how many chapters would be affected by section 8 of Article IX. It was a great satisfaction to her to learn that out of the 1,662 chapters there were only 74 affected by this clause. Thirty-four were in the District of Columbia, 5 in

New York, 4 each in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, 3 in Virginia, 2 in Alabama, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, and South Carolina, with 1 each in six other States. A letter was sent the regent of each chapter calling her attention to section 8 of Article IX and telling her that she should be given until the time of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress to bring the membership of the chapter up to the required number of 25 (this was in accordance with a ruling that chapters below the required number would have one year to bring its membership up before being officially disbanded). With the exception of the District of Columbia and one ex-State regent of Louisiana, not one word of complaint was received in response to this letter, but letters from regents were received saying they considered it a good rule and would go to work at once to increase their membership to the required number. Out of the 74 chapters affected all but 8 have succeeded in doing so. Two of the 74 have asked to be disbanded.

When this article was adopted the president general believed, and still believes, that it was the intention of Congress that the chapters affected by it should be debarred from representation at the State conferences as well as the meetings of the national society until the required membership of 25 was reached.

Before the adjournment of the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress the regent of the Mary Bartlett Chapter of the District of Columbia gave notice that the membership of that chapter under no circumstances would be increased to 25 during the year and that if the right of the regent to represent the chapter at the next congress or the next State conference was denied, arrangements had been made to have the case tested in the laws of the land. In January a lawyer representing the regent of the Mary Bartlett Chapter came to the hall and stated he had been retained to take the question into court. This necessitated the employment of a lawyer for the national society. After careful consideration of Article IX, section 8, of the by-laws, the society's attorney advised that the language used referred only to representation of the Continental Congress, and, therefore, as worded, did not apply, as we thought, to representation of chapters at State conferences, but did exclude them from representation in congress. The attorney for the Mary Bartlett Chapter was notified of the opinion of the society's attorney, which was accepted by the president general, and the matter was not taken into court. It is a matter of gratification to state that the Mary Bartlett Chapter brought its membership up to the required number in time to be represented at the State conference and it is also entitled to representation in this congress.

Five chapters that had not brought up their membership to the number specified in Article IX by March 4 voted in the State conference of the District of Columbia. So far as we know such chapters refrained from voting in all other States.

To carry into effect what the officers of the national society and the national board of management believed to have been the intention of congress by its adoption of section 8 of Article IX, that the same requirement of membership should apply both to meetings of the national society and the State conferences, and that there may be in the future no misunderstanding, three amendments covering this point have been proposed by the national board of management to be acted upon by this congress.

The following condensed facts concerning the society covering the period of the three years of this administration will be of interest to you:

We have paid off notes on land bought previous to 1917 in amount $53,806.72, and on magazine, $25,000. Also bills which were owing previous to 1917, about

$13,126.42—a total of something over $92,000. We bought $100,000 Liberty bonds, sent $49,272.25 to France, raised for French orphans $182,282.25.

During the summer of 1917 the national society acquired lots 12–16 at a cost of $45,563.15, making a total indebtedness for this land of $82,369.87. Your president general feels sure you will rejoice with her when she tells you that the entire $82,369.87 and interest has been paid in full. We now do not owe one cent on our beautiful hall and the land adjoining. It is a matter of added gratification to state that this sum of $82,369.87 was paid from our current income without the solicitation of gifts from members.

In connection with the $100,000 Liberty bonds which we have to our credit it might be well to state that this fund was raised by solicitation from the chapters in the various States, and is the first fund ever raised for the society which was not solicited for the payment of debts on our property—the hall or part of the ground. The congress of 1918 enthusiastically indorsed the plan of raising this $100,000 for Liberty bonds by the payment through the chapters of $1 for every member, this plan having been proposed previously to the national board of management by the war relief service committee. Had every chapter and State met its full obligation of $1 for each member, more than $102,000 would have been subscribed for the Government war bonds when the need was the greatest. I am sorry to be compelled to report that all States have not paid their debt, and at the last congress it was voted to borrow sufficient money to make good our pledge to the Government to buy as a national society $100,000 worth of bonds. Notwithstanding the failure of a number of States to meet their full indebtedness, 18 have more than met their quota, and this surplus, together with the interest from the bonds themselves, have made it possible to reduce the amount borrowed to make up the deficit to the sum of $10,500, which is the only debt the national society owes at the present time; $14,720.43 is still due the national society from the 32 States which have not paid their full quota. I have faith to believe that every State will meet this debt of honor. (The treasurer general's report will contain the detailed account for each State.) The raising of this $100,000 was undertaken purely as a patriotic duty to the Government, which asked all patriotic citizens to subscribe money necessary for the successful carrying on of the war; but as Government securities bear interest, the society itself is benefited as a result of its patriotic service.

The society's regular income is sufficient for its own needs, but there has never been a fund which could be used for special educational and patriotic work, so the thought was welcomed that the interest received from the bonds could be used for this purpose. Until the States pay their quota of the debt they owe the national society this interest will have to be used to pay the amount borrowed for them, and not for the special constructive patriotic work by the national society.

Another great work accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution was the raising of the sum of $49,215.07 by the chapters through the assessment of 50 cents per capita for the benefit of the French village of Tilloloy; $38,921.48 of the above amount raised was reported at the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress and $10,293.59 has been raised this year. Twenty-one States are 100 per cent in raising their quota to this fund. Twenty-nine States have failed to raise their full amount. Had the full assessment been paid we would have $7,164 more to add to our $49,215.07.

To arrange for the proper distribution of so large a sum of money so far away and in a foreign country was a task involving no small amount of responsibility, and when the money was available the discovery was very apparent that the adjustment could not satisfactorily be made at so long a range and with no more information of the existing conditions.



TEMPORARY BUILDINGS AT TILLOLOY, FRANCE, WHERE THE PEOPLE OF THE VICINITY CAME TO RECEIVE CLOTHING SENT BY THE OHIO DAUGHTERS, JULY, 1919.

There was but one way to obtain information, so after consultation with some of the national officers and members of the board of management that way was decided upon. On August 26, in company with Mrs. Aull, vice president general from Nebraska, the president general sailed for France on the steamship *Lapland*. We landed at Cherbourg on September 4, and from there went direct to Paris. The commission having in charge the reconstruction work in the devastated region of France had knowledge of our coming; hence without much formality or delay arrangements were made to take us into the district in which the village of Tilloloy was located. We left Paris early one morning in a Cadillac with a French chauffeur, Mr. Barbey (a French officer) as our escort, and as companions Baroness de la Grange and Madam de Billy. Tilloloy is about 35 miles northeast from Paris and is one of the 37 communes of the district or canton of Roye. The "ministry of the liberated regions" had designated that the district should be under the care and jurisdiction of the "secours d' urgence" (urgent help society), of which Madam Joffre is honorary president and Madam Viviani is one of the officers.

Tilloloy was situated on the French side of the very front line from 1914 to 1918. When the Germans were forced back the first time the damage done was comparatively slight and the inhabitants came back to their partially destroyed homes to repair damages and to till the farm land. Baroness de la Grange was instrumental in securing some assistance for these returning inhabitants; seeds, tools, implements, clothing with the bare necessities of life were provided. But the drive of March, 1918, once more brought desolation and horror and the village was at this time completely destroyed. The people who with hope and courage had gone back to take up the duties of life were made refugees, leaving behind only the destruction of all they held dear. In February, 1919, the opportunity came, to those who could, to return and once more take up the burden of restoring order out of choas. The village originally had 370 inhabitants and of that number 118 had returned and were then living in the cellars of their former homes or in shelters they had built themselves out of the brick and rubbish found on the spot. Not only are the buildings destroyed, but the land impoverished through lack of cultivation and the presence of millions of shell holes, making farming a most difficult and fruitless task.

The commune of Tilloloy before the war contained approximately 900 acres of cultivated land, 250 acres of meadow land, 1,000 acres of wooded land, much of which belongs to the estate of Count d'Hinnisdal. A section of the land is divided into small holdings belonging to the villagers. The absence of men to do the work and of the material with which to work make reconstruction a slow, tedious, and disheartening task. The wonder of it all to us was that they could summon the courage and fortitude to take up the reestablishment of a home in that grief-stricken, war-cursed district. There are no industries in Tilloloy, it being a purely agricultural section. The water of the village was supplied by wells, about 90 in number, all of which were either destroyed or contaminated.

The village was a very interesting one, for within the borders was located one of the most beautiful chateaux in all France, and it boasted of an old church described as being a "jewel of the Renaissance." The chateau and the church can never be restored and will stand as an eternal reminder of the inhumanity and baseness of the Hun.

A rudely constructed shack made from the material available from the one-time schoolhouse has been erected with provision for the housing of the schoolmaster under the same roof. There 30 children are attending school.

The estimate of $600 as being sufficient to repair the damage done to the individual houses was given to the national society, but little destruction had taken place at that time. Before the necessary amount of money could be raised by our society the complete destruction of the village had been accomplished. At no time would $600 have been sufficient for the reconstruction of an entire house, but after the first invasion repairs would have been all that was necessary, and the estimate given would have provided for these. With every building in the village razed to the ground, the conditions to be met were of a different magnitude and new adjustments were required.

Mrs. Guernsey then told of the promise made by the French Government to the French people at the beginning of the war to rebuild all destroyed villages, and of the tremendous effort required to fulfill this promise.

The fact that under Government control the rebuilding of the village would be a comparatively simple task, while if undertaken by an organization it would be almost impossible (even if enough money was available), was forcibly borne in upon us, and we fully realized that our identity would be lost entirely if our money was turned over to the French Government to go toward reconstruction.

After many consultations with the mayor, Count d'Hinnisdal, the Government architect, the under architect, a French lawyer, Baroness de la Grange, Mme. de Billy, and Mlle. Javail, a plan for doing something for the village that would prove to be of great benefit to the people living there and at the same time be a monument to the Daughters of the American Revolution was evolved. There are at least two things a French village needs, and needs badly—a water system of some kind other than the pump and a community house. The village water supply comes from wells with hand pumps, and the only place where the people can meet is the wine shop. The installing of a water system and the erection of a community house would result in a lasting benefit to the people of the village and serve as a monument to the Daughters of the American Revolution. While detailed estimates could not be given in the short time we were there, it was thought that a water system with an ornamenal fountain for watering animals could be installed and a community house erected and fully equipped with the money we have and hope to raise.

After taking into consideration all phases of existing conditions, the placing of the money where it could be used according to the wishes of the society was to be solved. The Secours d'Urgence (society of urgent help) is recognized by and working under the French Government; hence functions with little or no friction. So after consulting an eminent French lawyer, who was in no way connected with this society, it seemed that the best plan was to turn our money (while exchange was so high) into francs, deposit it in the American Security Bank, in Paris, to the account of the society of urgent help, to be used as we should decide for the village of Tilloloy, having our lawyer here in Washington draw up in duplicate the necessary legal documents for this purpose, the society of urgent help drawing this money only when checks are signed by Baroness de la Grange, who would represent our society in the transaction.

We spent the entire time abroad studying conditions in storm-tossed and war-ridden Europe, and while the trip was in some respects a hard one and often uncomfortable, yet we feel repaid for the hardships and discomforts because in no other way could we have gained any idea of the destruction, desolation, and sorrow, any conception of their needs and our responsibility, or a knowledge of the best way of disposing of the money we had raised to dispel some of the horror of it all.

The national board of management at the October meeting unanimously adopted resolutions covering the installation of the water system and the construction of the community house (providing the amount of money available should be sufficient) and also the converting of the dollars we possessed into francs.

Since writing this report—for it was only yesterday morning—I have received specifications and blue prints of the proposed waterworks system, which will be taken up by the board next week.

The report then mentions the improvements made on Continental Hall and grounds during the past three years, the total amount of which was $17,725, of which $5,046 was furnished by the States having special rooms in the building.

During the three years we have added to our membership 24,050, making an actual membership of 110,410. One hundred and forty-five chapters have been organized and 40 disbanded. Our subscription list for the magazine numbers 13,346.

We have issued 10 volumes of the Lineage Book. Just here it may be well to state that under the new program adopted in the historian general's office, after the resignation of Mrs. Sarah Hall Johnston, in 1917, nine volumes of the Lineage Book, 45 to 54, inclusive, were printed. Volume 45 was prepared ready for the printer before Mrs. Johnston resigned, thus making 10 volumes printed during the past three years. If the same program is continued it will be possible with the present force in the historian general's office (two most capable clerks) to prepare at least five volumes each year. As the number of the Lineage Books increase they become of great value as reference books in libraries, especially in small towns.

After three years of earnest and thorough study of the needs of the national society for its future development in efficiency two conclusions have been reached.

First. The imperative need of an office building planned and equipped for office purposes.

This building of ours is a beautiful "temple of patriotism," of which we all are justly proud, but it is not arranged conveniently to carry on the volume of business of the character necessary in a society that has attained such proportions as ours.

Do you realize that the treasurer general's department handled during the three years $1,094,882.61 and carries on its books the financial standing of 110,000 active members and 1,700 chapters; that this immense amount of business is carried on by 16 clerks, in three very small rooms?

Do you realize that at another corner of the building 16 clerks are working constantly in two small rooms on more than 8,000 application papers yearly, with several thousand more supplementals and application papers of women not admitted?

Do you further realize that if either of these offices have occasion to consult the card catalogue of the members (which they do many times a day), they must traverse the entire length of the building to reach the office of the organizing secretary general, located at another corner of the building, and again, if any of these offices desire information from the official records of the society, they must go over the beautiful but hard to mount marble stairs to the second and third floors, as even the rooms on the third floor have to be used for office purposes; so that both time and strength are consumed daily that could be used with much better results for the society's good.

You will learn through the treasurer general's report to Congress that the society is now in a financial condition such as to enable it at once to commence the formulation of plans for the erection of an office building on the land owned by the national society in the rear of our Memorial Continental Hall.

I therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution deems it necessary in the proper management and conduct of its affairs to erect an additional building or buildings on the land owned by the national society in the city of Washington, D. C., and to provide for the financing hereof: Therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That for the purpose of enabling the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to erect a building or buildings on the land of the national society, situate in the city of Washington, D. C., in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by an architect to be selected by a committee appointed for the purpose by the president general, said architect to be subject to the approval of the national board of management, the national board of management be, and hereby is, authorized, empowered, and directed to negotiate on behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a loan in the sum of $200,000, or such part or parts thereof as said national board of management may deem necessary, from any bank, trust company, or other financial institution, or from an individual or individuals, on the note or notes of said national society, and, if necessary in order to borrow the money aforesaid, to secure the repayment of said note or notes by a mortgage or deed of trust on the real estate of the national society situate in the District of Columbia.

"*And further resolved*, That the national board of management and the officers of the national society be, and they are hereby, authorized, empowered, and directed to do all acts and things, and to execute, acknowledge, deliver, and file all instruments and papers that may be necessary, convenient, or proper to carry out the foregoing resolution."

Second. During the past three years several of the national officers have given practically all of their time to the direction and management of the business part of the society made necessary by its growing needs. This has entailed the abandonment of almost all home and social life during these years. Believing that the society should not demand so much of the time, strength, and thought of the women whom it elects to high honor, for mere routine business, I recommend that this Twenty-ninth Continental Congress authorize the employment of a trained woman to serve as executive manager, whose duty it shall be to carry out the policies of the society, as formulated by congress and the national board of management, and supervise the business of the society as conducted in Memorial Continental Hall. I further recommend that this executive manager be under the direct authority of the executive committee of the national board of management, which committee shall have power to appoint her, subject to the approval of the national board of management; that she shall report to the executive committee at regular stated intervals, the executive committee reporting to the national board of management at its regular meeting of such matters as need consideration and action by the board.

Third. "*Resolved*, That the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress expresses its sincere appreciation to the clerical force and to the superintendent and his assistants for the faithful performance of their duties and for their efficient cooperation, which has had so much to do with the successful carrying on of the work of the society."

At the close of this Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, the third and last one over which it will be my privilege to preside, it seems well to look back over

these three years and see what they have brought to the society that make for good, and to look forward toward the promise of the future. They have proved, first, that the Daughters can, when occasion demands, rise to heights of sacrifice and service worthy of the ancestors whose memory they honor—the war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been heroic in its proportions.

These years have proved to be a time of rededication of our members to the things of life that are most worth while: A broader charity, as evinced in the support of over 4,500 French orphans; a deeper appreciation of what it means to be an American, as shown in the active work of bringing a true American's viewpoint to our foreign-born and illiterate American-born children and adults.

The war years have brought to the Daughters, as to all women, a sense of responsibility never before felt or realized, and because of that realization the future gives promise of great achievements.

With more than 110,000 women banded together with the fixed purpose of fostering the highest ideals of American citizenship, the heights attained will be immeasurable and the influence felt throughout the Nation.

In laying down the duties that have often been irksome, the responsibilities that have many times seemed heavy, the requirements necessary for patient dealing, the decisions that had to be made without consideration of personal feelings or desires will all be forgotten in the pleasure which will come with the realization that duties have been performed, responsibilities have been borne, patience has been exercised, and decisions made impersonally, the crowning joy will be in the assurance that results gained were much greater than the efforts expended. The treasure that shall always be mine will be the memory of the lasting friendships made.

Respectfully submitted.

SARAH E. GUERNSEY.

Report of the Chaplain General.

MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE.

Madam President General, members of the national board, and members of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

Safely through another year God hath brought us on our way and we are at the close of our term of three years' service to the society. As chaplain general, I am glad to have given this service as required by the constitution, and I desire here to testify to its value as a means of grace to me personally.

When in attendance at church or any gathering of a religious or patriotic order, where noble sentiments have been expressed, the question has quickly come to mind, Will the Bible text or message of the speaker be applicable to our patriotic purpose as Daughters of the American Revolution, or for devotions as conducted at board meetings or congress? Thus I am indebted to you, my sisters, for an enriched experience as the years have gone by, and you and I have been together in spirit. It has been my happy privilege to attend all meetings of the board of management, both regular and special, as conducted by our beloved and able president general during the year, and to lead the devotions at the opening of these meetings.

May I remind you of the records of these meetings, which give in the magazine a list of the Scripture selections as followed from time to time? Two editions of the Remembrance Book for July, 1919, and January, 1920, have been issued and sent to all chapters, as well as to the board of management. It is my sad duty to report that these two books of necrology note the deaths of 741 members of

the society, among them being five former vice presidents general, although to the date of present congress 1,540 of our sister members have died. I wish here to refer to the cheerful assistance rendered by Mrs. Rachel Brill Ezekiel in the compilation of these loving tribute books of ours. In these books our aim has been to record evidence of the "hope that is within us" of resuming association with these loved ones when we meet beyond the river.

Among those who have passed on I mention Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. This first, Mrs. Wilcox, wrote a poem which was given at the breaking of the ground for the erection of this building:

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

And we can hear again Mrs. J. Ellen Foster at the laying of the corner stone of Memorial Continental Hall, April 19—which day we celebrate—1904: "Daughters of the American Revolution, let every woman of us be worthy of the ancestry of which we boast, emulating in our time the spirit which made their time heroic and our time possible."

Whenever the cross has been borne aloft as the troops pass by, and has been worn as insignia by the chaplains in the United States Army, my heart has bounded with a wish that this emblem should be worn by the chaplain of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Thanks to our insignia committee, this has been authorized. In closing my service as chaplain general, I bear this emblem away as a precious talisman through life.

In the cross of Christ I glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time,
All the wealth of sacred story
Gathers round its head sublime.

Respectfully submitted.

ELISABETH F. PIERCE, *Chaplain General.*

Report of the Recording Secretary General.

Miss EMMA L. CROWELL.

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

Not all the flowers of fantasy nor flights of rhetoric can make the report of the recording secretary general anything but a record of facts and figures of work accomplished.

Within two weeks following the last congress, in pursuance of the resolution that "the resolutions relating to the work of the society as adopted by the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress be printed in pamphlet form immediately, and a copy sent to each State and chapter regent," the material had been prepared for the printer and proof read, and the pamphlets placed in the office of the corresponding secretary general for distribution.

Copies of all resolutions having to do with legislation in the United States Congress were sent to both Houses of Congress, and copies of specially referred

resolutions were sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War, and the Surgeon General of the Army.

Ten thousand copies of the constitution and by-laws, as adopted by the congress, were printed ready for distribution, as also the pamphlet entitled "Necessary Information," within a month of the close of the last congress.

Notices of appointment on national and congressional committees were sent out, the responses listed and filed, and a complete list of her committee sent every chairman, the pamphlet prepared for the printer and proof read.

Notices of the regular and special meetings of the national board of management were sent to all members, the meetings reported, the minutes prepared for the magazine and proof read, and all rulings of the board sent to the various offices and to members affected thereby. The several meetings of the executive committee were also reported and the results brought to the board for confirmation. Notices of the meetings of Memorial Continental Hall committee were issued and the meetings reported.

It has been the privilege of the recording secretary general to cast the ballot for the admission of 9,281 members during the year. Cards of notification of admission have been sent to 7,742 members, this number including 1,200 admitted at the meeting immediately preceding the Twenty-eighth Congress and not including the 2,746 admitted at the meeting of April 17, 1920.

I take pleasure in reporting that the certificate division is entirely up to date, 7,742 certificates having been issued since my last report to you. When it is realized that in the preparation of every single certificate 20 processes are gone through, some idea of the constant, unremitting labor involved in the issuance of so many certificates may be gained.

During the past three years notifications of election to membership have been sent to 22,077 members, and certificates of membership have gone to the same number. These, with the 10,873 left from the previous administration, make a total of 32,950 certificates issued from this office since April, 1917.

At the congress of 1913 Mrs. Hodgkins, the then recording secretary general, reported that she had collected all magazines containing the proceedings of the congresses and many containing the board minutes and had had bound for the files of the recording secretary general's office all the congress proceedings up to that date. It has been the privilege of the present recording secretary general to complete the files of the magazines containing the minutes of the national board from 1890 to the present time, a task of no small proportions to secure missing numbers in such early years as 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895. These minutes have been bound in 12 volumes, and I take pleasure in presenting them to the congress for the files of the recording secretary general's office.

At the same time I desire to present the bound volumes of the board rulings, uniform with the two volumes presented by my predecessors.

The past year has been an especially busy one in connection with State and chapter by-laws, the adoption of the new constitution and by-laws last year making many changes in State and chapter laws necessary. A model for State and chapter by-laws was prepared by the society's parliamentarian and approved by the national board of management at the October meeting, and copies of this model were sent to all State and chapter regents. The State and chapter by-laws that were sent to the national offices were carefully scrutinized by your recording secretary general, corrections made where necessary, and suggestions made for changes when such suggestions were thought necessary or helpful.

As I look back through the years and call to mind the great women who have served as your recording secretary general, women like Miss Mary Desha, one of our founders, and others who have left an indelible impress on the organiza-

tion, and realize from the duties that have fallen to my lot these past three years the importance to the society of this office, with its demand for quick perception, ready memory, broad, impartial viewpoint, and absolute effacement of self, I say to my successor, verily, I leave ye a goodly heritage.

Respectfully submitted.

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. WOODBURY PULSIFER.

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

I have the honor of presenting to you a report of my third and last year's work as corresponding secretary general. I am happy to state that, although the year has been a busy one and we have had our full share of hard work, the affairs of office are entirely satisfactory and the work quite up to date, owing to the efficiency and faithfulness of my clerk, Miss Jean Jackson.

At various times during the year there have been mailed from my office to the national officers, State and chapter regents, nearly 1,800 copies of each of the following pamphlets: The Resolutions Adopted by the Twenty-eighth Congress, the Revised Constitution and By-Laws, Pamphlet of Necessary Information for Chapters, Report of the War Work of the Society, National Committee Lists, and the July and January issues of the Remembrance Book. Also copies of the proposed amendments to the by-laws, which are to be acted upon at this congress, were sent out within the time prescribed by the constitution.

There have been received, recorded, and answered or referred to the proper department 5,125 letters, and 4,472 letters have been written. The number of supplies issued to chapters and individuals making request for them follows:

Application blanks	59,354
Constitutions	5,518
Leaflet of general information	4,204
Leaflet of "How to Become a Member"	4,177
Pamphlet of Necessary Information	1,437
Transfer cards	3,012

It has been the custom of this office to have printed after each congress 50,000 application blanks, which number, together with those on hand, is usually sufficient to fill all orders for the year. Owing to the great demand, however, for these blanks during the past 12 months it has been necessary to order another supply.

I have deeply appreciated the honor and privilege of serving you as your corresponding secretary general and wish to express my sincere thanks for the many courtesies extended me. I shall take away with me the memory of many very happy hours which I have spent with the friends made during my three years in office.

In closing my report I wish to add that although I have not been at the office as constantly as some of the national officers, my work has not been neglected. On nearly every day when not there I have kept in touch with the affairs of the office and have carried on much of the personal work pertaining to it at my home desk. My best wishes are with the incoming president general and officers.

Respectfully submitted.

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

Report of the Organizing Secretary General.

MRS. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER.

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

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

Organizing regents confirmed, 112; organizing regencies expired, 39; organizing regents reappointed, 14; organizing regents resigned, 2; chapters authorized, 17; chapters disbanded, 19; chapters organized, 58; total number of chapters to date, 1,697.

Commissions issued to vice presidents general, 7; to State regents and State vice regents, 37; reelection cards to State regents and State vice regents, 39.

Charters issued, 35; permits issued for regents and ex-regents bars, 196; permits issued national officers, State regents and State vice regents for bars, 26; lists of chapter regents issued, without charge, to national officers and chairmen of national committees, 17; lists issued with permission of State regent for which charge was made, 12.

Letters received, 1,610; letters written, 1,605; letters written for election of chapter officers, 550; notice of election of chapter officers received, 1,246; instruction to chapter regents sent out, 156; circular letters issued, 151.

CATALOGUE REPORTS.

New members' cards filed, 9,281; records made on members' cards of changes of address or chapter, 14,100; deaths, 1,540; dropped, 2,647; marriages, 1,276; reinstatements, 654; resignations, 942; total number of cards filed, 30,138.

Admitted membership (including all members admitted), 155,578; actual membership, 110,410.

In summing up the work of my office for the past three years, I wish to say that there have been 160 chapters organized and 41 disbanded. I feel that I can not close this, my final report, without thanking those who have borne the burden of the work of the office of the organizing secretary general with the efficiency which comes from years of faithful service, and to wish for the incoming organizing secretary general three years to come crowned with every success possible.

I wish also to thank the State of Illinois for the beautiful new curtains recently hung in the Illinois room.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Report of the Registrar General.

MISS GRACE M. PIERCE.

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

We have come to the close of another term of service in the history of our national society, and in submitting my final report I ask your thoughtful consideration of the items I present showing the growth of the society during the past year, and also the résumé for the past three years. Four years ago there

were direful predictions of a future decrease in membership. When the great war began, wiseacres shook their heads and foretold a loss in existing membership and a great decrease in new applications. But, all predictions to the contrary, our organization is a living demonstration that patriotism is abroad in the land and that the most popular pastime in the country to-day is to prove one's descent from the patriots of 1776. It is a winning or losing game, as the result may be, with Americanism as the inspiration.

The admissions to membership began at the board meeting on the Monday following the last congress with the small number of 125. In June, 1,380 were admitted; October, 1.710; December, a few less than 2,000; and over 1,300 in February; and at the board meeting on Saturady the greatest number ever admitted at any one time was reached—a total of 2,746. The summary for the year is also unprecedented, having reached a total of 9,281. In addition to these admissions to membership, 2,061 supplemental papers have been verified during the year, making a total of papers examined and verified of 11,342—the largest number of any one year.

There have been examined and returned unverified during the year 70 original applications and 156 supplemental applications.

Of the total number of papers verified for the year, 1,683 were on new records of Revolutionary service never before accepted by this society.

The correspondence for the year amounted to 14,012 letters and 7,382 postals.

The popularity of the insignia of the society has increased with the increase of membership and the office has issued, since the congress of 1919, 3,199 permits for the insignia, 1,019 for ancestral bars, and 2,343 for recognition pins. During the past year an improvement has been made in the issuance of these permits in the substitution of an ink carbon for the stub record kept in the office thereby saving half the time and labor formerly involved in the writing of these permits.

Two other changes have been brought about in the work of the office through the revision of the constitution, adopted at the last congress, requiring the application papers to be sent with the dues to the office of the treasurer general. These papers are then transferred to the office of the registrar general, and this method of procedure has eliminated the sending of receipts for papers received by the registrar general, thus resulting in a saving of time, labor, and postage to the society.

By and with the consent and cooperation of the treasurer general there has also been brought about a transfer to the office of the treasurer general of all correspondence regarding unpaid papers, formerly sent out by the registrar general, which has entirely eliminated from this office all correspondence regarding money.

A transfer of work formerly performed by a clerk in the organizing secretary's office, but which really belonged to the registrar general's office, to this office has resulted in an expedition of the work of handling the application papers. In fact, the work of this office in its relation to the other departments has been readjusted and coordinated to the last degree compatible with our present official system and the accommodations of our building. In the great growth of our organization we have reached the limits of the official space assigned to us.

During the past two years, on account of war conditions, the work of the office has been carried on by a smaller force than the office has known for many years. That this has been possible is due not alone to the coordination and readjustment just mentioned but to the loyalty and devotion of the specially trained workers who have chosen to remain with us instead of accepting the tempting financial offers which came to each and every one of them from other sources. To the

entire clerical force of the building, indeed, the national society owes a debt of gratitude.

During the three years just past exactly 30,000 papers, original and supplemental, have been examined and verified; 1,562 other papers were examined and returned unverified, and there are to-day in the office 400 papers unverified, 290 original and 110 supplemental. These require additional correspondence before they can be accepted. One-sixth of the 30,000 papers were on unproven records of service. Our total enrollment of membership to-day is 155,578, and during the seven years in which altogether I have had the honor of serving the society as its registrar general I have signed and approved over 55,000 of this number, or more than one-third of the entire membership.

And now, in laying down the duties that have devolved upon me as a national officer, I wish to extend to all chapter registrars and regents my appreciation for their universal kindness and courtesy. To my fellow national officers, for their comradeship and cooperation, I desire to make this public acknowledgment of my gratitude; and especially to our president general, whose confidence and support at all times has been our unfailing tower of strength. I would wave a magic wand above my successor, and, like a fairy godmother, I would bespeak the same courtesy and consideration for herself and her office which has been extended to me. I feel that this is the greatest gift I can bestow.

And each and every one of you individual members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for all the confidence you have reposed in me and the honors which you have bestowed upon me, I thank you.

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE M. PIERCE, *Registrar General.*

Report of the Treasurer General.

MRS. ROBERT J. JOHNSTON.

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

It hardly seems possible that Father Time has once again turned the glass in his busy hands and that the scroll of another three years has been rolled up and silently filed away with the annals of the past, and in our archives is recorded the work accomplished.

After a few pleasant remarks by way of introduction, the report continued as follows:

Three years ago when we took upon ourselves the guidance of your ship of state we were confronted by an indebtedness of notes and bills amounting to $90,483.14, a claim which has since been settled for $1,500, and we also purchased the land immediately back of the building for $45,563.15, making a total indebtedness to keep us "awake nights" of $137,496.29. It is my privilege to report to you to-day that regardless of war conditions and soaring prices this has been paid in full. We do not owe one dollar on the land and building.

In order to attain this much desired goal of being free from debt, we do not want you to feel that we have neglected the building or failed to make needed increases in the compensation of our employees—and that you may decide this question for yourself your attention is called to the following: $8,794.47 have been expended for furniture and fixtures, $3,724.15 being paid from the national treasury, $4,924.64 by the various States and chapters, and $144.68 from the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean fund, which was transferred

by vote of last congress to the permanent fund—the amounts being used from this fund for the museum upon suggestion of Mrs. McLean's chapter—New York City Chapter; $11,466.97 have been spent for painting and repairs, $8,950.62 being contributed by the National society, $757.90 by the States and chapters, and $758.45 by the Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean fund, leaving a balance in this fund of $821.64 for future use in the museum. Upon the lawn we have spent $611.22.

During the past three years the following amounts have been paid to the two editors of the magazine (Miss Lincoln and Mrs. Hodges), the clerical force, the superintendent of the building, and the house employees: The first year the editor and genealogical editor were paid $1,575, the second year $2,110, and the third year $2,160. The first year the clerical force received $32,094.88, the second year $34,756.77, and the third year $40,142.90. The superintendent of the building received the first year $1,200, the second year $1,489.50, and the third year $1,500. During the same period the house employees received, first year $4,542.09; the second year, $5,488.95; and the third year, $7,311.97; being a total for three years for this purpose of $134,371.56.

The total amount passing through the hands of the treasurer general for the period of three years is $1,095,458.70.

When your treasurer general reported to your president general the fact that our entire indebtedness had been paid, instead of accepting the statement as a fact she immediately asked, "Where did you get the money to do it with?" That you may not have to ask the same question, I will tell you, as I did her: "We could do this because the dues had been collected in accordance with the constitution and by-laws."

It may be something of a surprise for you that with a membership March 31 of 107,723, $146,888 have been collected for dues during the past year. This is accounted for by the fact that over $42,000 have been collected for back dues.

Immediately following the close of the last congress, the new rules governing the collection of dues were transmitted to all chapter treasurers with the statement that their cooperation in explaining the new rules to their members would be appreciated. In the great majority of cases most helpful assistance was received from these officers and for this I thank them.

Emerson says, "The reward of a thing well done is to have done it." I am sure these faithful officers ask for no greater reward than the consciousness of work well done.

The treasurer general then mentioned some of the difficulties encountered in enforcing the rules, and continued:

Because these rules were enforced we were able to pay our debts, and on the 1st day of January say what we never before could say since the first year of our organization: "Every member upon our books is in good standing." And to-day we have less than 5,000 delinquent members who have not paid dues for the current year. These members have until July 1 to meet this obligation and I have no doubt the number will be greatly reduced.

Mrs. Johnston here explained the nature of a new set of records that had been installed in the treasurer general's office, and continued:

Immediately following the close of congress three years ago the magazine was placed under the office of the treasurer general. To untangle the complications resulting from sending copies free to all members was equal to a Chinese puzzle.

Before we were able to extract ourselves from this ill-advised action from April 1 to July 1, 1917, we expended $67,336.76. Rather an expensive experiment! From this condition we have arrived at a safe, sane subscription list of (Mar. 31) 13,346, and growing every day.

At the June board meeting of 1917 the business office was "wished" upon the treasurer general. In this office all supplies for the building are handled, and it seemed advisable that a list of supplies used—where purchased, price, etc.—should be compiled; this has been done with a card catalogue system.

The volumes of the Lineage Book are also handled in this office, and as there seems to be a lack of knowledge as to the method of distribution of these volumes, to clear this up the plan of sending them out is herewith given:

The volumes are distributed free to chapters upon request, excepting a charge of 15 cents each to cover cost of mailing, until the number of copies of any edition is reduced to 100; these copies are then removed from the free list and placed on sale to those desiring the complete files. Volumes 1 and 11 to 42 are for sale at $1.15 each; volume 5 for $5.15; volumes 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 for $3.15 each. These prices include postage. The supply of volumes 2, 3, and 4 is exhausted.

A card catalogue of the Lineage Book has also been made, so that at a glance the number of volumes received by any chapter can be ascertained. At the present time all chapters are entitled to receive free, excepting postage, one copy each of all volumes commencing with 43.

During the past three years $182,282.25 have been collected for the support of French orphans. This department at the close of the last congress was placed in charge of the treasurer general. A card catalogue of the orphans, showing all payments made and also one of the adopters, has been compiled and will be filed for reference when this book is closed.

Owing to changing conditions in France the society finds it impossible to carry on the work as formerly and assign the children to the adopters with any certainty that the child specified will receive the money. Some of the children adopted have reached the age where they are no longer eligible to receive help. Some of the mothers have remarried, so that their children no longer need support from us, and some of the children have passed away. In these cases it has become necessary to substitute other children for those who have become ineligible. All of the money sent goes to the support of needy orphans, but we can no longer promise that it will go to the child specified by the adopter.

Money received is credited to the chapter contributing and every effort possible made to have the child selected assigned—but under existing conditions it would save much time, much correspondence and many disappointments if contributors would, unless it is to finish payment for an orphan adopted in the past, forward the money without restrictions as to what child it should go to, or else forward the money directly to the child by express money order. Of course, if the latter method is followed, no credit for the contribution can appear upon our books as the money will not pass through our hands. Your attention is called to the fact that we can no longer accept partial payments for support of children—that is, no child can be assigned unless $36.50 is sent at one time.

There have been collected $49,274.77 for the restoration of the French village of Tilloloy. As per vote of the October meeting of the national board of management all of the amount remaining in the hands of the treasurer general was converted into francs to take advantage of the low rate of exchange and deposited in the Paris branch of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We have at present on deposit in the Paris bank 391,970.82 francs for use when we commence upon the work as outlined by the board of management.

Baroness de La Grange, in addition to the above amount, has in her hands $3,497.35 turned over to her by the former war relief committee and $1,000 turned over to her by the president general, Mrs. Guernsey, when she was in France last summer.

In accordance with the vote of the Twenty-eighth Congress, we have purchased the full amount of $100,000 in Liberty bonds and owe $10,500 of this amount, which is to be paid from the interest on the bonds if the delinquent States fail to meet their obligations.

The society has received from the estate of Mrs. Mingay, of New York, a bequest of $1,000 bond of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. While this bond has no market value at the present time, no doubt when the readjustment of rail matters is accomplished we will be able to realize on this bequest.

We have arrived at an age when responsibility and earnestness must become the keynote for each additional year, but the growth of this organization has stood for a serious purpose and fine work from the very start, and a review of the past can only emphasize its present prosperity. Years spent in earnest endeavor must account for growth and improvement, and as we look back to early days we realize how the society has strengthened. Let us hope the mistakes of childhood have been corrected and that maturity will bring added force for usefulness.

Your attention is called to the printed report which has been distributed. In the back you will find a tabulated list of contributions for the three years for Liberty loan fund and Tilloloy fund, showing the amount overpaid or owing by each State based upon the membership March 1, 1919. You will also find the contributions for the year for French orphans. There is also a list of all expenses for the three years.

I trust you will study these figures and that they may be of value to you. We have a right to be proud of what we have done and I rejoice that I could be a small part of the great work you have done.

To-day I return to you the trust you honored me with three years ago, and I leave to you the rendering of the verdict as to how well I have kept my promise of giving to you my best. I have no doubt made mistakes, and I do not ask that these be covered by the broad mantle of charity, but rather that they serve as stepping stones for my successors.

In closing, I wish to thank my fellow officers for their unfailing courtesy, to the State and chapter officers my appreciation of their helpfulness, and to offer to the same officers my regrets that it was impossible to accept the many kind invitations extended to me.

It would have been a pleasure to come into closer personal contact with all of you, but when you gave me my "job" I took it with the full knowledge that you expected me to look after it and I have tried to do so regardless of the pleasures sacrificed.

To "my girls" I would, if the words suitable were to be found, express my appreciation. The friendships I have made and the love and loyalty of "my girls" will linger in my rose garden of memories when the hard work is forgotten.

My task is ended—and in stepping back into the ranks I pledge to this organization the same loyal support it has given me. Thank you and good-by.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. Robert J.) Mary H. S. Johnston,
Treasurer General.

Report of the Finance Committee.

MRS. WOODBURY PULSIFER, *Chairman.*

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

As chairman of the finance committee I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1920.

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of $345,533.46, which includes the disbursing of war-relief contributions amounting to $105,342.54, as well as $11,200.28 received for patriotic education.

Of the money contributed for war relief, $44,805.42 was forwarded to a Paris bank and converted into francs pending its use for the work at Tilloloy.

The amount paid on the land during the year, including interest, was $77,692.98. In addition to this, the following amounts have been expended:

Clerical service	$41,512.14
Magazine	23,734.30
Employees of the hall	9,951.81
Lineage (volumes 47, 48, 49, 50, 51)	8,273.97
Postage	6,236.16
Support of Real Daughters	2,656.00
Expense of Twenty-eighth Congress	3,353.16
Proceedings of Twenty-eighth Congress	2,047.96

For a detailed statement, I would refer you to the report of the treasurer general.

The finance committee has held four regular meetings during the year for the consideration of such matters as might be presented to it. In this connection I would express my appreciation of the assistance given me by those members who acted as chairman during my absence from the city.

Respectfully submitted.

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

Report of the Auditing Committee.

MRS. BERTHA HALL TALBOTT, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, officers and members of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

The auditing committee begs leave to report:

That it again recommended the employment of the American Audit Co. to examine and audit the books and accounts of the treasurer general, which recommendation was approved by the national board of management.

That it has held regular monthly meetings, at which times the monthly reports of the treasurer general were compared and checked up with the report of the audit company, and found to agree.

The committee takes pleasure in recording its appreciation of the accuracy of the reports, and of the courtesy of the treasurer general and her staff, and also of the accuracy and courtesy of the American Audit Co.

Your committee can not close its final report without extending its congratulations to the national society upon its remarkably prosperous year, and its strong financial condition. Now, Madam President General, in the name of my faithful and most efficient committee, I thank you for giving us this opportunity of thus serving the national society.

Respectfully submitted.

BERTHA HALL TALBOTT, *Chairman.*

Report of the Historian General.

MRS. EDMUND P. MOODY.

Madam President General, national officers, and members of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

I have the honor to submit the following report:

After a little reminiscence concerning the founding of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the report continued as follows:

The year has passed so swiftly that it seems but yesterday since we were assembled here for our Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, and yet when we realize the vast amount of work that has been crowded into these 365 days it would seem that a much longer period than one year must have elapsed for so much to have been accomplished. It has been a busy year in the office of the historian general. Records have been copied for five lineage books, proof read and compared, each volume containing the names of 1,000 members. In former years two volumes were published annually; this year four are ready for distribution and the fifth is in the hands of the printer. It was a great disappointmnt to your historian general as well as to the clerks in her office, who worked faithfully in order to furnish the fifty-fourth volume, that it, too, might be ready for this congress, that conditions in the office of the printer made it impossible to have another volume at this time.

In the March number of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine our president general called attention to the fact that one of the most valuable assets to the national society is the lineage book. Every chapter should have a complete set of the lineage books, and they can be obtained as they are published, the only cost to the chapter being 15 cents per volume to cover cost of mailing. When the edition of any volume is reduced to 100 copies they are retained for sale only. At this time chapters are entitled to volumes 43 to 53, inclusive. Earlier volumes are for sale, and members who desire can purchase them. I trust the State regents will impress upon the chapters the importance of securing complete sets of these valuable books.

The resolution passed by the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress that each chapter be requested to send to the historian general for permanent record in the archives of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, the name and military service of the men and women represented upon their service flags, necessitated the sending of a circular letter to State regents and State historians, emphasizing the importance of compiling most carefully these records which are to have a permanent place in the archives of the national society, and requesting the adoption of a uniform questionnaire which would insure uniformity not only as to size of paper but as to contents, and would facilitate the filing for future reference. The reports show this has been no easy task for those in charge of the work; a few States report the work completed; but a large majority are prevented from finishing them because of the negligence on the part of the members in returning the questionnaires correctly made out. Many of the records are being received in a very deplorable condition; all records should be sent by members to their State historian and not to the office of the historian general. Many of the State records received are incomplete.

California reports having completed their military war service records; 805 names are enrolled, including the names of 15 who made the supreme sacrifice. A special binder has been made for these records. Mrs. MacFarland, State his-

torian, adds: "It has been an enormous task, but the records are complete enough to be of great value to future generations." At the close of the reading of the historian's report at the State conference in California, the service flag was lowered with appropriate ceremony and was then placed in safe keeping with the books of records of those who gave their best for the world's welfare during the war.

Delaware sent the military war service blanks to all who were entitled to be enrolled and had hoped to have them returned to the State historian in time for her to properly index them and to report at this congress the work finished, but as all have not been received this could not be done.

Massachusetts sent out 3,800 military war service blanks to 90 chapters; 976 have been filled out and returned with 232 photographs. This chairman also experienced great difficulty in having the blanks returned correctly, but when completed they will be compiled and sent to the office of the historian general.

The very complete and beautifully compiled military war service records of Connecticut have been received and the report of the compilation of these records will be given during the congress by Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, State regent of Connecticut. A handsomely bound volume of Georgia's records was received, compiled by Mrs. B. F. Bullard; another from Livingston County, Mo., containing the photographs of all the boys enrolled from that county; and the District of Columbia will present their war service records, beautifully bound, to the national society during the congress.

Records have also been received from Arkansas, Colorado, and Illinois.

The dividing line between the reports of the historian general and that of the chairman of the historical research and preservation of records committee has been rather hard to define, and if I tried to tell you even a very small part of all the splendid things our State organizations have accomplished during the year, I am positive our president general would flash that dreaded signal "time is up" before I had much more than commenced; so I can cull but a little from each report if I would keep within my allotted time.

California has had a busy and profitable year; a circular letter outlining work of importance was sent to chapter historians, and in response 12 chapter histories, sketches of historical spots, and chapter names have been received. Eighteen biographical sketches of noted men have been received from the District of Columbia historian.

Daniel Chapman Chapter, of Illinois, erected in their courthouse square a memorial to the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the county; many interesting papers have been contributed; four dealing with the early settlement of Knox County, have through the kindness of Mrs. Lawrence, honorary State regent, been printed and copies sent to the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.; Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; historical research committee, and others. A tablet, the gift of Mrs. John H. Hanley, of Monmouth, has been placed on the home of Pierre Menard, first lieutenant governor of Illinois, by the Illinois Daughters. A monument, which has for its base a millstone over 100 years old, marks the site of Billy Hills Iron Works. Its Revolutionary history consisted of the molding of munitions of war.

The South Carolina Daughters are intensely interested in the present movement for better roads in the State, and are using their influence for this worthy cause. Practically all the highways are the original old Indian trail roads.

The Narragansett Chapter, Rhode Island, offers an annual prize of $3 to the girl or boy in the upper grades of the grammar schools for the best prepared paper on some historical subject selected by the chapter. This year it was won

by a bright young colored girl. The chapter was the recipient of an unique gift; an old cemetery was presented to them by the owner with the stipulation that it be kept in order and fitting tribute to be paid to the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried there. Woonsocket Chapter observed many anniversaries of historical events, including Lafayette's birthday. Mrs. George W. Smith read a paper on "The history of Blackstone Canal"; this paper was awarded the honor of being filed in the national headquarters at Washington. Pawtucket commemorated the ending of the war by planting a "victory tree" on the lawn of the chapter house.

Mrs. W. L. Webb, State historian of Missouri, is now compiling three scrapbooks, one of pioneer clippings, one of papers and historical essays, and the third a compilation of soldiers' records, and is assisting the adjutant general in collecting records of our D. A. R. boys in the past war. From every chapter throughout the State come splendid reports of work accomplished along historical lines as well as in other fields of activity. One contribution of more than passing interest was a photograph sent by Miss Lola Caldwell, historian of Ann Haynes Chapter, of her mother, aged 83 years, knitting her seventy-fifth pair of socks for our soldiers, and at her side her husband, aged 96 years and 7 months. Independence Pioneer Chapter is to mark at once the site of Weston's old blacksmith shop from whence the Santa Fe trail first started on its famous expedition. Mrs. Livingston, regent of Henry County Chapter, has offered prizes for essays on historic themes. Another prize essay, entitled "Missouri in War," was won by Miss Ruth Lovelace, a 15-year-old girl. Mrs. Webb paid a glowing tribute to our late historian general, Mrs. George Kuhn Clark, for whom the summons came so quietly, so unexpectedly.

Montana has sent a splendid report of her activities during the past year. Mrs. Scott, who has done so much in that part of the State to arouse interest in local history, asked that a committee on historic site and trail marking be appointed. This was done, and the chapter hopes to do some work of real value along this line. Silver Bow Chapter voted an annual prize of $20 for the best history student in the University of Missouri, to be known as the Silver Bow Chapter, D. A. R., history prize.

That the early pioneer trail through Iowa is marked appropriately for the benefit of future generations is due to the untiring efforts and enthusiasm of Mrs. D. W. Bushnell.

Mrs. John Pearce Cann, historian of Coochs Bridge Chapter, Newark, Del., sent a very interesting paper on Coochs Bridge when the Stars and Stripes were first unfurled in battle. Mr. Samuel Gregg, an old gentleman 85 years of age, a cousin of our State regent, gave a remarkable talk on the Battle of Brandywine before the Cæsar Rodney Chapter, of Wilmington, Del. Without a note of any kind he never hesitated either for thought or expression. Afterwards at the request of the chapter he put it in writing, as it contained many historical facts of great interest.

In response to the request of the historian general that a determined effort be made to mark the graves of our Revolutionary ancestors and that records should be kept of same and copies sent to the historian general's office, nearly all the Maine chapters have appointed committees for the work and most of the chapters have reported work either accomplished or planned. Maine sends such a wonderful report of work accomplished during the year that it is difficult to cull from such a report, as it is all so interesting. The report of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter includes several sketches of the last of the New England Revolutionary soldiers. Records of early Portland physicians date from 1744. The story of schools begins with September 15, 1729, when Portland men began to think of educating their children. Samuel Grant Chapter is making a collection

of facts in regard to historic and old-time gowns, which is most interesting. The Eunice Farnsworth Chapter is this year writing papers on old families of Skowhegan. Another paper has been prepared on the Old Point Indian relics of the time of Father Risle and the Norridgewock Tribes. The Hannah Weston Chapter has placed Machias books, papers, and records in Old Burnham Tavern. Col. Dummer Sewall Chapter, of Bath, has copied and sent to the Maine Historical Society 16 pages of church records from the First Book of Records of the Congregational Calvanistic Church of Christ from the 8th of December, 1795. Mrs. Pearl Reynolds, of Fort Halifax Chapter, has marked the grave of her Revolutionary ancestor, Benjamin Runnels, who forged the chain to stop the progress of the British up the Hudson.

Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter has made records of births, marriages, and deaths from old Hallowell papers in Hubbard Library from 1798 to 1840, and has also copied the records from 15 small cemeteries in Kennebeck Valley. Twelve recently located graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Hallowell Cemetery are to be marked in the spring. Rebecca Weston Chapter has located the grave of a Dexter Revolutionary soldier which will be marked. At Orono the Easter Eayers Chapter has placed the town's history in the public library and has offered a prize for the best essay on the "Old Veazie Railroad," the second in the United States. In the quiet Early Settlers Cemetery, where the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have placed a beautiful pointed bowlder with inscription, rests the wife of a Revolutionary service man, Rachel Farnsworth Holden, for whom this chapter is named. And this is only a very small part of the splendid work accomplished by the Maine Daughters this year and reported by Mrs. Arthur T. Reynolds.

The State historian of Washington has in her charge A. J. Splawn's book, Ka-mi-akin (the last hero of the Yakimas), which was presented to the historical library of the D. A. R. by Mrs. A. J. Splawn. This book is authority on all early history in this vicinity and is replete with pictures. "It is dedicated to the North American Indian, the greatest wild tribe that ever existed, in memory of the years I followed their trails throughout the Northwest." Marcus Whitman Chapter, of Everett, has placed a large granite bowlder near the site of the landing, June, 1792, on American soil of George Vancouver, a young British explorer who took possession of the waters and land in the name of the British King. Narcissa Prentiss Chapter, of Walla Walla, placed four markers as follows: First Great Council Grounds, Dr. Whitman statue at Whitman College, Whitman monument at the graves of the martyrs at Waulatpau, and a bronze tablet at Whitman, in honor of our brave boys of Whitman College in the late war. Biographical sketches of many pioneer residents of the State in early days have been forwarded for the State historian record, and many chapters have sent biographies of the persons for whom the chapters are named. I think it would be interesting for you to know that Mrs. D. E. McGilliway, State historian of Washington, was subpœned on a jury to try some I. W. W.'s. The first case was a criminal one, the jury being out several days and nights, but felt amply repaid when they were able to return an unanimous verdict of guilty, which sent a vicious member and organizer to the penitentiary for 14 years.

With the close of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress comes the "parting of the ways" for many, which necessarily carries with it a note of sadness. I deeply appreciate the honor of having been a member of the national board of management under the wonderful leadership of our beloved president general, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and to have been a coworker with the many splendid and capable women on our national board.

In closing this report, I desire to pay a well-earned tribute to the faithfulness and efficiency of my clerks. They have not only rendered full service during

regular hours, but have cheerfully and willingly given much of their own time. They are also deeply interested in the advancement of the work of our great national society, of which they are themselves loyal members.

Respectfully submitted.

MARTHA L. MOODY, *Historian General.*

Congress adjourned at 4.55 p. m.

The Monday evening session was called to order by the president general at 8.30 o'clock. After a selection by the Marine Band, William Santelmann, leader, Bishop William F. McDowell offered prayer. The president general read the following communication from his excellency the Ambassador of France, Monsieur J. J. Jusserand:

AMBASSADE DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAIS AUX ETATS-UNIS,
Washington, April 19, 1920.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Unavoidably prevented from being present to-night, I take the liberty of addressing to you a message which I am sorry not to be able to present in person to you and to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Daughters well know with what sympathy the Government of the Republic on the other side of the ocean has followed, from the first, the work done by their association, founded to preserve souvenirs and principles equally dear to both our nations. In the chief crisis of their history each brought to the other timely help, still increasing between them sentiments of affection which will never die.

During the World War, American courage, disinterestedness, and generosity manifested itself in many ways, the whole country taking part, with a purity of motives which the remotest descendants of the present Daughters will recall to their own posterity as deserving the same praise as the older traditions handed down from the time of George Washington.

Admirably practicing their own principles, the Daughters have won the lasting gratitude of France and the admiration of everybody. They have adopted one of our worst ruined localities, which will come to life once more, improved, owing to you, and have adopted thousands of French orphans, who will be able, owing to your help, to survive the catastrophe which deprived them of their fathers and to become useful citizens.

As a feeble token of the warmest sentiments, my Government has instructed me to beg you to accept from it and place in your noble hall a copy of the bust by Houdon of our common Commander in Chief of former days, George Washington, which was, as you know, made from life at Mount Vernon, and two vases of the national manufacture of porcelain at Sevres. I am requested to cable what is the dominant color in the room where they will be placed, so that they may be selected in accordance therewith.

This is, of course, to offer to you, Madam President, whose personal exertions have been untiring, and to the Daughters, very little in exchange for very much; in one respect, however, there is, I feel confident, perfect equality, namely, in the reciprocal sympathy existing between us in peace as in war, in happy as in gloomy days. May our two countries never know again such dark days as those from which, hand in hand, our nations have now emerged triumphant.

I have the honor to be, Madam President,
Respectfully and sincerely, yours,

JUSSERAND.

MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
President General Daughters of the American Revolution,
Memorial Continental Hall.

The speakers of the evening were Representative Porter H. Dale, of Vermont; the honorable Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby; and the Hon. John Barrett. A pleasant surprise was afforded by the arrival of Gen. John J. Pershing, who made a brief impromptu address.

The Tuesday morning session was called to order by the president general at 10.10 o'clock. Devotional exercises were conducted by the chaplain general.

Mrs. Johnston, chairman of the credential committee, made the following report:

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

The credentials committee presents the following report:

The following additional members are present, registered, and entitled to vote: State regents, 5; chapter regents, 388; delegates, 295; making the total voting strength of the congress at 10 this morning: National officers, 11; vice presidents general, 20; State regents, 41; chapter regents, 721; delegates, 512; total, 1,305.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. Robert J.) Mary H. S. Johnston,
Chairman Credential Committee.

The reports of the national officers were then resumed, the first being that of the reporter general to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath. (See Twenty-second Report of the Smithsonian Institution.)

Report of the Librarian General.

Mrs. James M. Fowler.

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

In submitting this, her third and last report to congress, your librarian general does so with many regrets.

The work of securing books for the library has brought her into close and pleasant relations with Daughters from all parts of the country.

Early in the administration of her office the librarian general realized that more interest must be aroused in the securing of books, and that your librarian general and her assistants must have more help if we are to make our library what it should be. With a membership of over 100,000 women, the library, as far as historical and genealogical books are concerned, should be second to none in the United States.

To facilitate the work of the national society we have State organizations. Each State officer is elected to assist the national officer of the same name. From State historians' reports the historian general makes up her report to congress. The registrar general's report is made from the reports sent to her by the State and chapter registrars. How much of a report could the organizing, recording, and corresponding secretaries have brought to you to-day without the aid of State and chapter secretaries. And yet, Daughters, all these years there has been no systematic help given to the librarian general in her efforts to build

up your library. Realizing this, my great plea for the past three years has been for the help of the States—the same help they give to the other national officers; and so circulars have been sent and letters have been written to the State regents that, if placed end to end, would surely reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The aim of your librarian general has been to present a complete list of State librarians to-day, but to her successor she must commend those States that have not, for one reason or another, thought it necessary to elect a librarian. Out of a possible 48, 38 States have elected librarians.

Listen carefully while the list is read, and if your State is not mentioned, ask your State regent why: Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Virginia, New Jersey, Maine, Vermont, New York, New Hampshire, Georgia, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Montana, North Dakota, Louisiana, Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Florida, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, South Carolina, California, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Kentucky, Arkansas, Ohio, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Alabama, Tennessee.

For the first time in the history of our society, State librarians' reports have been sent to the librarian general. It would be impossible, in the time allowed, to read these reports, but in your magazine, after national board meetings, a list of books and names of donors is given. With the exception of a few, who have been elected recently, all the State librarians have done splendid work.

Some of the States have rendered valuable assistance through their book committees, and your librarian general thanks those States that have thought it worth while to dignify the office with the name of State librarian.

There have been many individual gifts of one and two books, and several collections, not reported through State librarians. Mrs. James H. Krom, regent of Fort Antes Chapter, of Jersey Shore, Pa., has sent over 30 volumes to the library. Miss Annie Sanford Head, of Boston, has sent 15 volumes. Mrs. Lauren Eastman, of Clinton, Iowa, sent 20 volumes.

Through the generosity of Col. Walter Scott, of New York City, we have acquired 44 valuable volumes. This collection, presented through the Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, Mass., is to be known as the Edith Scott Magna collection, Mrs. Magna being a daughter of Col. Scott.

Two in-memoriam collections have been given, one of 32 volumes, by Mrs. Robert Atwater Smith, of the District of Columbia, in memory of her husband, who often consulted the books in our library. Another collection of 25 volumes by Mr. John Brown, of Nashville, Tenn., in memory of his mother, Mrs. John C. Brown, who was honorary regent of Campbell Chapter, Nashville. Miss Edith Boyden Millward presented two volumes in memory of her grandmother and uncle. Miss Aline Solomons, a former librarian general, gives $5 each year to purchase books in memory of her sister.

Last year a wonderful gift was reported from the late Mrs. Samuel Ammon, of Pittsburgh—500 copies of the Index to the Roll of Honor in the Lineage Books. These books are to be sold at $5 each, representing a gift of $2,500. This year we have sold 14 of the indexes, using the $70 to buy books needed in the library.

The Victory Chapter of the District of Columbia contributed this year its annual dues of $36 for the purchase of books—a splendid gift, and one much appreciated. The State librarians of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kansas, South Carolina, Georgia, Nebraska, Kentucky, Michigan, South Dakota, Rhode Island, and Missouri have sent from 5 to 15 books from their respective States.

On the honor roll for this year are the librarians of Massachusetts, Illinois, New Jersey, Virginia, Maine, New Hampshire, and Iowa. Miss Epler, Illinois State librarian, has made a point of collecting town and county histories. These are so valuable and in a few years may be impossible to find.

Last year it was reported that Mrs. Ellison, State regent of Massachusetts, had completed our set of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Now Mrs. Crocker, State librarian of Massachusetts, through the chapters of her State, has given us the Index to the New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Mrs. Crocker has also sent over 500 cards, indexing the genealogical items from the Boston Transcript.

There seems to be a wave of unrest passing over the country. Homes are being sold and libraries scattered. It is the duty of every Daughter of the American Revolution to be on the outlook for books suitable for our library and, if possible, to secure them.

Again let me impress upon you what is meant by suitable books. We want State, town, and county histories, family histories, histories of old churches and old cemeteries—anything that is a history from which we can trace genealogy.

We have calls for a library catalogue, but, in order to sell it to advantage, it must be in concise form and up to date. At the present time we have a catalogue which includes books only to 1915. During my term of office and for two years previous we have used the card catalogue system. The subject of a new catalogue came up at the board meeting of April, 1917. Thinking it unwise to go to the expense at that time, your librarian general asked that it be deferred until the end of her term of office. Miss Griggs, librarian, and her assistant, after hours of work, have compiled a list of books up to date. I am happy to present that list to this congress ready for the printer and recommend that it be published as soon as possible.

The congress of 1919 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.

In April, 1917, when you elected me custodian of the library, there were 8,000 books. To-day we have 9,611. In other words, 1,611 have been added in the three years. Besides that, 313 pamphlets and 279 periodicals have been added.

When we have 48 State librarians, then let us hope to see the election of chapter librarians, thus forming a chain of workers who will explore every nook and every corner of every State to secure books for the library.

It is with regret that I say good-by to Mrs. Guernsey, to the national board, to my many good friends, and to Miss Griggs, the splendid and faithful librarian in my office. I count it a privilege to have worked with them, and for you, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted.

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

Report of the Curator General.

Miss Catherine Brittin Barlow.

Madam President General, members of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, assembled:

I have purposely made my report this year very brief, because we have such tangible evidence of the result of our work aside from my standing report. It does not require a very long report to tell you of the museum as it stands to-day, the fruit of your labors and of mine.

I have the honor to present my report of the progress of the museum during the past year. The furnishing is now complete, the desired number of cases installed, 10 in all, and 24 chairs. There have been gifts from all over the coun-

try. These have so multiplied in number that extra plate-glass shelves have had to be added to the cases, which enhance their beauty.

The museum received a silver loving cup as a bequest from Mrs. Edith Darlington Ammon, whose death occurred September 8, 1919; also a D. A. R. insignia once owned by Mrs. Emily L. S. Ragan, deceased, an organizer. This was lost for a number of years, found, and returned to the custody of the museum.

Letters have been sent to the members of the Revolutionary relics committee representing the 48 States. Of these, 16 have not responded, 9 responded by letters expressing their appreciation of the honor of their appointment and regretting their inability to procure gifts, and 23 have been very vigilant in filling the cases with beautiful objects. I wish here to express my earnest appreciation of their efforts, for they have sustained me in my pleasurable duties. All the gifts contributed are listed in this report.

We have finished a loose-leaf catalogue in book form descriptive in detail of each article. In that of silver, there has been a careful review of the silversmiths and hall marks. In that of china, the potters have received attention. It is my desire that at some future time this catalogue may be put in a more permanent form, that it may be suitable for distribution.

The number of accessions have increased double the number of last year. The States have sent as follows:

Arkansas: State chairman, Mrs. Allen Cox	1
Colorado: State chairman, Mrs. Champe Jamayson	1
Connecticut: State chairman, Miss Mary T. Hubbard	9
District of Columbia: State chairman, Miss Dorinda Rogers	24
Illinois: State chairman, Mrs. Fred Ball	3
Iowa: State chairman, Miss Mary G. Avery	11
Maine: State chairman, Mrs. A. H. Babcock	31
Massachusetts: State chairman, Mrs. Frank H. Warren	17
Michigan: State chairman, Mrs. Carroll E. Miller	6
Missouri: State chairman, Mrs. A. H. Connelly	7
Maryland: No chairman, gifts	27
New Hampshire: State chairman, Miss Annie Wallace	11
New Jersey: State chairman, Mrs. Wm. C. Mulford	23
New York: State chairman, Mrs. Abram Smith	46
Nebraska: State chairman, Mrs. J. J. Stubbs	2
Oregon: State chairman, Mrs. Alta O. Bogart	2
Pennsylvania: State chairman, Miss Minnie F. Mickley	4
Rhode Island: State chairman, Miss Mabel Eddy	11
Vermont: State chairman, Mrs. John H. Stewart	4
Virginia: State chairman, Mrs. W. W. Richardson	24
Washington: State chairman, Mrs. F. S. O'Brien	2
West Virginia: State chairman, Mrs. Parks Fisher	9
Total	275

In closing I wish to speak of the valuable service I have received from my secretary, Miss Mary E. L. Hall, who has an unusual understanding and appreciation of the value of Revolutionary relics, and has been unfailing in the discharge of her duties.

In casting a backward glance over the past five years that I have been permitted to serve this society, I see where my labors have borne great results, while giving a greater part of my time, yet that would have been fruitless without the growing interest which has permeated the ranks of the D. A. R. into

the farthermost reaches of the country. To the faithful Daughters I extend my sincere thanks for their loyal and loving assistance.

The museum is complete in its furnishings, and now all we need is your sincere cooperation and to send on your most beautiful treasures.

The curator general here gave a detailed list of all the gifts that had been received during the year.

Recommendation No. 1: That this congress appropriate $100 for the use of the curator general in purchasing relics for the museum.

Recommendation No. 2: That this congress appropriate $50 for repairing manuscripts.

Respectfully submitted.

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW, *Curator General.*

Report of the Liquidation and Endowment Fund.

MRS. W. T. BLOCK, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, national officers, Daughters of the American Revolution:

I do not bring to you a report of the work of the liquidation and endowment committee for the past three years. As you know, by consent of congress this work has been suspended, as war work was the most important work of the Daughters. After hearing the reports of our national officers and appreciating the necessity of an office building, I bring to you a recommendation. The Block certificate of descent was indorsed by the continental congress as a means of liquidating the debt on Memorial Hall and establishing an endowment fund. We are happy to know that the Memorial Hall is now free of all indebtedness, and also that the additional land purchased for the erection of office buildings has been paid for. It is the desire of the liquidation and endowment fund committee that we now sell the certificates of descent which have been paid for to assist in the erection of the building; and if every member of the society would buy a certificate, the amount of money secured by this method would amply cover the immediate construction of this greatly needed addition to our beautiful Memorial Hall and at the same time give to each purchaser the satisfaction of knowing that she had a personal interest in helping to make this building possible, a building where the routine work of the society will be transacted.

I presume we have all, or most of us, seen the certificate [presenting the certificate for inspection]—the coat of arms of the various Colonies, our insignia, cut of Continental Hall, home of our organization, and the Colonial flag. On this chart is placed your name, your national number, and the name of your chapter, and the declaration is made that you have assisted in the payment of this debt. On this other shield we place the name of your Revolutionary ancestor; and you can transfer it to your eldest child by placing your autograph on it. Therefore your descendants may have the autograph of their six preceding ancestors, and that, of course, makes it a valued heirloom.

I respectfully present the proposition:

"*Be it enacted by this congress,* That it put into operation the same method of sale of certificates of descent as was followed in previous years, and the money be applied from this date onto the new office-building fund under the name of the liquidation and endowment fund."

Report of the Banquet Hall Committee.

Mrs. Charles W. Bassett, *Chairman.*

The report opens with a spirited reminiscence of the beginnings of the banquet-hall idea, followed by a plea for banquet hall, arguing its necessity as "a place where old friendships could be kept in good repair, and where we might have the joy of making new friendships."

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

Power to provide such a meeting place was vested in a national committee. The board authorized the committee to make the proposed improvements to the already beautiful hall, and although in a Washington spring it is always rash to speak of winter in the past tense, we had the temerity to enlarge the banquet hall by annexing the balcony, increasing the area of the rooms to a capacity of 300 persons.

The national board gave the committee the privilege of raising the money; we passed the privilege of giving it over to you. How generous, how quickly responsive you have been this list of donors testifies.

One circular was issued last June stating the plan of improvement, the approximate cost, and the appeal from the committee to the chapters to assist. We came into collision with several facts. We have overcome all the minor evils that beset us: War, which answers every question it does not ask; H. C. L., those fateful letters that so affected our price list that it looked as though riddled with bullets; all sorts of other drives, causes, and needs—these we pass by and point to a room well suppplied with memorials in silver, linen, china and willow ware, in place and paid for.

The national board stipulated that at no time should the treasury of the society be called upon to defray a deficit in case there should be one. There will not be one if you feel about this memorial as we think you will at this congress. I have come to the conclusion that rainy days must come to people who save up for them, for so many foresighted chapters had money laid aside apparently awaiting our call. I can mention only a few of the donors or their gifts, but some special features of giving are noted.

Iowa, which was one of the first States to adopt the budget system, promptly set aside a percentage of her income for the banquet hall. Illinois, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Kansas, followed; 70 per cent of the chapters in West Virginia subscribed. A District of Columbia chapter collected old silver, melted it for a beautiful memorial full of unusual meaning. The far West, California, Colorado, Wyoming, so hospitable themselves, were deeply interested in this project of ours, in which the Middle West and far South also joined to complete the circle. You can name the 48 States as well as I and know that few are absent from our list of donors. There is no plan of taxation, no proposed drive for funds; but I may say that in so far as it can be done I am here to eradicate the root of all evil from every chapter. I might also add that I am not so much concerned about the amount of money per capita in the United States as I am about the amount of money per pocketa among the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Daisy Ashford says some people are inclined to be rich. If you are in that happy group remember that the banquet hall will never represent you until you share in its perfectness. If the elevator is running or more likely running over, just cultivate your ascensional powers and come up to the reunion room,

there to test out your powers of radiation. The promised land was spied out years ago; come up and possess it now. Come and bring the truest and best that is in you, and just as in the days of old when the prince walked among the ranks and every true knight held up his burnished shield in deference that the prince might read the legend thereon, come and catch the spirit of service in our reunion room and say with earnest meaning the old couplet:

Life, come to me this day—this I entreat—
Flow in my hands, inform my lagging feet;
Shine in mine eyes and smile upon my lips.
Oh lift my spirit's flame from dull eclipse
And sing within my heart that life may be
Life—life to those in turn who look to me.

Madam President General, this seems to be the congress when dreams are realized—and my turn has come. Yesterday I presented my report of the banquet hall in concrete form—a consummation long desired. Because of the gift of the officers' club, which desired a permanent memorial to you and your administration as well as that of Mrs. Hogan, president of the club, we desire to call the new memorial the president's balcony and to have you dedicate it in that name.

My report yesterday seemed to be accepted, adopted, received, and ratified without amendment, condition, or reservation—mild or otherwise.

You found it up yonder—the neglected farm cultivated, the mountain ready to give its wealth. To-day my report has had to be in the nature of the what, the when, the where, the why, the how, and the whence of the banquet hall—but the whither it is destined is in your hands and keeping.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY COOLEY BASSETT, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots.

MRS. JOHN FRANCIS YAWGER, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, officers, delegates, and visiting Daughters of this, the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

It is with a deep sense of gratitude and happiness to-day that your chairman on the preservation of historic spots submits this report for your kind consideration. Last year she was obliged to tell you that the same report came from the North, the South, the East, and the West: "We have been so busy in war relief work our chapters have done scarcely anything else." But the keynote of this year's work was struck by the State chairman of Ohio in the questionnaire she sent to each chapter containing seven questions, which were as follows:

1. What memorial have you placed during the year 1919?
2. What historic spots have you marked or preserved during the year 1919?
3. How many graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been marked by your chapter in the past?
4. Do you know of any graves of Revolutionary soldiers in your locality or county that are not marked?
5. Would you like information in regard to prices of marking and from where obtained?
6. Will your chapter use its influence with the cemetery authorities to see that the old cemeteries in your locality are kept in good condition?

7. What work has your chapter done in the past in regard to the care of the old cemeteries?

And closes by saying, "I hope your chapter realizes the importance of caring for the burial places of our early pioneers, as well as the graves of our Revolutionary soldiers." A most splendid comprehensive circular giving plenty of work and just the right kind of work for a committee of a chapter to do. And how well this work has been done throughout the several States the reports that have been sent in show.

Out of the 68 of these questionnaires sent out, 43 were filled out and returned. They show the location and marking of 505 Revolutionary soldiers' graves and the marking of 65 more. Many complaints have been received from chapters stating that during the war some of their markers were stolen and sold for the bronze they contain, and suggesting that markers placed in the future have the rod set in beds of concrete so that they can not be so easily removed.

New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville, leads in the number of graves located and marked, 90 to their credit. Next comes the Western Reserve Chapter, of Cleveland, with 65 graves. Granville Chapter, 65 graves, and expects to mark 3 more soon. Martha Pitkin Chapter, of Sandusky, placed in the entrance of the public library in 1915 a bronze tablet with the names upon it of 15 Revolutionary soldiers whose graves in Erie County they have marked. They have also marked the graves of 54 soldiers in Huron County, making a total of 69. Columbus Chapter, 36 graves; Mahoning Chapter, 34 graves; Marietta Chapter, 30 graves, and an interesting account comes from that chapter of their Mound Cemetery. In the center of this cemetery is a mound which is one of the largest and most perfect of the old earthen works left by the Mound Builders, and the chapter states there are more Revolutionary officers buried there than any other place known. As a memorial to their soldiers, the Marietta Chapter has given to the city the entrance way to the cemetery, which consists of iron gates between granite pillars, the pillars having bronze tablets on them containing the names of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the cemetery. The Cincinnati Chapter has erected a monument in the form of a gateway to the Fulton Cemetery, and so on and on throughout all the 43 chapters, a wonderful report with most satisfactory results.

From the chairman in the State of Washington comes a fine report, with an inclosed questionnaire sent to all the chapters that also has seven questions, but the first one will well explain the others. "Please give a list of historical places (*a*) in your home city; (*b*) in your county; (*c*) in your district; (*d*) Have you any of these marked and by whom?" How I wish I had the time to read the responses. The historical places—the first coal mine on the Pacific coast, first brick house in State, first shipyard, the landing of Vancouver, etc., for pages and pages, each county chapter showing in itself that the Daughters throughout the State had been so diligent in their search that not an inch of ground escaped their attention.

The chairman from California tells of many historic spots and lines of old trails marked, and remarks that if every chairman would work as earnestly as Miss Kate Cole, the commemorating of the history of California would be in the hands of the Daughters, and closes her report by saying: "During the past year there have been more tablets placed and more interest shown than during any other one year in the history of the California D. A. R."

The chairman of the western division reports she has written to the nine State chairmen and has heard from the following: Texas reports there are many historic spots in that large State, several of which have been marked at great expense of time and money by the Daughters of the Texas Republic, and that

the Texas D. A. R. have planned to accomplish much in the years to come, and recommends the erection of a monument of Texas granite to be placed in Navasota in memory of La Salle, the remarkable man who located the first colony on Texas soil.

Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado, reports that they have voted to place a tablet in the old blockhouse on the Fountain Road used by early settlers as a refuge and defense against the Indians. The Uncompahgre Chapter, Montrose, Colo., has appropriated $50 toward covering and preserving a spring in the old Indian camping grounds near Montrose.

South Dakota reports no work has been done to mark historic spots, but many spots have been located and they will be marked, also records of pioneers have been looked up and graves have been located.

Report from the chairman of Minnesota contains a delightful description of a trip to Little Falls, which told of the locating of the spot where Lieut. Zebulon Pike in the fall of 1805 built the first blockhouse in Minnesota; how they found the original hearth and fireplace, and with the cooperation of the board of commerce gathered up the stones actually used in their construction and built them into a cairn in the shape of a pyramid suggesting Pikes Peak, which was named for the lieutenant. The Minnesota Daughters contributed a bronze tablet to be placed on this cairn. As a result of this awakening, the citizens have inaugurated a movement to acquire other historic places, among them being Fort Ripley.

From the State chairman of Rhode Island comes a list of 35 graves of Revolutionary soldiers, decorated each year by Phoebe Green Ward Chapter, of Westerly.

The State chairman of Maine reports that so far as information has come from the several chapters no markings have been made during the past year, but in her circular letter made a request that photographs or picture cards of historic places be sent, so that they might be deposited in Memorial Continental Hall. Cards were received from the General Knox Chapter, showing places they had marked and referring to the many historic spots on either side of the George River awaiting the time when funds will be available for this part of the chapter and State work. Patience Stanley Chapter placed a marker in the cemetery in memory of the first white person who died in that town. They have also placed two tablets, one to commemorate the site of the first house built in Winthrop, the other the spot where Talleyrand was a guest. A very interesting bit of work in the form of a booklet, published by the Dover Foxcroft Chapter, contains an account of the Moor House sign, which was placed in the town of Abbot about 1816 or 1817.

This booklet has been sent to Memorial Continental Hall with the suggestion that other chapters adopt this line of work as it would compile briefly important facts and illustrate many interesting historical events. The chapter at Bath procured two Government headstones for the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers and the Mary Dillingham Chapter shows a marked spirit in its efforts to procure a bronze tablet to be placed on the county building in Auburn, whereon will be inscribed under the name of each town the names of soldiers belonging to it.

The chairman of the eastern division says:

"While we were engaged in actual warfare there seemed little time or thought for historical spots. History was too much in the making, but now that we have most of our boys home again, and reconstruction with Americanization is the order of the day, the preserving of these spots for posterity seems paramount in importance, and although many spots have been marked in Dela-

ware, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, there must be many more unmarked."

That is very true of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, but these States are so full of wonderful historic spots well known to us all, I have made special mention of the part of our country where the Daughters have had to work the hardest to find some actual bits of history.

And now we come to the great tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims. Celebrations will be held in 70 cities throughout the United States to commence in June and last until December. We are filled with more enthusiasm and stronger patriotism, if possible, than ever over the commemorating of that wonderful event, one of the greatest in the history of the world. Interesting indeed will be the report of your next chairman on historic spots, for it will not only note the marking of spots here and there but it will also record the marking of America.

As I submit this, my last report, to you it is with deep appreciation for all the splendid cooperation I have had from the division chairmen and the State chairmen, and I wish to express untold regret that owing to continued illness in the family I was prevented from being able to communicate with you and be as active in the work as I would like. I have been proud to have been the national chairman of so splendid a committee, and I congratulate my successor, for she will have still greater and more wonderful things to bring before you.

MRS. JOHN FRANCIS YAWGER, *Chairman.*

Report of National Old Trails Road Committee.

MRS. JOHN VAN BRUNT, *Chairman.*

This report is, in part, as follows:

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

The national old trails road committee was first formed to preserve the national old trails road as a transcontinental road; to promote and develop it; to crystallize its history by erecting monuments along its length, marking places having historical significance; and, wherever practicable, reopening the old taverns and establishing museums.

Later the committee was instructed to take charge of all the old trails, traces, and roads of our country; to record their history, note their historic points, and map their routes.

The heart of this committee, however, is the national old trails road, and whether it runs through your State or not, we hope you will take an interest in it, for our national society has adopted this great 6,000-mile road and pledged its support. Remember it is our road and let us always cherish it in our hearts.

Mrs. Van Brunt here makes an appeal for still greater enthusiasm for the national old trails road. The report continues:

Miss Claribel Crandall, director, northern division; Mrs. Elisha E. Rogers, of Connecticut; Miss Susan B. Willard, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Jacob P. Marshall, of New York; Mrs. Walter B. Livezey, of Virginia; Mrs. William H. Talbott, of Maryland; Mrs. Egbert Jones, of Mississippi; Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, of Texas; Mrs. Paul E. Nollen, of Ohio; Mrs. George Dexheimer, of Wisconsin, are doing splendid research work. Mrs. Dexheimer's map will be an

invaluable aid to the students of Wisconsin's history, as well as the national old trails road committee, and her report was a model one, concise and clear. Mrs. Seth De Blois, of Rhode Island, reports that every chapter has an active chairman.

Mrs. William Hyde Talbott, State chairman of Maryland, and Mrs. Walter B. Livezey, of Virginia, report two very significant things.

Mrs. Talbott reports:

"The State Legislature of Maryland has just passed a bill authorizing the State road commission to erect the national old trails road sign of the Daughters of the American Revolution along the road known as the national old trails road, and to make an appropriation of money to defray expenses thereof * * * said posts to be erected at intervals of not over a mile."

North, South, East, and West are showing the greatest interest in tracing out their old trails and roads and recording their history. Mrs. W. B. Metcalf, State chairman of California, writes that during the past year more interest has been shown and more accomplished in this line than in any one year in the history of the California Daughters of the American Revolution.

The report here contains a paragraph of commendation of Mrs. Talbott's efforts:

Mrs. Walter B. Livezey, State chairman of Virginia, reports:

"The Government built, as a military necessity, a concrete road from Fortress Monroe to Yorktown, which I consider a great step in the realization of our object, for it is over part of the first link of our national old trails road. Now, let us hope the good work will continue to the Pacific."

I have asked each division director to keep in close touch with the State chairmen of her division so as to further the work in the manner best suited to her division, to write to the State regents where no State chairman had been named, stating our aims and purposes and reminding them that the national society had pledged its support to this work and it should be a matter of State pride to carry on their part of it, to send them all national old trails road data and urge them to send in to Mrs. Guernsey the name of some one in their States who was interested in preserving the history of these old trails, traces, and roads and would have enough pride and patriotism to lift her State out of the slacker column into the progressive one.

I have asked them to attend the State conference whenever possible, but if they could not, to write, telling them just what the other States in their division were doing so that they could correlate their work. This correlation of work will mean much, for it will insure the marking of a road, trace, or trail its entire length. There are many Caminos Real, one in California, that Mrs. Forbes has had marked with those lovely mission bells; one in Texas, running through Louisiana to Natchitoches, that Mrs. Norvell is so interested in; one in the eastern part of Missouri that Mrs. Kochtitzky has sponsored, and probably many others. Mrs. Norvell suggested that they be linked together and it would be extremely interesting work. Mrs. McClellan, of Alabama, has suggested that the Gulf States trace out and take up the work of marking the old Spanish road along the Gulf coast, and Mrs. Craig—her division director—is aiding her in her work.

Mrs. Trow, of Indiana, is joining with Michigan in the preservation of the old Michigan road. This road started up at Madison, on the southern border of Indiana, and went straight up the State of Michigan. There is an old post road that started in Georgia and went up to Maine; perhaps the road from Dorian to Augusta that the Savannah Daughters of the American Revolution have just marked may be part of it.

The report here contains a paragraph regarding the historical value of these old roads and expresses a hope for their future.

Mrs. Rogers, of Connecticut, since 1915, has been urging the restoration of the old "Franklin" stones which formerly marked the Boston Post Road, and Mrs. Crandall, the northern division director, Miss Willard, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. De Blois, of Rhode Island, are cooperating in the work.

Mrs. Paul E. Nollen, of Ohio, has been for the last four years seeking to restore to their original places the old milestones that marked the National Pike, and I wrote to Mrs. Welch and asked her to take up the matter with the Indiana chairman, Mrs. Trow, and to Mrs. De Bolt, director eastern division—with Mrs. Edmonston, of West Virginia, Mrs. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Talbott, of Maryland. I also asked Mrs. De Bolt to interest the Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey chairmen in replacing the old milestones along the old post road between Washington and New York, that we now call the George Washington Road.

These milestones preserve the individuality of the Boston Post Road and National Pike just as the granite monuments preserve that of the St. Charles Rock Road, the Boones Lick Road, and Santa Fe Trail, and the Mission Bella El Caminos Real; in fact, they make the national old trails road much more interesting.

I asked the State chairman to secure the names of the national old-trails road chairmen, for these chapter chairmen, together with the State chairmen, constitute the State committee. I suggested that it would be advisable for the State committee to meet at least once during the year and that during the State conference might be the best time. Also to send the date and place of meeting of their next State conference to their division director, so that if it was impossible for her to be present she might write them, outlining their work for the coming year and telling her what the other States in the division were doing.

I asked them to have a map made of each county, showing the old roads, traces, and trails, locating historic houses and places, old taverns and monuments, and from these compile their State map—collect pictures of these old buildings, monuments, etc., and views of special beauty, also all history pertaining to these roads, sites of monuments, and buildings. To send a set of these pictures and a copy of the State map to the national chairman, a set to their division director, and to keep one for her own use.

I suggested that they have an exhibit of these pictures and the maps at their State conference, grouping them around a map of the national old-trails road and a picture of the Madonna of the Trail, so that all delegates might see what is being done by their committee and carry away with them a mental picture of these trails.

We are urging the planting of trees—particularly memorial trees—along the national old-trails road, but many States have taken up the matter for all roads. Michigan has inaugurated the work of planting nut-bearing trees and Delaware is working along similar lines. The Columbian Chapter, of Columbia, Mo., is planning to plant memorial trees along the section of the national old-trails road in Boone County and the De Soto Chapter, of Deland, Fla., along their memorial highway.

During the years of 1918 and 1919 we sent a copy of the speech on the Daughters of the American Revolution national old-trails road bill (H. B. 8011) made by the Hon. William P. Borland, before Congress, January 4, 1917, to all national officers, members of the legislation in United States Congress committee, chairmen and vice chairmen of the national committees, members of the national old-

trails road committee, State regents, vice regents, and chapter regents. This speech gives the concise history of the old trails that we have welded into our national old-trails road. A map of our road was incorporated in the pamphlet. These pamphlets should be treasured, for I doubt if we will be able to secure any more.

You will find the national old-trails road committee reports in the proceedings of the continental congresses between the years of 1912–1919 of great assistance in planning your work. In fact, you will find the proceedings in general a mine of historical information.

Every division director, State chairman, and chapter chairman should secure a copy of the articles by Dr. Emerson Hough, entitled "Traveling the old trails." that came out in the Saturday Evening Post, for through them one gains a fuller knowledge of those paths, those days, the motives under them, and a deeper understanding of the great need of preserving them.

Saturday Evening Post: July 5, 1919, "When calico was king"; August 2, 1919, "Once upon a time"; August 23, 1919, "The road to Oregon"; September 13, 1919, "The long trail of the cow country"; February 14, 1920, "Out of doors."

Let me impress upon the outgoing division directors, State and chapter chairmen the necessity of turning over all the material and maps that they have received during their term of office to the incoming one. Neglect of this seriously hampers the work.

I would suggest that in both State and chapter committees a vice chairman be appointed, so if sickness or absence from the State halts the activities of the chairman the vice chairman may come to her rescue and the work may go on.

When we reach our goal four names will be written high on our honor roll—Elizabeth Butler Gentry, who through her powers of organization placed our road in the leading ranks of national roads; the Hon. William P. Borland, who for so long guarded its standing before Congress; Mrs. Henry McCleary, who watched over and furthered our road's interest through dark days; and Judge J. M. Lowe, the father of the national old trails road.

Nine years ago the Hon. William P. Borland introduced our Daughters of the American Revolution national old trails road bill in Congress and we have been knocking at those doors ever since, pleading that our road might be made the Nation's first transcontinental highway, not because it was the most practical route across our country, but because it interpreted the development of our Nation and was the path of our fathers. We owe the present standing of our bill to Mr. Borland's unflagging interest, and by his death we lost our best and most loyal friend.

If we can bring to the Daughters of the American Revolution a realizing sense of the part these old trails and roads, composing our national old trails road, have taken in the development of our Nation and how they have welded our country together, we will win our goal.

"Old days and old trails" is the theme interesting to every American. Today we begin to talk about a broader and a deeper Americanism. How can we get that if we do not know about the America of yesterday, when Americans really were Americans? Perhaps it is well for us that at least a few are willing to stop long enough for the undertaking of tying the past to the present.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution have undertaken to restore some of the old trails of early America and have introduced in Congress by Representative Borland, House bill 8011, known as the Daughters of the American Revolution old trails act, to provide a national ocean-to-ocean highway over the pioneer trails of the Nation. * * *

"No one could call House bill 8011 a park bill. It does not improve any backwoods stream or local crossroads. The people could not spend the people's money for anything of much more use to the people in general."

So writes Dr. Emerson Hough in the Saturday Evening Post, and it seems particularly fitting that such an article should come out in that paper, which was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1728, and all through its 192 years of existence has stood for everything that was beneficial for our country. That paper itself typifies the tying of the past to the present.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have undertaken to restore some of the old trails of early America—the Daughters of the American Revolution—not the national old trails road committee.

We asked each State chairman not only to write but to urge the Daughters of the American Revolution of her State to write to her Representatives and Senators, reminding them that we had a bill before Congress—our Daughters of the American Revolution national old trails road bill—and wished them to aid its passage.

Did you write to your Representative or Senator?

This committee has worked hard and faithfully—certain no chairman has had a more loyal one, but we can do nothing alone—we must have the wholehearted support of the national society.

It was unity of purpose on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution that enabled them to build this beautiful Memorial Continental Hall, that same unity of purpose can bring about the building of a national old trails—our Daughters of the American Revolution road—by the Government.

I am told a bill will be passed by the next Congress to build at least one great transcontinental road. Is this road to be our road—the road hewed out of the wilderness by our forefathers? It is the most historical. It is the most practical.

Build roads, build a network of roads across our country, but first of all build the national old trails road, and build it as a memorial to those men and women who handed down to us the courage which made possible the sacrifices of today—as a memorial to those sons of our Nation who sleep forever in foreign lands under the "low green tents."

Respectfully submitted.

HOPE CASEY VAN BRUNT, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag.

MRS. JOHN P. HUME, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, national officers, members of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

To render you an account of the work accomplished during the past year by the national committee to prevent desecration of the flag is a pleasant duty, for I have to report work well done.

Since the closing up of various activities brought into being by the great World War, one has often heard comments of a regular slump on the part of active workers—but not so with the members of this committee. Their activity has doubled and trebled, and reports sent me by the division directors and State chairmen are so interesting that it is with regret that I can not give credit to the individual chapters, but must generalize my report of what has been accomplished. These reports also include the Philippine Islands and Aloha Chapter in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Several State flag laws have been amended so as to make more stringent rules protecting our flag, and more severe the punishment of those who violate these requirements. In Oregon, Colorado, and Delaware "anti-red-flag laws" have been passed, that of Delaware also "forbidding use of the black flag or any ensign or sign bearing an inscription opposed to organized government, or the flag, emblem, or insignia of any organization, society, or order opposed to organized government."

Until we have a Federal flag law we cannot have a uniform code for use in all the States, hence it rests with the State chairmen to suggest leaflets and flag codes for use in their respective States. A number of these codes, also copies of many State flag laws, will be found in our exhibit in this hall, and may I call attention to the fact that the codes which contain not only clear, concise directions as to the correct use of our flag, but also give the American's creed, the pledge of allegiance, and a copy of the State flag law are most satisfactory. This information used for distribution in schools, at patriotic meetings and given to each "new citizen" at the time when his naturalization papers are completed and he takes the oath of allegiance to the United States of America, together with a small flag of his adopted country, will do much to aid in Americanization.

The members of this committee have during the past year distributed many thousands of leaflets containing flag codes and flag laws, the State of Nebraska ranking highest in issuing 90,670.

Cards of greeting to "new citizens," bulletins containing valuable suggestions, posters designed for school use, posters clearly stating the correct use of our flag in decoration, have been given professional decorators in order to prevent ignorant or careless misuse of our precious national emblem, illustrated slides showing our flag and giving historical data have been placed on moving picture screens. These are a few methods by which the members of this committee have conducted a campaign of education and publicity relative to the use and abuse of our flag.

Among the acts of desecration reported were the same carelessness in the use of decorating and draping our flag; its use as a table cover on which various articles were placed; as cover for shelves upon which the merchant had displayed his wares; an old worn flag used as a pad on a horse's back to prevent harness rubbing the skin; a discarded flag thrown into an ash can; used as a part or whole of a costume in private theatricals and vaudeville acts; paper napkins and table runners ornamented with designs of our flag; tablet cover of flag design. In connection with the last named may I state that while the intent of the manufacturer was patriotic, the use of this design resulted in a rather tragic occurrence. A foreign-born school boy wrote his name on the tablet cover; the Boy Scout declared he had desecrated the flag and ordered him to kiss the flag, which he refused to do; whereupon the Scouts administered severe physical punishment. The consequences of these acts were most unfortunate, and repetitions can be prevented if State laws are enforced, and manufacturers of such articles, and of napkins, handkerchiefs and table covers containing flag designs be made to discontinue such practices, or be punished and fined in accordance with the law. Last, but not least, I will mention a case where in a first-class school with an American teacher in charge the game of bean bag was a daily recreation, and the bags were made of small American flags.

As in previous reports, it is suggested as remedies to prevent such desecration that special efforts be made in the celebration of our National Flag Day; that each chapter conduct at least one program each year, setting forth the flag law, history of naval, military and Boy Scout regulations pertaining thereto; legal holidays and uses of the flag thereon. Urge newspapers to print State flag

laws and information as to flag use and abuse. Conduct widespread educational campaign and knowledge of laws.

In this connection may I describe the hand salute as given in a circular issued by the United States War Department: "Raise the right hand smartly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to left, forearm inclined to about 45 degrees, hand and wrist straight. Drop the arm smartly to the side."

In conclusion may I urge each member of this great patriotic society to constitute herself an aide to this committee whose aim, through patience, tact, educational work, and enforcement of State laws, is to teach love, reverence, and protection of our Stars and Stripes, prevent careless or ignorant desecration and in so doing make the native and foreign-born Americans realize that our flag is ever a protection to those in need, represents the purity of principles upon which our country was founded, and ever deserves the love of all who are privileged to live under its shining folds.

I wish to thank our president general for her ever ready and generous counsel, and the members of this committee for their hearty cooperation and ready response to my letters and suggestions.

Respectfully submitted.

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

The Wednesday morning session was called to order by the president general at 10.07 o'clock. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Herbert Randolph, pastor of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington.

The credentials committee, Mrs. Johnston, chairman, reported the total voting strength of the congress to date as follows:

National officers	11
Vice presidents general	20
State regents	41
Chapter regents	767
Delegates	512
Total	1,351

Report of Committee on Reciprocity.

Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, officers and members of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

At the meeting last year of the committee on reciprocity, it was suggested that the name be changed to committee on historical and literary reciprocity, as we were doing specific work along these lines rather than reciprocity work in its fullest sense. Our president general, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, kindly consented to the change of name and our work this past year has shown that the change was not only beneficial to us, but also that many chapters and members are especially interested in this kind of work.

This year, with the exception of Arizona, Louisiana, and Nevada, every State in the Union and the District of Columbia was represented on our committee, although one State chairman was obliged to resign early in the season, and this vacancy was not filled, and we were also unfortunate in losing by illness the services of the director of the southern division, Mrs. E. P. Noel, of Mississippi. Through the efforts of this committee, papers have been received from the fol-

lowing States: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Oregon, Colorado, South Dakota.

This list includes all papers received since the close of the congress of 1919, and for this period the chairman is in actual possession of 185 papers, 14 pamphlets, 4 books, 2 leaflets, and 1 copy of an old manuscript. These papers cover a great diversity of subjects, very many of which are concerning the Revolutionary times, manners, customs, and noted personages of that era; the history of our flag is a favorite topic and these papers are of especial interest; the papers concerning the Indians are very fine and there are many historic papers concerning places and other matters of interest in the different States; several papers concerning the inception and work of our great society, educational papers and other papers on the questions of the day, and still others on miscellaneous subjects.

In addition to these papers, we asked each State chairman to send us a few letters written by soldiers in service during the World War; these letters to be of especial interest and worthy of preservation, and originals, if possible, if not, copies of the said letters. In reply to this appeal about 100 letters have been received from the following States: Idaho, Vermont, Georgia, Massachusetts, Maine, and Virginia. Very many branches of the service are represented and it is hoped that in time other States will contribute to this collection. These letters are well worthy of a place in our archives and will be real treasures for future generations. They show the spirit which animated our boys and the great odds against which they struggled. No history can ever give so true an impression of the war as do these letters, many of them written at the front. They show a picture of the war as it was lived day by day by our soldiers, and we should have a good collection of letters from each State.

This year for the first time we were able to use our papers in a lending bureau. A list of 100 papers was sent in the early fall to all members of the committee and State chairmen were instructed to send a copy of the list to each chapter in her State explaining that they could use the papers in their programs and meetings by sending to the chairman of the committee for them. The only conditions attached were that the papers must be returned promptly after being used and the chapters must pay the postage both ways. That this lending bureau filled a long-felt want by the chapters was shown by the demand for papers from all parts of the country, and papers were sent to 29 different States during the fall and winter months. The following list of States show that the desire for these papers was not confined to any one locality: New York, Georgia, Delaware, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Alabama, Montana, Wisconsin, California, Mississippi, Oregon, Maine, Illinois, Nebraska, Ohio, Florida, Virginia, Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, South Carolina, and Colorado. Chapters sent again and again for the papers, and many expressions of gratitude and commendation were received by the chairman.

In order to make this bureau efficient, it is necessary to make several copies of each paper, so that, if possible, the papers wanted will be available when sent for.

During the years 1917 and 1918 we had so few papers nothing was done about preparing them for use, but in 1919 the 100 papers mentioned above were made ready and since that time the work has been steadily carried on. Including these 100 papers, we have now 230 papers ready for use, as soon as the lists can be prepared and sent out to the chapters. In addition to these papers are about 100 more sent in during March and April which must be copied later. This work is still in its infancy, as it is just 4 years old this month, and the

first three years of its existence were mostly experimental. To make it a success it was necessary that the States in all sections of the country should be interested and assist in it, both in furnishing papers and using the papers in our bureau. As this year 35 different States and the District of Columbia have taken an active part in our work, we feel that our existence is justified, notwithstanding nothing was done in some few States represented on the committee.

Our aim is to encourage historical research and literary attainment and with these objects is necessarily an educational feature. We want papers that are good in every respect, but not necessarily written by a Daughter of the American Revolution. They can write themselves or induce their friends to write for us. The standard of the papers should be higher as time goes on and the chapters realize fully the worth of the work. The scope of the work is almost unlimited, and this is a great opportunity for the Daughters in each State to preserve many facts of historical interest which otherwise will soon be but a mere memory, and to impart much valuable information concerning their State to the rest of the country. Pride of State should be inherent in everyone, and the last year has shown that many of our Daughters of the American Revolution possess it to a high degree, and if you all would work to preserve the many interesting facts concerning your State which are not on record anywhere, for the work of this committee, we would have a wonderful set of papers and also a valuable one.

There are a few simple rules which must be observed by those who send in or use our papers.

First. All papers sent to the committee must be typewritten and also have inscribed upon them the title, the name of State, name of author, and if a D. A. R. member, the name of chapter.

Second. Papers must be sent to the State chairmen by March 1, thus enabling them to send their report to the national chairman early in March.

Third. When sending for papers from the lending bureau, a second choice should be given, as it sometimes happens that all copies of the papers wanted are in circulation.

Fourth. Papers must be returned promptly after being used and chapters must pay the postage both ways.

I have one recommendation to make: I recommend that lists of papers for use in the lending bureau of the national committee on historical and literary reciprocity be printed by the national society and sent to the chairman, vice chairmen, directors of the committee, and State regents; also a sufficient number to each State chairman so that she may send a list to each chapter in her State; this work to be done as early as possible so that the lists may be used for the programs made out during the summer months.

Before concluding I wish to add a paragraph from one of the many letters commending this work. It is as follows:

"I regard this literary reciprocity plan as one of the best features of our society and hope it will be fostered and extended to the fullest. As the chairman, I take pleasure in complimenting you and hope you fully realize the help and entertainment these good papers will be to the chapter meetings throughout the country."

The members of the committee have worked faithfully the past year to make a success of historical and literary reciprocity and to them I extend warm thanks and great appreciation for all they have done, but the committee can not do it all. To make the work the success it should be, it requires the cooperation and aid of you all, and I hope another year many more members of the society will take an active part in it.

Respectively submitted.

(Mrs. Wilford G.) Tinnie A. D. Chapman,
Chairman.

Report of the Insignia Committee.

MRS. CHARLES H. AULL, *Chairman.*

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

The value and significance of the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the individual member are often made apparent by the way in which it is worn. What we love we cherish, and what we prize we protect from misuse and abuse.

No woman thoroughly equipped with a knowledge of the constitution of the national society, which contains the objects and purposes of the organization, or the by-laws concerning the using of the insignia of membership, could so violate both as to forget for one moment the proper place for wearing this precious badge of honor. "It shall be carried only on the left breast."

So carefully is our official emblem guarded that it can be secured only by a member in good standing in the society and then only through the issuance of a permit for each pin, stating the name and number of the member for whom the permit is issued.

To make it possible for a daughter or near relative, who must also be a member in good standing of the society, to wear the insignia which has been worn by a loved one who is gone a special permit is issued, permitting the official jeweler to add the name and national number of the one inheriting the pin, thus doubly safeguarding the legitimate wearing of our insignia and yet permitting the member to wear the emblem consecrated by its association with the loved one.

The work accomplished by the insignia committee this year has been the carrying out of the will of the board in securing distinctive pins to be worn by the various officers of the society. Several years ago the congress authorized the adoption of a special decoration, to be owned by the society and worn by each president general in turn during her term of office. This plaque or decoration was to be suspended from a distinctive pin which was to be the property of the president general at the expiration of her term of office.

The congress also authorized the adoption of special pins to be worn by the active officers, the vice presidents general, the State regents and the charter members. The insignia committee was empowered to secure designs and submit them to the board. Several designs were submitted and the selection of the ones to be adopted was left by vote of the board to the insignia commitee. The committee made the selection and ordered the pins.

In our magazine for October, 1918, appeared an article entitled "The war medals of the Allies," and among the decorations illustrated was the "plaque or star of the British Order of the Bath." The decoration worn by our president general varied from the British plaque only in the center medallion, our seal taking the place of the British crown, the design proper being identical, ray for ray and jewel for jewel. This led to the investigation of all our pins and brought to our notice the fact that the pins worn by the vice presidents general and State regents were reproductions of the Grand Army eagle.

At the meeting of the national board of management on April 21, 1919, it was voted that the board ratify the selection of new designs for the active officers and vice-presidents general " and that the board accept a new design for the president general's pin. Designs were therefore submitted and approved by the board on June 25, 1919, and the firm of J. E. Caldwell & Co., which has always made our official insignia, was given the contract to make the new pins. These pins are original designs and not reproductions of the badges of other societies.

The above-mentioned firm assumed all necessary expenses incurred in the adoption of the new designs.

In view of the fact that the contract for the official insignia and chapter regent's bar was awarded to J. E. Caldwell & Co. by the continental congress, the insignia committee recommends that the contract with J. E. Caldwell & Co. for these additional official pins authorized by the society be approved by the congress and appended to the previous congressional contract.

The fact that the cost of manufacturing the recognition pin exceeds the price for which it is now sold has been brought to the attention of the insignia committee. The actual cost of the pin is $1.29 and the selling price has always been $1. Therefore, the committee recommends that this Twenty-ninth Continental Congress authorize that the contract with Mrs. Ellenore Dutcher Key be changed so as to allow an increase of 50 cents on the price of each pin, making the recognition pin in future cost $1.50.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNIE M. AULL, *Chairman.*

Report of Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund.

MRS. CAROLINE E. MCWILLIAMS HOEY, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, national officers and members of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

Words would give but poor expression of the honor, gratitude, and pleasure I feel in coming before you to-day to present to you my sixth annual report of the Philippine scholarship work, rather than sending it to you to be read by another—that method of submitting my report has always left a lonesome feeling in my heart.

It is just seven years ago that I stood upon this platform and presented to the delegates of the Twenty-second Continental Congress the subject of a Philippine scholarship fund. Up to that time, so far as I am informed, no mention of scholarships had ever been made in connection with our national society. Now, however, we hear of scholarships on every side, both in and out of our society. Even in the Orient, scholarships blossom like the flowers in springtime. We welcome every one of them. There can not be too many. Looking back upon that particular and important hour, I now realize it was a rather courageous thing to do, as so comparatively little was then known among our members about our island possessions. However, the treasurer general's annual report will inform you that we have passed the crucial period of our upbuilding of this fund. We have to-day more than half of the ten thousand dollars our promoters of the work considered necessary. In other words, we are on the "other side of the mountain." In the Orient it has brought a prestige to our national society of which we who reside there are justly proud and appreciative. No other work could have been taken up by us on the other side of the world that would be so far reaching in its influence upon future generations.

Visiting nurses in the homes are one of the most valuable weapons against infant mortality. Statistics compiled by the Philippine health service on marriages show that last year out of 58,550 marriages, 5,184 were girls under 14. Statistics also show that in 39 Provinces 80,276 babies 1 year old and under died during 1918 and all traceable to the ignorance of these extremely youthful mothers regarding the care of their babies. Further, it is estimated that over one-half of these babies could have been saved by just ordinary motherly care. Mr. Hoover has stated that "The whole problem of Americanization would be solved if the United States could systematically grapple with the child problem

and insure proper condition of birth, education, and nutrition." This statement of Mr. Hoover's certainly applies to our wards across the Pacific Ocean.

Since my report last year Olympia Cayetano has graduated from the Manila Normal School in her postgraduate course as a teacher and was returned at once by the bureau of education to her home in Naga to fill a vacancy made by the death of an American teacher who gave his life in our country's service on the battle fields of France. The director of the insular bureau of education has been most generous in his praise of our service to his bureau.

This month Montaya Salih, our Moro girl from Zamboanga, becomes a graduate nurse, and will immediately be returned to her Province to give greatly needed service among her own people. Montaya had previously had two years' training in a small hospital founded in Zamboanga by Bishop Brent, therefore required only the two more years we gave her in the higher training in St. Luke's Hospital, Manila. Usually from three to four years are required by the health bureau. When I last saw Montaya, she said to me: "Mrs. Holt, when you go to America, please tell all those Daughters of the American Revolution how grateful I am to them and how I love to think about what they have done for me, and that I hope to prove my own worthiness by helping others."

I have wondered how many members of our national society, and I now ask how many of you within hearing of my voice, saw the widely circulated account in our American newspapers regarding Cecilia Talmage, a Filipino graduate nurse from an American hospital, being among the very first contingent of Red Cross nurses to reach the battle grounds of France? This demonstrated to us the truth of the splendid fiber and courage of the Filipino women when put to the test, about which we have heard and read so much.

We consider it is vitally important that a Filipino girl be brought to America at the earliest possible day for such training in one of our very best hospitals as will fit her for establishing a much needed nurses' training school in a Province remote from Manila; but this we do not consider a wise proposition to undertake until our endowment fund of $10,000 is completed. Please help us do it now.

Three distinguished members of our society who so ably assisted in outlining the plan of this work have passed on: Mrs. Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee; Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan; and Mrs. John W. Walker, of Missouri. There are now only five of those promoters living to-day, and we would like to see the endowment fund completed before they too have passed on.

Seven years seems a long time for an organization like the Daughters of the American Revolution "to drift" in such a small matter as $10,000, whether one is looking forward to our goal or backward upon it. Please do help us now to complete this endowment fund. It is a national line of work adopted by the Twenty-second Continental Congress without a dissenting vote. It requires only about $3,500 to do it. I appeal to every State and chapter regent to make a special effort this year. Ask your chapters to have a Philippine scholarship day and provide some sort of an entertainment to raise a contribution for this work. Five dollars from those chapters that have never thus far contributed would give us a splendid endowment—one suitable to meet the changed conditions of to-day.

Those of us who reside in the Far East more fully realize, perhaps, the conditions over there than those who form opinions from merely reading the rumors or reports from there. While such dark and threatening clouds—to say the least one may about it—have been hovering over China, the members of the Philippines Chapter began to feel the importance of increasing the number of Filipino girls in training for nurses, and this year will place six instead of four girls in Manila hospitals. To meet this expense an entertainment was given in the Elks' Club lodge room just previous to my sailing for this congress, from which $1,000 was realized. The management of this very successful entertainment was di-

rectly under the regent of the Philippines Chapter, Mrs. H. D. Kneedler. Should our country ever need the services of our Filipino girls, such of them as are fitted for service will be found willing and waiting to give their best.

There has never been one dollar of the interest on the Philippine scholarship funds in our national treasury used toward defraying the expenses of our work in the islands. The necessary funds for this purpose have been raised on our own ground, so please bear in mind that the accrued interest to date is approximately $1,000. This we have done in addition to the $1,264 sent to our treasurer general since the founding of the scholarship work.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In the wonderful report of our treasurer general, dated March 31, 1920, the Philippine scholarship endowment fund is credited with a total amount of $6,396.62. In order that you may all know where credit is due for this amount, I have made up the following statement:

States contributing $200 or more are as follows: Pennsylvania, $1,098.77; Illinois, $659.05; Michigan, $450; Indiana, $306.30; Iowa, $239.50, making a total for five States of $2,753.62.

States contributing $100 or more are as follows: Ohio, $179; New York, $169; Massachusetts, $166.15; District of Columbia, $130; Texas, $117.97; Virginia, $100, making a total for six States of $862.12. New Jersey has contributed $71 and the Philippines $1,264. Estimated accrued interest for seven years, $1,000.

Recapitulation: Five States, $2,755.62; six States, $862.12; one State, $71; Philippines, $1,264; estimated interest, $1,000. Total for 13 States and accrued interest, $5,952.74. Total amount contributed, $6,396.62; total for 13 States and accrued interest for seven years, $5,952.74; balance, $443.88.

This balance of $443.88, or a trifle over $12 per State, is the amount contributed by the remaining 36 States during the entire seven years.

"Behold the power of unity," declared the father to his son in Æsop's Fables, concerning the strength in the bundle of sticks as compared with the weakness of a single stick. This power of unity is of absolute necessity to the strength of nations and business. How fully this fact has been demonstrated in the World War we all know.

It is the unity of service which is the strength and value of any enterprise. Please unite in helping this good work now.

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLINE E. MCWILLIAMS HOLT,
National Chairman.

Report of Committee on Real Daughters.

MRS. JAMES P. BRAYTON, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and members of the Congress:

In commencing my report I wish to express my great appreciation of the valuable assistance that I have received from the division chairmen, State regents, and also from our Real Daughters themselves.

In February I mailed return postals to each Real Daughter asking that they be filled with the date of birth, place of birth, and their father's name. In a surprisingly short space of time the cards properly filled out came back to me from 32 of our 39 Real Daughters. This seems a wonderful record when we consider their advanced age. The data in regard to the other seven were furnished me through the kindness of our ever faithful State chairmen.

Your chairman has given much time and written many letters and cards in securing the facts for this report, but it has truly been a labor of love, and it is gratifying to know that we have as nearly an accurate list of our living Real Daughters as it is possible to obtain. We still have in our membership 39 Real Daughters. Let us cherish with reverence and love the memory of the Real Daughters who during the past year have joined their loved ones on the other shore:

Mrs. Jane Heighswonger, Kansas, died March 19, 1919.

Mrs. Hannah Maria Howard, New Hampshire, died April 13, 1919, aged 104.

Mrs. Emma Jones, Maine, died May 4, 1919.

Mrs. Almira E. Leonard, New York, died May 5, 1919.

Mrs. Samantha Stanton Nellis, New York, died August 17, 1919, aged 109.

Mrs. Esther Shepherdson, New York, died March 4, 1920.

Mrs. Samantha Stanton Nellis, 109 years of age at the time of her death, was the oldest woman in our society, and was also said to be the oldest woman in the United States. She was a member of the Methodist Church for 90 years and a few weeks before her death signed and gave a large check as her gift to the Methodist centenary. On her one hundred and fifth birthday Mrs. Nellis received a letter from President Wilson congratulating her on her long life. Mrs. Nellis lived to see our country grow from a weak and struggling nation into the most powerful country in the world.

Mrs. Louise K. B. Thiers, of Milwaukee, 105 years old, is now the oldest living Real Daughter. Mrs. Edward Ferguson, chairman of the central division, says: "Mrs. Thiers is alert and interested in everything of moment and is able to read without glasses." Our youngest Real Daughter, born December 29, 1851, is Mrs. Mary A. Scott, of Medway, Mass., and is 69 years old.

Massachusetts still leads in number of Real Daughters, having six, and none have died in Massachusetts since the last congress. New York is blessed with five, but has lost by death three in the past year. Michigan and Ohio have each three, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana have two each, while the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennesese, Iowa, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Kansas, and Montana each possesses one.

Your chairman feels that in receiving so many cards and letters from our Real Daughters she has enjoyed a rare privilege.

Mrs. Flagg, of New Hampshire, in a letter written to me told how much she enjoyed reading our D. A. R. magazine and receiving letters from the Daughters, and also said that she knit 34 pair of socks for the soldiers. The New Hampshire State conference, held October, 1919, voted, so the State chairman wrote me, $10 a month to Mrs. Flagg. Surely a splendid deed on the part of New Hampshire.

Mrs. Randall, another of New Hampshire's Real Daughters, wrote to a friend as follows: "I am very well and have everything I need, the sun shines just as brightly on me as it does on President Wilson's wife and the birds sing just as sweetly—what more can mortal ask now that the war is over?" Mrs. Kinney, chairman of the eastern division, in her happy, humorous fashion, writes as follows of Mrs. Randall: "Mrs. Randall is only 71, so she may be regarded as still quite a girl in what may be called 'the younger set' of America's Real Daughters."

Mrs. Purcell, District of Columbia, the sixteenth child of her parents, celebrated her ninety-ninth birthday February 11, and speaks with pride of the fact that she wore the first nice new dress she ever possessed at the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol.

Mrs. Mary M. Clark, Virginia, who is 97, was the nineteenth child in a family of 26. Mrs. Sayres, State chairman, writes regarding her: "Mrs. Clark is totally blind but is always cheerful and is a saint upon earth." Surely no more beautiful tribute could be paid to any one than this.

Iowa writes lovingly of their Real Daughter and says, "Mrs. Andrews is still the same sweet, charming woman she ever was."

Mrs. Henry, of Poolville, N. Y., whose birthday is July 15, in writing to me, said: "I would like to have you send me a card on my birthday. The snow is up to the window sills. Please let me hear from you again." If this dear Real Daughter and your chairman both live until July 15, she will surely have a letter on her eighty-seventh birthday.

Mrs. Bradway, of Eastford, Conn., is looking forward to her one hundred and second birthday, April 30, when her chapter members always visit her. On her last birthday she told them of the green calash for which she had longed when a girl but could not make, and how to accomplish her wish she had exchanged work with a girl friend, making shirts for her while she made the calash, and she did not forget to repeat the loverlike request of her intended husband to the effect that the calash should not be made so large as to hide her pretty face. "How truly does the long-remembered incident prove that the spirit of the eternal feminine never dies."

Massachusetts has three Real Daughters who are over 90.

Mrs. Ruth Short, of Old Newbury Chapter, is 90 years old and still lives in the house where she was born, and it is over 200 years old.

It was interesting to me to learn that Miss Clara Barton, whose national number was 16, and who died April, 1912, was a Real Daughter, having entered our society first on her grandfather and later on her father.

Mrs. Allen, of Ohio, writing to me in March, said: "May God's blessing be on you and all the ladies of the D. A. R. of which I love everyone so much."

Mrs. Lucinda Porter has been transferred the past year from Deborah Sampson Chapter, Massachusetts, to Lawrenceville, Ill., to become a charter member in the chapter organized there.

The chapter at Ligonier, Ind., named their chapter Nathaniel Prentiss, in honor of the father of their deceased Real Daughter, Mrs. Eliza Johnson.

Wisconsin has had in its membership 17 Real Daughters, Maine 27, Vermont 8, Michigan 23, Illinois 28. May I suggest that in the coming year the different States make a point of ascertaining how many Real Daughters, in all, they have been fortunate enough to possess and report the number to their State chairman. Mrs. Vaughan, State chairman of Indiana, has done most efficient work during the last year in endeavoring to secure a correct list for Indiana.

All these facts are most important and surely now is the time to make haste with history for the coming generations.

South Dakota reports marking the grave of their one Real Daughter. The chapter at Ypsilanti, Mich., has three Real Daughters in its charter membership.

My search for the abiding place of one Real Daughter, Mrs. Caroline P. Stone, proved most elusive as well as most interesting. Starting in Minnesota, where she was reported as "dead long ago," I journeyed onward to different towns in Montana, thence to South Park, Wash., and at last a card from Mrs. Stone herself stated that she lived in Spokane and is a member of the chapter at Olean, N. Y., and from her card I judge her to be very much alive.

The State chairman of Washington, Mrs. George P. Burbanks, with her splendid and efficient assistance combined with the capable work of New York's State chairman, Mrs. Longworthy, aided much in locating Mrs. Stone. In this connection may I say that from my four years' experience as National chairman

it seems better as far as possible that Real Daughters should belong to chapters in the States where they reside, for it prevents confusion, and they themselves would receive benefit and pleasure from a more personal touch with the chapters of which they are members.

Mrs. Kinney, who has given much thought and consideration to the subject of the marking of the graves of our Real Daughters, says, "The chapters are confronted by the fact that there is no official marker for such a purpose and opinions differ greatly as to design and material for such a marker. The metal marker used by some does not stand the rigor of any but a southern climate. If a modest little marble or granite stone could be supplied, something like those in use in Arlington Cemetery, they might appeal to the chapters throughout our society and serve their purpose of keeping green the memory of our Real Daughters and their patriotic fathers." I will leave Mrs. Kinney's suggestion, which I indorse, for your consideration until our next congress.

Mrs. Develin, State chairman of Pennsylvania, sent me a book containing a list of Real Daughters, compiled and published in 1911 by her sister, Miss Harvey.

This book was of the greatest help to me in preparing this report. A card occasionally sent to our Real Daughters would give them a great deal of pleasure, and I will be glad to send their addresses to any of our Daughters who desire to have them.

A few words bearing a message of cheer will come like a gleam of sunshine into the lives of these revered sisters of ours, and awaken happy memories of the days of long ago.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. James P.) Emma Sanford Brayton,
Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Genealogical Research.

Miss Grace M. Pierce, *Chairman.*

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

Step by step, little by little, the work of accumulating bits of family and military history goes forward, and every bit saved is better than all lost. Your committee on genealogical research has been greatly hampered during the past three years by war conditions and conditions growing out of the war. Our Daughters have generally been so interested in present conditions which they thought for the time being were more important than preservation of things of the past.

During the past year the United States mail seems not always to have favored us and several complaints have come to us of failure to receive instructions or plan of work. In one of these cases not only the second but the third plan was mailed before one finally reached its destination—too late, however, to secure a report of this year's work.

Although our list of accessions is not long, it contains many valuable documents.

The State chairman of Michigan sends the following report:

General Richardson Chapter, of Pontiac, reported that two historical and genealogical papers had been prepared by Mrs. Lillian Drake Avery, one on "The descendants of William Annette, an Oakland pioneer," the other on "Arthur Powers, the first settler of Farmington, and his descendants."

Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter, of Jackson, has filed family records of Margaret Cortright Depuy, daughter of Capt. Moses Cortright and Antji Van Etten; the

Richard Comfort family, of Dutchess County, N. Y.; the Peter Dopp family of Plattsburg, N. Y.; and a copy of old Bible records of the John K. Harrison family dating from 1716.

Charity Cook Chapter, of Homer, has filed a record of Zenas Stetson and Betsy Powers and their descendants to the present time, and the written history of the Revolutionary ancestors of Mrs. Ella E. (Smith) Flint and descendants to the present time. The number consists of Maj. Garrett Anderson, of Hunterton County, N. J.; Deacon John Sears, private and member of committee of safety; and Pvts. Abiel Lyons, of Hartford, Conn., and Elijah Anderson, of Monmouth, N. J.

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, of Kalamazoo, has filed a complete honor roll of the Revolutionary ancestors of its entire membership.

Lucy Wolcott Barnum Chapter, of Odrian, has placed a bookcase in the public library at Adrian containing the lineage books and many other genealogical records and books, also rosters of other patriotic societies, the beginning of a genealogical department open to the public.

Miss Annette Shipley Merrill, of Massachusetts, has generously presented the society, through the committee on genealogical research, a file of the genealogical pages from the Boston Evening Transcript extending over 14 years.

The State chairman of Connecticut has filed with us a copy of the Turkey Hill Church records; a private manuscript record of deaths in Bethany, Conn., for February, 1788, to April 13, 1792, the inscriptions for stones in the ancient cemetery in Naugatuck, Conn., and a photostatic copy of service of two soldiers of the Revolution from Simsbury, Conn., and reports other compilations in process of preparation.

Mrs. White, of New York City, sent an original copy of certain cemetery records to be typed for the use of the society.

From New Hampshire has come a list of "Names of officers and men mentioned in the orderly book of Jeremiah Fogg, on Winter Hill, Cambridge, Mass., during the siege of Boston, October 28, 1775, to January 12, 1776. Manuscripts now in the library of Harvard University."

Miss Pierce here gave a list of 30 valuable historical documents collected by Miss Todd, chairman for New Jersey, and closed her report as follows:

From individual sources there have been added pages of family Bible records which lack of time and space forbids us to enumerate.

The index of Revolutionary soldiers started by your chairman last year has been continued, and bids fair to be in a state of continuation for several years before completion.

In closing, I desire to thank the several vice chairmen of this committee and all State chairmen for their cooperation and assistance.

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE M. PIERCE, *Chairman.*

Report of the Editor of the Magazine.

Miss NATALIE S. LINCOLN, *Editor.*

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

The president general, in a message to the members of our national society, said: "You should keep in touch with every phase of this vast organization. This can best be done through reading our official publication, the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. We commend it to your attention."

That the magazine is now claiming the attention of our members is attested by our 50 per cent increase in subscriptions in the year just closed. The chairman of the magazine committee, Mrs. George M. Minor, will tell you of our magazine's growth; it is my privilege to speak of the interesting reading matter, excellent illustrations, and typographical appearance of the magazine to-day. It is an expensive magazine to manufacture, for only the best of paper, printing, and art work goes into its making. During the past three years, in the face of adverse war conditions and labor strikes, which have held up publication of many periodicals, the magazine has never failed to appear the first of every month.

The magazine is, aside from other features, a handy reference for every Daughter. The minutes of the national board of management, the State conference and chapter reports, the genealogical department, and the page devoted to the comments by the president general are of inestimable aid to the earnest and successful Daughter who desires to keep abreast of the work of her society.

In the last three years we have been extremely fortunate in securing timely articles from well-known writers and high Government officials, whose ideas and viewpoints are of especial interest to-day and will be of historical value in the future.

Miss Lincoln then made mention of a number of valuable articles which have appeared in the magazine, and continued her report:

At the meeting in June, 1917, the national board of management inaugurated a broad policy for the magazine by creating a fund to pay for articles. By thus putting the magazine on an established footing with other periodicals, and not making it dependent upon the charity of authors for the gift of articles, we have achieved excellent results, and the investment has proved a great success.

The total sum set aside for this purpose from 1917 until this date was $2,410. Of that sum I have expended to date $2,294 in payment for articles and photographs. This expenditure covers the period of three years, or 36 monthly issues of the magazine; thus the expense for special articles and photographs has averaged only $63 per month. There is left in the national treasury of this special fund $116.

To each and every member of the national board of management and to our magazine chairman, I owe grateful acknowledgment for the encouragement and cooperation given all plans for the development and improvement of the magazine.

To our honored president general and the outgoing members of the national board, I tender my thanks and the assurance of my always delightful remembrance of my association with them.

Respectfully submitted.

[Applause.] NATALIE S. LINCOLN, *Editor.*

Report of the Magazine Committee.

MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, *Chairman.*

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

As chairman of your magazine committee, I herewith submit the following report for the year ending March 31, 1920:

Twelve numbers of the magazine have been issued during the past year, and all of them have been mailed practically on time the 1st of each month. This speaks well for our publishers, the J. B. Lippincott Co., during these days of

printers' strikes and shortage of paper, when nearly every other magazine we take has been weeks and in some cases a month late.

The contract with our publishers runs for one year, from July 1 to July 1. Your chairman was informed last year that when the new contract was made that there would have to be an advance in price. She, therefore, looked about to ascertain if better arrangements could not be made with other publishing firms. The results of this investigation were submitted to your executive committee, which decided to award the contract again to the J. B. Lippincott Co. The contract is on file in the office of the recording secretary general. It runs until July, 1920. Your chairman has been lately informed by the publishers that because of the great shortage and consequent high price of paper and the ever increasing price of labor there will have to be still another advance in the cost of our magazine the coming year.

We now have the largest paid subscription list we have ever had. We closed our books on March 31, 1920, with 13,346 subscribers, a gain of 4,201 over last year. This shows that Daughters all over the country are waking up to the value of their magazine.

Our receipts for the year have been $20,549.90, which includes money from subscriptions, advertising, sale of single copies, and the $5,000 ordered credited to the magazine account by the last Congress.

Our expenditures have been $24,843.54, which includes the following items:

Printing and mailing	$16,753.86
Cuts for illustrations	1,749.25
Editor's salary	1,800.00
Articles for publication	1,019.50
Clerical service	312.12
Clerical service in business office (under treasurer general)	1,109.24
Traveling expenses, chairman	328.78
Indexes	82.50
Genealogical department	377.80
Postage, telephones, express, office supplies, etc	1,125.49
Rent of typewriter $42, rent of typewriter, old committee, $24	66.00
Total	24,843.54
Deduct total receipts	20,549.90
Amount of expenses above receipts	4,295.64

Your chairman pointed out to you last year that at its present subscription price of $1 a year the magazine could not pay for itself. You did not deem it advisable to advance the price, choosing rather to regard the difference between the receipts and expenditures as a legitimate expense on a par with the Proceedings, the lineage books, and other regular publications of the society, because the magazine promotes the aims and objects of our society and greatly furthers our patriotic work. We can no longer hold out the hope that at its present price the magazine will be a money asset to the society.

The value of our magazine can not be recorded in dollars and cents. Its real value to our society is in disseminating our plans for patriotic work, increasing our efficiency, and spreading the knowledge of American history and ideals, which in these days of destructive propaganda against our Government and institutions is the most valuable and enduring service we can render to home and country.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee on Conservation.

MRS. SHEPPARD W. FOSTER, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Daughters of the Congress:

Since peace has come to the world the Daughters of the American Revolution, as heretofore, are in the first ranks of those striving to keep our country the best place in which to live and to keep our citizens the most loyal and the most enlightened. Citizenship in the United States means for every person an equality of opportunity. Let it thoroughly be borne in mind that it also means equality of obligation.

As your national chairman I found that it was not expedient for various sections to always adopt the same plan; therefore the directors of the different divisions sent to their State chairmen outlines best suited to their division.

Adhering to our insignia as a standard bearer, with its 13 stars indicating conservation measures, I submitted the following suggestions for work during 1919:

Salvage.—Salvage is property that is rescued or saved. There can be no more patriotic duty performed, individually or collectively and with as little trouble and inconvenience, than to have every pound of waste material in your city or town reclaimed. Individual savings may be little, but multiplied by the savings of all people it means much to our national resources.

Establish a salvage bureau in your community—a bureau of general thrift, giving information along all salvage lines. Get prices from all junk dealers for articles such as paper, rags, leather, rubber, old gold, silver, platinum, tin foil, tin bottle tops, tin cans, old ice bags, hot water bottles, scrap iron, old shoes and gloves. Go through your home and see if you are disposing conscientiously of all waste. Putting waste material where it can be used is distinctly patriotic. Every chapter should have a salvage bureau and in this manner create a surplus reserve to further their patriotic work. One shop reported a net profit per month of $1,000.

Efficiency.—Intelligent planning. Mental development by reading, studying and practicing along lines of new opportunities and usefulness for women.

Lead and let others follow by practicing conservation of time—be prompt. Conservation of energy—obviate the useless demand of effort in commercial life, thereby conserving strength, time, patience, and energy of the clerks. "Do unto others as you would have them do to you."

National vitality.—Encourage physical training. Improve conditions affecting public health, mental hygiene, infant mortality. Study lines of heredity, training and environment. Spread the community spirit.

Scenic beauty.—Natural scenery is one of our country's most important and most ennobling resources. Demand public playgrounds for children. Outside of the home influence, an intimate acquaintance with nature is one of the greatest influences that can be brought into their lives. It is an influence that lasts through life. Help conserve the scenic beauty of our country. Develop recreation places and stress the need and necessity of outdoor life.

Harbors, waterways, highways.—One of the most vital measures confronting our economic situation to-day is the conservation of harbors and waterways. Use your influence to promote the proper enactment of legislation for this conservation and see that it is put into effect; not only for our fresh-water ports for ocean-going vessels but for our natural God-made salt water seaports.

Use every endeavor to enlist public sentiment for roadway construction. Keep the public spirit in evidence by advocating appropriations for highway improvement and development.

Birds.—Birds are a national asset. Interest children in the study, care, and protection of them. Birds are the greatest enemies of insects. Report variety of birds found in your State. Encourage laws for bird protection.

Agricultural products and herbs.—Conserve in a practical way all articles of food, for the unfortunate Near East still looks to America for sustenance. Conservation was one of the necessities of war and now a patriotic duty in time of peace. Conserve medical herbs and encourage home cultivation for the development of our own resources.

Books, magazines, and toys.—Establish circulating libraries in rural communities. Send books and magazines to hospitals for soldiers and sailors and the Salvation Army. Conserve toys for the poor in your community and the orphans of our allies.

Forestry.—"Without forests in France the Kaiser might now be dining in Paris." The great part played by wood in the World War has stimulated interest in forestry. The world needs America's help in restoring forests, as one million and a half acres in France were destroyed by the war. Practically all the forests of Belgium were cut down by the invading enemy. Great Britain sacrificed approximately half of her forests for war needs. Great areas of Italian forests were cut down by her armies for fuel and army requirements.

Plant a tree as a memorial to the loved ones who offered their lives for us—plant a street with trees—plant a park of trees—and always observe Arbor Day. Yearly these trees will send their roots deep—their crowns higher and their branches wider and will keep alive for future generations the memory of our heroes.

"I think I shall never see a poem lovely as a tree,
A tree that looks at God all day and lifts her leafy arms to pray.
Poems are made by fools like me, but only God can make a tree."

Thrift.—Train children in habits of industry and thrift. Preserve the lessons in thrift which the war necessities required. Revolutionize and reconstruct your daily lives to conform to the opportunities of to-day. "Get out of the rut." Keep abreast of the times.

Budget.—Preserve all records. Conserve your service flags and keep a record of individual service of each soldier. Report any special work in constructive conservation, either by individual member or by chapter.

Friendships.—Conserve human kindness for those about you. "Kind words never die." As we descend the evening slope of life, let the sunset of our existence be radiant with kind deeds to others. Cement the friendships that the troubled days of war fostered and treasure them as bits of gold.

"Friends thou hast and their adoption tried,
Grapple to thy soul with hooks of steel."

Conservation of democracy.—In all relations of man to man, what is so precious as freedom? Freedom to live, freedom to work, freedom to worship, all of which is offered in America, the home of liberty. Help to conserve American ideals and show to the world that she was born to serve mankind. Suppress any propaganda that would tend to undermine the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Celebrate Constitution Day, September 17.

Mrs. Foster then gave a detailed account by States of the excellent work that is being done by the Daughters in the work of conservation, and closed her report as follows:

As your national chairman of conservation I review with pleasure the past three years' work, and I recall each of you with keenest appreciation for your loyalty, your cooperation, and the friendship ties that have been cemented. Our 13 points of conservation, which were symbolized from our insignia, have, indeed, been instrumental in linking chains of thought, which have been mutually beneficial. Each one of you constitutes one of these precious links which have united us in the bonds of conservation and friendship.

As my parting thought let me beg of you to nourish and cherish the experiences culled from conservation, which have been so interwoven in our every thought, word, act, and deed.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. SHEPPARD W. FOSTER, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on Statistics.

MRS. GEORGE W. SMALLWOOD, *Chairman.*

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

In October, 1915, a questionnaire was sent from the committee on statistics to every State regent, accompanied by similar questionnaires to each chapter regent, asking information as to the work of our great society during the first 25 years of its existence. Each State regent was asked to compile the statistics of her State and send it to the chairman for report to the Twenty-fifth Continental Congress. Thirty-two States complied promptly with this request. Chapters had kept available records and the compilation by the State regent, though arduous, was possible.

After the first report the committee was not reappointed, but three years ago when our present president general assumed her office, she asked that this committee be continued and every effort be made to have its records completed. Soon after, however, our country was at war, and the duties of the hour claimed the entire time of our members and reports of past achievements were rightly deferred.

The chairman has corresponded at length with State regents, doing all in her power to help them, but having no authority to do anything further than summarize the State reports into a national report. In this correspondence much has been developed of needs in the keeping of chapter records, but it has been an inspiration also to know how much has been done that could not be reduced to figures, and this report, wonderful as it is, does not nearly express the work accomplished.

In the early years many items now recorded were not kept in chapter records. Money donated has not passed through the State treasurer as it is to-day. Chapter historians were not appointed and State historians did not annually summarize the work of their departments. The war has taught us many things, and, among others, the wisdom and necessity of keeping accurate records, and I trust this report will emphasize to every State and chapter regent that a part of the honor of this society depends upon these same bare facts and figures.

Greatly to the regret of many State regents, they have been obliged to state "several thousands." A great many, "much work was done on these lines," but they knew and I knew that no one could reduce this fine work to figures and totals, and in no case has such work been recorded. The figures as pre-

sented are the result of painstaking care on the part of the State regents, and the chairman believes they are far below their real value. To this congress the reports of all States except three are submitted. The facts presented are only those that could be expressed in figures. Vast amounts of legislative work has been reported, but not, of course, compiled.

The enactment of many laws of our land for women and children, for health and morals has been directly due to the efforts of our members. Hours and days of time and labor have been given to the sick and suffering. Needy bodies have been clothed and fed. Young minds have been trained and educated. Wavering morals have been strengthened and directed.

The historical records of our country have been multiplied beyond belief. Family data of inestimable value has been collected. War records have been unearthed. Acts of bravery and sacrifice have been retold. Unsung heroes and heroines have lived and moved again in the hearts and minds of readers and hearers.

Mrs. Smallwood then commented upon the great amount of work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and upon the recognition that it is everywhere receiving, and closed her report as follows:

It is indeed true that we have had much happiness that can not be reduced to figures in these 25 years. Life friendships have been made. Occasions of joy and pleasure have made never-to-be-forgotten memories. Inspirations for high ideals have been received and passed on, and our lives have been broader, better, and happier for our associations.

In the future as in the past our members will rejoice in the hours of happiness, but will respond to the call of duty whenever and wherever it may come, listening for that call, waiting to act, asking only to know, saying like Samuel of old: "Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth."

Respectfully submitted.

DELLA GRAEME SMALLWOOD, *Chairman.*

Appended to the above report were several pages of statistics giving figures for the work done by the different States since the organization of the society. A summary of these figures is as follows:

Memorials placed	1,330
Historical places restored	204
Cemeteries restored	163
Revolutionary graves marked	6,628
Revolutionary graves located	6,286
Books and pamphlets published	962
Libraries established	49
Libraries assisted	555
Lists of Revolutionary soldiers compiled:	
Lists	160
Names	35,954
Historical and genealogical papers compiled	1,636
Scholarships established	241
Flags donated	44,081
National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution lantern slides used	223
Medals and prizes awarded	3,710

Contributed to southern mountaineer work	$68, 827. 10
Contributed to other educational work	78, 414. 58
Contributed to Red Cross, war relief, and hospital relief	127, 329. 38
Contributed to boys' and girls' clubs	11, 054. 00
Contributed to other civic and patriotic work	107, 928. 45
Contributed to miscellaneous work	56, 660. 28
Memorial Continental Hall	331, 143. 11
Total amount expended for all the above items	1, 428, 330. 53

Report of Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures.

MRS. HENRY S. BOWRON, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, officers, and Daughters of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

It is gratifying to report an increased interest in the use of the lectures by the chapters this past season. The personal service of each member of this efficient committee in sending out the circulars of information calling attention to this method of teaching history and instilling patriotic principles has resulted in renewing activity which had declined during the stress of war work.

Your chairman had personally commenced to send literature to each State chairman for patriotic education, but was unable to complete the work; influenza prevented that as well as the confirmation of orders in some States and compelled cancellation in others, while an express embargo complicated the situation; these causes prevented last season from being a record season.

The lectures have been used by chapters in Missouri, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Colorado, Georgia, Maine, Alabama, Nebraska, New York, and Massachusetts. Kansas and Connecticut have orders and dates arranged for The Romantic History of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims; being much in demand, and deservedly so, it is booked up to the last of May, with one order for December. All lectures, excepting when used by schools, are paid for by the chapters or parties using them. The amount received from rentals has never been sufficient to replace broken slides, while all new sets, at the present time, are paid for by the national society.

Do you realize that, as far as inquiries have been made, these lectures are the only lectures dealing with our patriotic history? Do you know that a firm has rented the right to use the lecture Our Flag, and that your chairman is considering an application from this same firm, which makes a specialty of educational work, for the use of Historic Spots and George Washington the Man?

The three lectures mentioned are owned by your chairman. She would infinitely prefer their exclusive use by the chapters of our own society—the work of compilation was done with that end in view—not that there is new history involved but because there was and is a lack of any compilation of the kind of history and patriotic ideals we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, stand pledged to teach.

Lectures have been furnished, one by Mrs. Richard Barker, of Rhode Island. Connecticut furnished a pamphlet, The Making of America, from which your chairman compiled the lecture. Mrs. Henry W. Eliot, of Missouri, has given us the *Mayflower* Pilgrims, so much needed at this time, and Continental Hall, compiled by the late Miss Denniston, was presented to the society by the late Mrs. Samuel Ammon; with the exception of the sets on war activities, which were secured by the vice chairman, your chairman has compiled the rest. Daughters, there are many among you who, I am convinced, can do fine work along this line. Please think of it and send material for use with slides. Connecticut, a State always interested in the making of American citizens, should come to the fore

in this work. Some chapters have used every lecture on the list and want something new; surely you can help provide for this demand.

Your retiring chairman has always looked forward to the time when lectures could be furnished for just the express charges. Do you think it will induce chapters to use them? Do you think the time has arrived when the society can bear the expense? Perhaps the incoming administration, free from the urgent demands for war relief work, may deem it practicable.

Now, a word as to the means of conducting the work suggested from experience from 1907 to date: There are two ways for efficient work; the first, a chairman, with space large enough to have all of the material under her own supervision, with a stipulated sum allowed for the expense of an assistant to pack, unpack intelligently, order replacement slides, repair the bindings, and repack for shipping, and to keep the manuscripts in order. This past season 250 letters and 107 postal cards were written by hand; 800 lists have also been sent out; this, with the placing of orders, is sufficient to keep any chairman busy, as it would be her duty to pass on all new material and slides.

The other method is to have all of the material in the hall; the last three seasons it has been divided; the fact that the vice chairman cooperated with the chairman saved the situation; but to handle the work properly, an efficient clerk should be provided under the direction of the chairman. The society owns 26 sets and has the use of the 3 sets owned by the chairman; there are over 2,000 slides in these sets, which need constant handling. Your retiring chairman has sent all material to Continental Hall in good order, hoping the second plan may be adopted.

Many of the Daughters using the lectures have sent letters of appreciation and encouragement to the chairman, the following from Sedalia, Mo.:

"The slides were greatly enjoyed. I used them at a parent-teachers' meeting and for a history class, and the teachers were so charmed that we will buy a lantern for the school and use all kinds of slides for the various classes—art, history, literature, etc. Our chapter considers the rental of your slides one of the best things it has done in years, as it will mean so much to our schools. Please send me another circular. I sent mine to Great Falls, Mont."

As chairman, I wish to thank all for their courtesy and consideration when disappointments and delays have been unavoidable; for booking orders is conducted on the plan of booking rooms in a hotel, until reservations are taken or canceled; it is hard to accommodate the late comers, but do not be discouraged—try again—those who could not get dates and slides. Carry on the work; it is good work, more needed than ever before to replace the sensational "movies" with patriotic words and pictures. With new life and new enthusiasm in the incoming committee, a new pace should be set and this work be second to none in the educational work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH M. BOWRON, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on Legislation in the United States Congress.

MRS. LOUIS T. MCFADDEN, *Chairman.*

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

Acting almost wholly upon resolutions adopted by the preceding, or Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, pertaining to legislation in the United States Congress, I have the following to report:

It was resolved by our society to approve the plan of former Secretary Lane to "provide both work and homes for our soldiers by reclaiming undeveloped lands, dividing these lands into projects of farm homes, and permitting the soldiers to secure these homes by paying the actual cost in easy payments over a period of 40 years." This program was outlined in a bill introduced by Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, and has been indorsed by the legislative committee of the American Legion at their convention in Minneapolis. They also indorsed a cash payment to soldiers, and there have been many bills of this nature introduced, and all have been referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. Five subcommittees have been appointed to draft legislation on this subject, and as yet no action has been taken and the matter is under consideration at the present time.

Our organization also approved a bill whereby the Army nurse shall be entitled to rank the same as the soldiers. This is House resolution 12775, known as the Army reorganization bill. This has passed the House and is now before the Senate for consideration. The bill provides that "hereafter members of the Army Nurse Corps shall have relative rank as follows: The superintendent shall have relative rank as major; assistant superintendent, director, and assistant director, shall have relative rank as captain; chief nurses as first lieutenants, and nurses as second lieutenants. This bill, we hope, will soon be favorably acted upon by the Senate.

November 18, our president general wrote me regarding a bill introduced by Representative Tinkham, of Massachusetts, same being House resolution 7014, asking for the creation of a bureau of housing and living conditions in the Bureau of Labor, and asked that I attend, at her request, the hearings to be held in January. Upon inquiry I learned that the hearings had been postponed indefinitely, and recently I received the following letter from Representative Tinkham, as follows:

"Regarding House resolution 7014, my bill for the creation of a bureau of housing and living conditions in the Department of Labor, I beg to advise that in view of the fact that this bill calls for an appropriation and owing to the action of the committee, in which they decided to report out no bill which called for an appropriation, I have decided not to press for further action upon it this session of Congress. One hearing was held on this bill on the 12th of November. It is my plan to prepare a more comprehensive bill than House resolution 7014, to introduce at the next session of Congress and I shall then endeavor to secure favorable action by the committee."

So that is disposed of for the present.

One other matter, of much importance, is the proper housing of the original Constitution of the United States and many other valuable historical documents. The National Board of Underwriters reports inadequate protection of these historical records and I had hoped to be able to report this matter satisfactorily arranged and new fire and burglar-proof files or containers installed, but the unsettled condition of our State Department for the past few months, owing to the resignation of our Secretary of Sate and the delay in the confirmation of a new Secretary of State has retarded final action. However, I am assured by officials in charge that something will soon be done to safely house the Constitution of the United States, which we, as Daughters of the American Revolution can not prize too highly nor the Nation guard too sacredly.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. Louis T.) Helen W. McFadden, *Chairman.*

Committee on International Relations.

Mrs. CHARLES H. BOND, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and members of the Twenty-ninth Congress:

In presenting the third annual report of the committee on international relations it is most encouraging to be able to announce that several States hitherto more or less inactive have shown great interest and activity this year. On the other hand, some States have apparently lapsed from former excellent records, as no reports so far have been sent in.

With the desire to have a list of suggestions reach the chapter chairmen on international relations in ample time for their calendar committees to incorporate such suggestions in their programs, your national chairman sent out recommendations to her six directors early in July, 1919; unfortunately, for various and unavoidable reasons, in three cases the literature was not forwarded by them to the State chairmen until early fall. This, of course, accounts for the delay some States had in receiving these recommendations; the fact is very much regretted by your chairman.

Among the subjects suggested for study or consideration were: "The necessity of a league of nations"; "The good and bad points of the covenant"; "The study of racial backgrounds of our immigrant groups." And from a careful survey of reports it is evident the outlines offered were very generally followed.

Mrs. Bond then gave summaries of reports received from the various State chairmen, and continued her report as follows:

From these accounts it must appear to the members of this Congress that the D. A. R. are gradually awakening to the importance of the work of the committee on international relations. Through various national committees of our society we are looking after the interests, educational needs, welfare, and preservation of American standards of our country; but our patriotic work is not complete or rounded out unless we include in our program attention to America's place in the world, and her attitude and duty toward other nations. For these reasons every chapter should devote a place on its calendar to the subject of international relations. One thing, however, has become apparent this past year, and that is the confusion in the minds of many of our members regarding the line of demarcation between the work of the committee on international relations, Americanization and patriotic education. Therefore, to eliminate uncertainty, it seems necessary to define the scope of our work, which, as understood by your chairman, is as follows: The committee on international relations shall outline and suggest to the chapters lectures or courses for study on international subjects and problems for the purpose of securing an intelligent understanding of America's attitude, or what it should be, in world affairs. The committee shall, also, encourage patriotic meetings under the auspices of the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in honor of the newly naturalized, to welcome them into the fellowship of American citizens. This seems particularly the function of an international committee; beyond this point of contact the duties of this committee toward the foreign born in our country ceases. It will be remembered during the first year of the war there was no national committee on Americanization in our organization, and your chairman said in her annual report of 1918: "Until we learn how to unify the people of our own Nation, we will not be prepared to help wisely in unifying different nations, and with a large foreign population right among us we have every opportunity for beginning the experiment without delay."

This suggestion of learning many things from our foreign citizens with whom heretofore we have never come in actual contact appealed to many and led to work in some chapters parallel, if not identical, with what afterwards became the special work of the Americanization committee when it was formed in 1919. This explains, doubtless, why the work of these committees merged into each other in some instances; but from now on it seems there should be no occasion for misunderstanding, overlapping, or encroaching on each other's lines.

Now that all the responsibilities of citizenship are coming to us as women, it is important that there should be some provision for acquiring true information and knowledge on all vital questions that concern our country's welfare in her relationship to other nations; and where can we Daughters of the American Revolution find a more appropriate place to study these questions on their moral and ethical grounds than in our own chapters?

These are solemn days in the world's history, and the emergence of the world from chaos and aftermath of war to a period of amity and good will between nations seems remote.

Is it not all the more reason why we, imbued with the spirit of our forefathers, should stand stanch and steadfast for the establishment of justice and liberty for all mankind as the constitution of our society states? Let us not be satisfied until we help in the spiritual regeneration needed by all of the children of men, and thus hasten the day when we can realize with Browning:

God's in His heaven
All's well with the world!

Respectfully submitted.

ISABELLE B. BOND.

Report of Committee on Education Bill.

Miss ALICE LOUISE MCDUFFEE, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and national officers and members of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

Those of you who heard the address of our president general last year will remember that the keynote struck by her was Americanization. Since that time very many of us have been whole-heartedly bending our efforts toward equipping the alien arriving on our shores and the native born to enjoy the nation's benefits and ideals for which our Revolutionary ancestors, as well as the heroes of the late Great War fought, and for which our national society stands.

After attending the four-day Americanization conference held under the auspices of the Department of the Interior last May, and hearing from experts from all over the country, as well as those associated with ex-Secretary Lane in the department, it was convincingly apparent that without prompt legislation the great work of patriotism and good citizenship building through education will be greatly retarded and this need is paramount.

The census of 1910 in the United States shows that the illiterates 10 years of age and over were 5,502,321, and the non-English-speaking people were 3,089,923, almost equivalent to the entire population of 18 great States.

Last July when the president general did me the honor to appoint me chairman of the special committee in charge of Americanization legislation, it was possible for me to come to Washington at once to probe in detail the facts. After numerous interviews with Congressmen, educators, and departmental officials, and many letters written, there can be no doubt that the Smith-Towner bill,

which calls for a permanent department with a Secretary of Education on a par with that of the Treasury, Interior, and other cabinet portfolios, and carrying with it an appropriation of $100,000,000, is the ultimate goal toward which we should work. This unfortunately, however, with the great need of economy, at present, seems impossible even though we realize that cutting down on educational purposes can not mean, in the end, real economy.

The bill that is available to-day and that which immediately concerns this society, dedicated as it is to the furtherance of real Americanization, is the Kenyon-Vestal bill, which is now before the Congress of the United States.

It seeks to deal with one of the most serious questions in our American life. It is a bill with an appropriation of $12,500,000 annually to provide for cooperation with the various States in the education of native illiterates unable to understand and use the English language, as well as resident persons of foreign birth, to teach the fundamental principles of Government and citizenship, the elements of knowledge pertaining to self-support and home making, and in such other work as will assist in preparing such illiterates and foreign-born persons for successful living and intelligent American citizenship.

In this day of unrest there are thousands of misguided men and women in America who are to be pitied. They do not know the purpose of America, for they have had no opportunity to learn. We are sure there would be no menace to the future of America if they really knew that for which America stands.

There is the keenest interest in Americanization throughout our land. We can not guide that energy and enthusiasm aright unless we have sufficient appropriation to insure a national plan with men and women of training and experience to direct it. In view of present-day conditions which are everywhere manifest, immediate action is imperative. The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, and in the House by Congressman Vestal of Indiana, has passed the Senate and is in committee in the House. "The melting pot of our great country can not boil unless there is fuel under it, and that fuel is education." Let us give every resident, alien and native born, a chance to become a real American.

Your chairman, therefore, recommends that we, as a national society, do all in our power toward the ultimate passage of the Smith-Towner bill, and that feeling as we do, that a step in the right direction is ground gained and will help us toward our goal, we indorse for immediate passage the Kenyon-Vestal bill.

And further, that the president general be authorized to appoint a committee from our society to wait upon the Committee on Education in the House of Representatives and do anything else in its power to secure the passage of this bill.

Respectfully submitted.

ALICE LOUISE MCDUFFEE,
Chairman, Special Committee for the Promotion of Americanization Legislation.

Report of Committee on Transportation.

MRS. THOMAS KITE, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, national officers, and members of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

Early in September, 1919, your chairman of transportation began investigating the question of special rates for this congress, writing first to Mr. Walker D. Hines, requesting the same courtesy for the Daughters of the American Revolution that had been shown various other organizations during the year.

His reply was to the effect that he would be very glad to do what he could for us prior to January 1, 1920, but after that time the railroads would be returned to private ownership, and his jurisdiction ended. Railroad officials, when approached on the subject, said the roads were still in the hands of the Government and might remain there indefinitely. Several letters were written to different people on the subject, and at last Mr. C. M. Burt, chairman of the Eastern Passenger Traffic Association, sent a blank to your chairman to fill out, which she did. It resulted in a communication from Mr. Burt, dated March 13, giving delegates to this congress a special rate of a fare and one-third, under certain conditions, with which you are all familiar. In that letter he said: "The following gentlemen have been advised of the probable attendance from their respective territories, also of the action of this committee, and they will advise you direct as to the action taken governing their respective territories: Southern passenger traffic committee, Mr. W. J. Craig, chairman, Healy Building, Atlanta, Ga.; western passenger traffic committee, Mr. E. E. MacLeod, manager western passenger bureau, Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill."

A letter from Mr. MacLeod, dated March 20, gave the special rate in his territory, and then your chairman sent a letter of instruction to all State regents in these two sections. After waiting impatiently a long time your chairman sent a telegram, March 26, to Mr. Craig, at Atlanta, asking his cooperation with the Eastern and Western Passenger Associations. To this he replied, "Message 26 question reduced rates for D. A. R., Washington, will be considered meeting here next week. Will advise you as soon as possible thereafter." There remained nothing to do but wait. Letters of instruction to State regents of Southern States were prepared ready to mail at an hour's notice.

Late Saturday afternoon, April 3, the following telegram was received, which effectually stopped further proceedings: "Referring further your message of March 26, regret that under present instructions southeastern carriers can not consistently authorize special fares for meeting D. A. R., Washington, April 19–24." (Signed, W. H. Howard.) This will fully explain to the Daughters in the Southern States why they did not receive special rate courtesies accorded to others.

Your chairman is gratified to be able to report this concession from a majority of the railroads, although she asked for much more—"Tickets on sale earlier with a longer extension of time." She earnestly hopes her successor may be able to bring this about, providing there is not another World War to interfere with the best laid plans of men.

Respectfully submitted.

EVA MARY KITE, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on Patriotic Education.

MISS LOTTE E. JONES, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, officers, delegates, and visiting Daughters of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

It is again my privilege and pleasure, as chairman of the patriotic education committee of this great society, to report the activities in the chapters of the different States along the various lines recognized by the society and agreed upon by the committee on patriotic education. Since these lines are practically the same as they have been during the past three years, this report may, in a measure, be considered one of the full time of the administration.

It is with pardonable pride that your chairman announces the fact that almost the full number of States send complete reports. The Pacific coast divi-

sion was the most prompt in sending these reports; the central division reports from every State great interest and activity in all lines; the northern division reports from all States but New York; the southern division shows much interest in the lines agreed upon by the national committee, and the eastern division reports from all lines of activities which have been a part of the patriotic education work. I regret that limited time denies me the pleasure of reading all these reports to you, even in most condensed form, but they will be placed in the exhibit room to-day, where all interested can read them at length and consult them at will.

Mrs. Aull gives an interesting report of schools and colleges which shows commendable service. As vice chairman she has been faithful, persevering, and loyal, and deserves full credit for the wonderful results brought about by our committee. She investigated the numberless claims for aid from the D. A. R. and, reporting such to the committee, it was agreed upon this past year to concentrate our efforts upon two schools.

Considering the teaching of the native-born illiterate and the training of immigrants as the direct path to best citizenship, and preeminently the work of the committee on patriotic education, we chose for these two schools the Tamassee as being the only southern mountain school which depends upon the D. A. R. for support, and the American International College, at Springfield, Mass., as our particular care.

During this past year the D. A. R. outside of South Carolina has sent the Tamassee School $1,000, and through our organization the American International College has gained $2,794.82, and 59 students have been given instruction who could not otherwise have had such. Our committee has not the right to report this amount as their work, for some of it came through the committee on Americanization, which is composed of State regents, not, as is the case in the committee on patriotic education, composed of State chairmen of patriotic education committees. But the fact remains that the lump sum was received in this school from the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the training of 59 students was made possible through our joint efforts. This fact should be made known to this congress—there seems no way to divide the credit; we can only state the fact and let everyone make her own average. And, after all, what does it matter who sings the song or tells the story, so the song is sung and the story told.

Miss Jones then protested against the claim sometimes made that each State should care for the schools located within its borders. She argued that "each and every section is responsible for all."

Mrs. Jobes, vice chairman in charge of the handicapped, has herself been handicapped because of limited time in which to establish her work, yet she shows results that can be measured in full value only in time, or, better estimated, in eternity. Schools in many States for the training of these unfortunates have been supplied with United States Constitution posters, creed posters and folders, and the creed put into Braille for the use of the blind. Surely this will make for best citizenship.

Miss Jones here explained that three years ago four previously independent committees had been incorporated with the committee on patriotic education.

The clubs of Children and Sons of the Republic, and of Girl Home Makers were not difficult to maintain, and the reports from many States show they yet exist in more or less flourishing condition. States on the border report these clubs

as comprised of Mexican youth, while Illinois, Georgia, Florida, and other States report interesting clubs of Negro boys under the name of Booker T. Washington Clubs and of Negro girls under the name of Sojourner Truth Clubs.

The work under the welfare of women and children by common consent became the care of women and girls under the strange new conditions of the hour, and the children of men in service became the wards of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This was particularly the case in so far as to insure these children an education.

The other of the newly acquired lines of work was not so easy to assimilate. I refer to that of conservation of the home. Your chairman searched in vain for suggestions whereby this might be done. How could we conserve the American home? Some might write a paper upon this subject, if only they could find the time to do so, but how was it possible to conserve that which they had not?

Miss Jones here gave a word picture of an ideal home; also she gave illustrations from personal experience, showing that speaking the English language does not necessarily imply the American spirit.

Meanwhile the committee asks the investigation of present conditions of the American Indian, that we can unite on some plan by which the race can be given a chance to citizenship and property rights. Certain legislation is pending in the United States Congress which, if enacted, will mean further robbery and cruelty to them. We will be held morally responsible in so far as we do nothing in this matter.

September 17, the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States, was generally celebrated by the Daughters of the American Revolution all over the land. In most cases this was by way of placing United States Constitution posters where they could be consulted by the people at will.

Patriotic education is further helped in attaining its object through the American's creed. The Daughters of the American Revolution issued an edition of this creed as a folder, which is the only one indorsed by this committee. The reason for this is twofold. One means of attracting attention which all advertisers recognize is to always keep same form of matter advertised. The public becomes familiar with the Dutch girl on the cans of Dutch Cleanser, and the Gold Dust Twins wherever Gold Dust is offered for sale until unconsciously the thing to be sold comes to mind when that which stands for it is seen.

But there is more than advertising trickery in our urging our own edition of the creed as in folder form. The folder has the creed on first page; the D. A. R. presentation on second page; the story of the creed on the third page; and the sources of the creed on the fourth page. In full educative value all pages are necessary to the end sought. The way, the when, and the where are all given in the folder form of the creed. These folders can be purchased cheaper than the cards can be printed; they can be pasted in the histories in schools, and can be carried in a man's vest pocket or his pocketbook.

Some States have reported a unique way of distributing the creed. This by means of a tag day, using the creed folders instead of other tags and, instead of taking money, asking signatures of the recipients. Again the creed is presented by way of creed posters, with the flag in colors. These are very effective when placed together with the United States Constitution posters in public places. And another way of using the creed to good effect is as slides in motion-picture halls. The Quaker City Chapter, of Philadelphia, through Mrs. Stein, whose energy is to be commended, not only placed these slides in some of their

city picture halls, but had them taken up by the Pathe News and used in all the large cities. They are running this week in Washington. This is one of the big things which we have to report this year.

The matter of the New American shop belongs to the committee on direct Americanization to report. That it may not be overlooked, this committee desires to mention it as the big thing being done in Chicago. It has outgrown its local limitations and should be made a national affair. Queries have come from Boston to Berkeley, Calif., concerning it.

In celebrating days of historic import, Washington's Birthday, coming on Sunday this year, gave occasion for a significant and interesting celebration. Washington's prayer and Washington's Farewell Address were furnished by the committee and used in the churches all over the land. Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech was also furnished for use on Lincoln's Birthday.

One other item remains to report; this is the D. A. R. bookshelf, to be established by this committee. When the country went into war there was a poster appeared bearing the legend, "Don't read history, make it." The most pernicious propaganda! Believing our first duty to be to the Daughters themselves, we desire to see in every chapter a bookshelf of carefully selected books so that the legend reads, "Read history, don't wait to make it." Let a new book be selected every three months, and read them. Our first book is Henry Cabot Lodge's library edition of his Story of the Revolution. Have you read it? How many will read it within the next three months?

Our slogan this year has been to "finish our job." And now as we make our report of what we have done we find the job has but just begun—it stretches on and on into infinity. How near this year has come to a finish must be judged in the light of present needs. We cast the past into the scrap heap of oblivion or place it in the firmament, a bright star to guide us to future gain. Yesterday America lay prostrate, bound with chains of her own forging, blinded with bands of her own weaving, with scarce audible voice pleading, "Open mine eyes, lest I sleep the sleep of the dead." But the links were faulty, the threads were weak, and in the struggle she cast off the shackles, and to-day stands erect as a strong man girded for the race. We catch the step and go forward, not under the white banner of internationalism, nor the red flag of anarchy, but under the Stars and Stripes of our own America—invincible, indomitable, independent.

Respectfully submitted.

LOTTE E. JONES, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee in Charge of Schools and Colleges.

MRS. CHARLES H. AULL, *Vice Chairman.*

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

Broadly speaking, all the work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution is patriotic education, whether we are protesting against the desecration of the flag, teaching the proper wearing of our insignia, or the marking of a trail.

Never before in the history of our society have we faced more urgent need for earnest, concerted effort along all educational lines. The appalling fact that during the war nearly one-fourth of the selected men were unable to read an American newspaper or write a letter home should arouse every Daughter of the American Revolution to immediate action. We are proud of the fact that one of the objects of our existence as a society is 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."

Patriotism is not passive; it is active. It expresses itself in terms of service. It means more than a thrill at sight of the flag, more than a quick catch of the breath at the sound of martial music. There is too much sentimentality and not enough sentiment about our patriotism to-day. Sentimentality is sentiment with the action left out.

I like the phrase, "constructive patriotism." It suggests activity. Constructive patriotism led our forefathers to throw off the British yoke and to declare the United States an independent Nation. Let us not thoughtlessly accept the "blessings of liberty" which they gave their lives to secure. I wonder if our patriotism is not like our worship—apt to become more or less a matter of form, and yet, when either is put to the test, we discover its roots have permeated the very fibers of our being.

In the few moments allotted to me I wish to speak specifically of the necessity for education among a class which, despite the boasted efficiency of our public-school system, has been sadly neglected. Thousands are given yearly for the enlightenment of benighted peoples across the seas, and we are becoming aroused to the necessity for Americanizing the foreigners in our own land; yet in the southern Appalachian Mountains, one of the great landlocked areas of the globe, we find a people more English in speech than Britain itself, more American by blood than in any other part of the country, and yet less affected by modern ideas and less cognizant of modern progress than any other part of the English-speaking world. I say more American by blood, for it is surprising how truly American these people are. In 58 mountain counties of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama there were only 10 foreign-born residents.

Race suicide is evidently not prevalent among them, for there are more than 1,500,000 children of school age in the Appalachian region. When we consider that the length of the school term in 98 mountain counties is 104 days and their average school expenditure per capita but $4.79, the result is apparent.

Possibly no one is better able to write of these highlanders, not only intelligently but sympathetically, than is Norman Frost, president of Berea College, Kentucky. His solution of the problem of education for them lies in the training of the native boys and girls so that they may be the little leaven which will quickly leaven the entire mass.

The future of Appalachia lies mostly in the hands of these boys and girls who win the education fitting them for such leadership. Here is where the nation at large has a solemn duty. Let us remember that these people have either stood still or retrograded, due not nearly so much to a difference of capacity from their kinsfolk beyond the mountain as to a law of nature that dooms an isolated and impoverished people to deterioration. "Where there is no vision, the people perish" is as true in the year of our Lord 1920, as when the proverb was written.

I have tried to emphasize their need of and desire for that broader outlook which nothing but education can give. Now, what part are we taking in this great work? The national society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is helping in a financial way toward the support of more than 30 of the schools which the children of the southern mountaineers attend. We should increase that number, or what is perhaps better, increase our allotment to each. Let us

place ourselves in a position where our committee on patriotic education will be consulted in the matter of the course of study in the schools and in the textbooks used, so that we may feel assured the education these children are receiving is patriotic in fact as well as in name.

There is a big underlying vital reason why this work should appeal particularly to us, because of the fact that the southern mountains are full of the descendants of the Revolutionary soldiers. Indeed, the mountaineers have been called the "rear guard" of the Revolution. Let the Daughters of the American Revolution speak to these children of the southern mountaineers, telling them of their glorious heritage.

The effort of your vice chairman to secure anything like a full report of money raised for schools and colleges throughout the society has been rather a fruitless one when reviewed from one angle, because only 15 State chairmen (less than one-third) have sent any report at all, and then in many cases very incomplete ones, caused by the failure of the chapters to comply with the many requests for reports from them. However, in spite of this fact the total amount of money reported as having gone to schools and colleges is $25,752.72.

It is the sincere hope of your present patriotic education committee that to your new committee will be sent not only a complete report as to amounts raised but that every State in our splendid organization will contribute to this very important work. The treasurer general in her report has shown that the handling of $11,200.28 has been recorded on her books, and yet less than one-half of this incomplete report has been handled by her.

The report here contains a list of the amounts reported to the committee on patriotic education as having been contributed by various States. The total amount is $25,752.72.

In order that our record may show a more complete evidence of our activity, all money for national work should be sent through the treasurer general.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNIE M. AULL, *Vice Chairman.*

Report of the committee in charge of the welfare of women and children, Sons of the American Republic, and Girl Home Makers of America.

MRS. EDWARD L. HARRIS, *Vice Chairman.*

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

For many years the Daughters of the American Revolution have been helping to make a better America through the work for children, known as the Children and Sons of the Republic and the Girl Home Makers of America. The committee considers that these two important branches of patriotic education, while they do not touch all classes of children, go a long way toward meeting the spirit implied in welfare of children. The welfare of women is indirectly affected by the influence of these same children in the homes, but is more adequately covered by the committee on Americanization.

The work for boys called the Children and Sons of the Republic was started 18 years ago in Cincinnati, Ohio, by Mrs. John A. Murphy, that devoted Daughter whose voice has long been silenced but whose good works still live. Mrs. Murphy was then State regent, and with her clear vision recognized the necessity of Americanization long before that word became popular.

The work for girls, called the Girl Home Makers of America, originated in Cleveland with Mrs. William B. Neff, who for 10 years has been tireless in her efforts to train the neglected little girls of the crowded tenement districts to be good American home makers. The best example of this D. A. R. activity is probably found in Cleveland, where 200 little girls from 6 to 16 years of age, in graded classes, are receiving instruction which is carried into the homes, the vital centers of the foreign born in the neighborhood of Central Friendly Inn. Here Mrs. Neff gives personal supervision under the auspices of Western Reserve Chapter and here Daughters from other cities come for the inspiration and information obtained by witnessing the work in actual operation.

A class finishes the five-year course every year and is graduated with appropriate exercises, including presentation of diplomas. After graduation the girls go on with their training by becoming Girl Scouts, of whom there is now a troop of nearly 30.

Good reports come from Ursula Wolcott Chapter, of Toledo, where large and enthusiastic home-making clubs are being fostered among the newsboys' sisters.

Canton Chapter was the first in the country to start the building of a model cottage in connection with the public schools where home making is now taught by public-school teachers to a much larger number than could be reached by any other means.

Clubs are maintained by the Columbus and Cincinnati Chapters. In Columbus a fine exposition of the work was given as a part of the entertainment furnished for visitors to the recent State conference.

Excellent reports on Children and Sons of the Republic have come to this subcommittee from Michigan, District of Columbia, and Ohio. Doubtless other States have done similar work, but their reports have not been received.

Michigan is the banner State, having 62 clubs, with more than 3,000 members, and Grand Rapids is the banner city, with 32 clubs and 2,200 members.

The activities of the clubs in Grand Rapids are indicative of the principles laid down by the founder, Mrs. Murphy. Their programs consist of parliamentary drills, lessons in respect for national and municipal law, and respect for our flag and the national anthem, varied by current events, debates, and wholesome talks by prominent men and women. They have had "better English" campaigns, and one club fines the boys for swearing, so that profanity has been practically eliminated from the school in which the club is located. They have collected money for French orphans, for rechickenizing France, and for Serbian relief. A girl's club presented to each child in the Junior Home a purse with money in it, besides books, toys, home-made candy, and tickets for a New Year's matinee.

Battle Creek has 13 clubs which are a vital force in the community—one of these is in a parochial school and one in a school maintained by the Seventh Day Adventists. Marquette has a Boys' National Club, divided into two sections. The local chapter gave them an elaborate Christmas dinner, at which silver loving cups were presented by the boys to the two faithful Daughters who had conducted the meetings almost from the beginning eight years before.

Kalamazoo has seven very active clubs; Detroit has six. In Detroit a club of Sons of the Republic directs the meetings of a Children of the Republic Club of younger boys. The Menominee Boys' Club, a large and forceful club in the city of Menominee, had a dinner recently, where essays were read on the subject "Why I love my country and my flag" and prizes were awarded for the best. There are two clubs in Jackson and one each in Hubbell and Mount Clemens.

The District of Columbia has a club known as the Mount Vernon, which meets at the Y. M. C. A. building. Illustrated lectures and moving pictures of

educational value have been given for this club each week, and other boys not members have been invited to attend. The committee has solicited money and clothing for the Juvenile Court Protective Association and for the Boy Scouts. The Girl Scouts have also been aided.

One quite unusual feature of the work of this committee has been the presentation of a large flag to each of the 34 Scout troops, the total value of which was more than $300.

In Cincinnati the boys are having patriotic instruction and the "American's creed" is used at the meetings. A prize of $5 has been offered for the best essay on "The Battle of Bunker Hill," to be read at a mass meeting in the near future. The graduate club Sons of the Republic has amply repaid the efforts expended for the boys in their younger days.

Western Reserve Chapter of Cleveland maintains four clubs, about 90 boys in all. These clubs are directed by volunteers from the chapter and meet in the Brownell School Building.

After a session in the club room the boys are given the privilege of instruction in the gymnasium and swimming pool. The gymnasium instructor is furnished by the board of education. The two committees from the chapter in charge of this work purchased a moving-picture machine, which they presented to Brownell School for the use of the school and the clubs. Three special entertainments have been given this year for the boys—Halloween, Christmas, and Washington's Birthday. At such times a speaker and good music are provided, and the boys themselves furnish part of the program; the committee provides light refreshments.

The Roosevelt Club was formed by taking the older boys from another club that had been receiving instruction for some time. The director told the boys that they might choose a name for their club, provided they chose one that stood for the highest American ideals. The names of Roosevelt and McKinley were presented. Before they balloted each boy expressed his preference and gave his reasons. The ballot gave a majority to the name of Roosevelt.

As soon as the president announced that their club would be known as the Roosevelt Club, Sons of the Republic of the D. A. R., the McKinley boys challenged the other fellows to a debate on the subject, "Which did the most for America, McKinley or Roosevelt?"

The next week, when the club met, one of the boys said: "We talked it over and decided not to debate to-night; you see, when you debate each side wants to win, and we don't want anything ugly said about either of those great men, so we are just going to talk about them and not debate." And these were Italian boys! The Roosevelt Club has an original club song composed by their director, Miss Duff, which they sing on all occasions with much enjoyment. One member, ambitious for a college education, is being encouraged and assisted, and others have been helped to find employment.

One marked feature in the reports from Michigan and Ohio was the frequent mention of the young men from the Sons of the Republic clubs who had served our country in the Great War. The devotion of these boys to their directors of the D. A. R. and to the society in general, as shown by their letters, would make an interesting account, one which would fill our hearts with pride and gratitude.

In closing, the chairman wishes to say that she has been able to touch upon only a few of the high lights from the reports of this work so important to the future of the country. When these clubs have been continued year after year it is apparent that they are a powerful influence for good in a community.

We all acknowledged this, but why have we not more clubs? The real reason for this lethargy, though one hears many and varied excuses, is found in the

regrettable fact that few Daughters are willing to make the sacrifices necessary to successfully carry on such work.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, from the very nature of their constitution, have a peculiar responsibility toward these children of foreign parentage, the future American citizens, lawmakers and home makers. How are we meeting this responsibility?

In the words of the great sage of Revolutionary times, our Benjamin Franklin, "The day is short, the work is great, the master urgeth; up, then, and be doing."

Respectfully submitted.

EVA GOULD HARRIS.

Report of the Committee in Charge of the Orphans of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines.

MRS. WILLIAM H. WAIT, *Vice Chairman.*

Madam President General and Daughters of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

When the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress adopted the resolution which recommended to the Daughters of the American Revolution the establishment of scholarships for the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, it inaugurated a movement which up to that time had not been undertaken by any other national organization.

The first step taken was to ask the State regents in their respective States to acquaint the press with the resolution; to interview boards of control of colleges and universities to learn if any of them had established or expected to establish such scholarships; to further interview the presidents of educational institutions to discover if any students were leaving school owing to the fact that the exigencies of war compelled it; to ask these presidents if our plan for establishing such scholarships met with their approval, and, if so, if space would be allowed in their announcements and catalogues for a statement of our plan. Further, the State regents were requested to interest their superintendents of public instruction so that the rural districts might be reached, and to consult with the adjutant general of the State and the presiding officer of the American Legion, explaining the scope of our plan and asking their advice regarding it.

In order to simplify the work a bulletin elaborating the plan was sent all chapter regents through the State regents. California, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Minnesota, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania have led the States in giving the plan publicity through the press. The District of Columbia, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Michigan led in the number of colleges and universities having funds that can be used for this purpose. The consensus of opinion of the presidents of these institutions of higher learning is that the fund is not needed at present, but several of them mention soldier students who, owing to the lack of money, have had to leave college—these are the men who are not eligible for the funds of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The most successful cooperation between the Daughters and superintendent of public instruction was that in Indiana where notice of our resolution appeared in the monthly bulletins sent out by the superintendent of public instruction. The greatest encouragement the movement has received has come from the American Legion, which has shown its approval of the plan by their cooperation in printing our resolution in their publication, in helping search for children who might be beneficiaries and in now forwarding a movement to secure legisla-

tion on the subject. Our offer to cooperate with superintendents, principals, and teachers toward furnishing needed clothing to the children of war veterans, thus enabling them to stay in school, was met with appreciation but in most cases Red Cross was covering the field satisfactorily. Indiana Daughters, however, found a need for and supplied 700 garments.

Through the cooperation of the president general we obtained from the War Risk Insurance Bureau a list of 1,095 war orphans of men who served with the American forces—these orphans living in every State but one of the Union, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Samoa, Italy, and Norway. These names were compiled by your committee into State lists and sent with their addresses and names of guardians to the State regents for investigation. So far it has been found by California, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington, and West Virginia that none of these children need scholarships now as the compensation received from the Government in each case is ample to provide for them at the present time; but there are some who will in all probability need scholarships later if they complete their education with a college course.

As our resolution says "children of soldiers, sailors, and marines," it does not confine our efforts to orphans only, so that an opportunity to serve in this line is still open to us. In several States, chapters, individual Daughters, and people solicited by the Daughters have provided gold-star scholarships or victory scholarships.

In California, Hollywood Chapter, Hollywood, is raising money to establish a scholarship. Pasadena Chapter, Pasadena, contributed $50 toward a gold-star scholarship, and one California Daughter gave $590 for care and education of a soldier's son. In Kentucky, three scholarships varying from $600 to $800 were established by Profs. Cherry, Adams, and Frost in Ogden College, Bowling Green, Georgetown College, Georgetown, and Berea College, Berea. Massachusetts Daughters have raised and presented to Simmons College, Boston, a $1,000 victory scholarship in honor of the president general, the same to be known as the Sarah E. Guernsey D. A. R. scholarship.

In Michigan, Marquette Chapter, Marquette, has established a gold-star scholarship in the Northern Normal School, Marquette, in memory of A. Bartlett King, the son of one of their members; and Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, Ann Arbor, has contributed 10 per cent of her budget as a nucleus for a State scholarship. In North Carolina, Liberty Hall Chapter, Charlotte, has given the Evans-Wearn memorial scholarship in the Southern Industrial Institute, Charlotte, in memory of two gold-star men, Ward Evans and Donald Wearn.

In Pennsylvania, two gold-star scholarships were given—one by Brookville Chapter, Brookville, in memory of Lieut. George Rodgers, and one of $1,200 by Mrs. George W. Coblentz, of Presque Isle Chapter, to Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., in memory of her son, Howard B. Coblentz; and Elks Valley Chapter has raised $102 for this work.

In South Dakota, Mary Chilton Chapter, Sioux Falls, voted to apply a $50 Liberty bond as a nucleus for a scholarship. South Dakota Daughters have pointed a way for future service in this line. At their recent State conference they passed a resolution creating an endowment fund of $5,000 to be raised within the succeeding five years, the interest from which shall be used for the benefit of children of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the World War living within the State of South Dakota. Said interest is to be used for educational purposes except in cases of urgent need. If at any time conditions should rise wherein the fund should not be needed for the designated purpose the State con-

ference has the power to direct the fund and its accrued interests to other patriotic purposes.

Can not all the States emulate the example of our South Dakota Daughters, thus honoring the men who died for liberty and carrying the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution into the future greatly needed educational work of our country?

Respectfully submitted.

CLARA HADLEY WAIT.

Report of Committee on Thrift.

Miss EMMA L. CROWELL, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, members of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress:

The members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, who attended the Twenty-eighth Congress, will remember that a representative of the Savings Division of the Treasury Department addressed that congress, his subject being "Perpetuating the victory," and during his remarks he said:

"If there is any way to justify the cost of a war in the money that is spent, in the lives that are lost, and in the hearts that are broken, it must be in the improvement of the people who did not have to die. In the minds of many thinking people one of the most important ways in which the lesson of the war may be learned and improvement of the people may be gained, is through the development of a national movement of education to the end of developing the practice of economy so willingly followed during the war into a permanent national habit of thrift. If we will voluntarily develop practices of real thrift, both as a Nation and as individuals, the war will have left some good in its train—and if thrift is to have influence in making America mighty and invincible it must come from the changing habits, the wiser insight, and the surer judgment of the individual, the family, the village, the city, the Commonwealth, and the Nation."

In June the Savings Division of the Treasury Department called a meeting of representatives of the various large organizations of women to ask their active participation in the movement to carry to all our people the simple principles of how to use, how to save, and how to invest their money. As the result of this meeting many of the national organizations of women appointed thrift chairmen and began the work of cooperation with the Treasury Department in developing a national thrift educational movement.

In order to inaugurate the movement in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, a letter was sent to all State regents in the summer asking that a State chairman of thrift be appointed in each State, whose duty it would be to cooperate with the Government's representative for thrift in the Federal reserve district in which her State is located in presenting the subject and sending literature and plans and advice to the chapters in her State.

State chairmen have been appointed in 22 States, and in 5 others the State regents themselves have taken up the work, and in several others, while the State regents have not replied directly to the letter of request, their circular letters to their chapters have contained thrift information and quotations from the letters sent by your thrift chairman, thus showing interest and cooperation even though no direct expression of active interest has been received by your chairman.

In December a letter, which had been prepared by the savings division outlining a plan for a three months' test in saving and account keeping, was sent

by your national chairman to every chapter throughout the country, and on January 1, a personal letter was sent to all State chairmen or State regents, where no chairman had been appointed, and on April 1 a questionnaire was also sent with the request that the latter be filled out and returned promptly.

Replies have been received from about half of the States, and, with one exception, all show interest and express the belief that the idea is a good one, and can be entered into with profit by the Daughters. All are equally sure that a subject of such magnitude can not be developed rapidly, but rather must be of slow growth as are all educational movements of real worth.

Responses to the questionnaire sent to all States on April 1 show that some chapters in every State have thrift chairmen and are making the subject a part of their year's program, either by having special speakers or through round-table talks or by actual study of the literature on the subject supplied by the Treasury Department.

All express the necessity for definite suggestions to meet particular needs.

The reply to the question, "What is your opinion of the thrift campaign as a piece of work for your organization?" has been almost universally the same, that "as far as our membership is concerned there are very few women with whom thrift is an optional matter," and while they all believe in the movement they desire more practical suggestions if it is to be continued as a part of the Daughters of the American Revolution work.

At a meeting of the committee this afternoon, to which all interested Daughters are invited, a representative of the savings division of the Treasury Department will speak, and he has been requested to bring a definite program of practical work for the Daughters to do in order to be able to learn thrift and to teach it within their circle of influence.

Respectfully submitted.

EMMA L. CROWELL, *Thrift Chairman.*

At the conclusion of this report, Col. R. I. Rees, the representative from the War Department, was introduced and addressed the congress on the subject, "Service and opportunity in the United States Army." He was followed by Miss Napierlaski, who spoke on conditions in Poland.

Congress adjourned at 4.30 o'clock.

The Wednesday evening session was taken up with State regents' reports and with nominating candidates for the national offices.

The Thursday morning session was called to order by the president general at 10.15 o'clock. Devotional exercises were conducted by the chaplain general. The credential committee, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, reported that the voting strength of the congress at that date was 1,390.

Mrs. Mondell, of Wyoming, president of the Society of Children of the American Revolution, then addressed the congress. Mrs. Calhoun, of South Carolina, made a stirring appeal for the Tamassee School.

At the afternoon session on Thursday the following reports were presented:

Report of Americanization Committee.

MRS. HAROLD R. HOWELL, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution:

Americanization! A call to unity, one country, one language, one flag. These words became the slogan of the patriotic men and women at the close of the Great War, the terrible war that at last showed us our peril in allowing foreigners to remain foreign.

For many years the Daughters of the American Revolution have realized that hope lay in patriotic education, and each year our committees have appeared on this platform with reports of work in mountain schools, of flag legislation, and of the establishment of clubs among the children of foreigners. At every congress for years past the peril to our country in letting the fire burn low under the "melting pot" has been pointed out, and appeals made for more work in arousing patriotism. The Daughters of the American Revolution have been called the "Pilgrim Mothers of Americanization," and surely we deserve the title.

Last year, when all organizations were putting forth a special effort to aid in Americanization, our society added to the national committees an Americanization committee, and the privilege of becoming its chairman was given to me. In order to bring the work to the chapters before the summer vacations, a bulletin was sent out by the committee June 14, 1919. This bulletin indicated various lines of work that might be taken up. First, the placing of the American's creed in schools and asking that it be taught to the children as the Gettysburg speech is taught. Second, that naturalized men be welcomed into citizenship, and that women also naturalized should not be forgotten. Third, that the foreign woman in her home should be reached by teachers especially trained to meet her. And, fourth, that a propaganda of respect and neighborliness should be taken up, and through social openings, by exhibitions of the arts and handicraft of the foreign women, by use of their music and musicians a community spirit might be established. At that time we all hoped for direction and assistance from the Americanization Division of the Bureau of Education. Mr. Butler, chairman of the division, had many fine plans and great enthusiasm. We hoped that he would lay out a special work for the Daughters of the American Revolution; but as the months went by we found he would not be able to carry out his plans, because of lack of funds in the department, and we realized that what we did must be done on our own initiative.

Accordingly, a meeting of the Americanization committee was called in Washington October 17, 1919. The entire national board was invited to this meeting. The meeting developed a serious discussion as to the work to be recommended to the chapters for the year. The second bulletin was the result of these recommendations. Through your chapter regents every member of this organization should be acquainted with that bulletin and know that, in agreement with all the best thought in our land, the Daughters of the American Revolution recognize the great need of education in its many forms, but preeminently the teaching of the foreigner to read and speak English. As a woman's organization, we felt our responsibility to the foreign woman and the duty of making her our first charge. The fact, which time has stressed, that there were pitiably few women teachers fitted to gain an entrance to the foreign woman's home, was brought before us, and the committee decided to ask the Daughters of the American Revolution to raise money to train teachers for this work.

It is true that when in the course of time our State and national legislative bodies take up this question, and bills now placed before the national committees are considered, these bills, if passed, will provide for the training of teachers as well as employing them; still the mills of the legislative gods grind exceedingly slow, as we all bear witness in this second year since November 11, 1918, and the need was and still is urgent. So the call for the training of teachers went out in the second bulletin to the chapters and two training schools investigated by the committee were recommended; however, no training school preferred by the State or chapter was debarred by the committee.

The International College at Springfield, Mass., has been brought to the consideration of the Daughters of the American Revolution many times; its fine work for the foreign young man and woman has been aided by many chapters in years past, and it was natural that our organization should recommend to the chapters its new department for training teachers for Americanization work. A personal visit to this school by the chairman of the committee confirmed all the good reports received from it. Your chairman has also visited the Schauffler School, in Cleveland, Ohio. This is an old-established school for the training of home missionaries to our foreign-born people. This school has also opened a special department for the training of Americanization teachers. In both these schools no denominational line is drawn; young women of all nationalities and creeds take the training without prejudice. Graduates of these schools are now doing splendid work in the congested foreign quarters of our great cities, and more will soon be ready for the work. Too much can not be said in recommendation of both the International College and the Schauffler School. As in both schools the young women fitted to gain entrance to the foreign homes must be foreign girls or girls with a close foreign background, great care must be taken in choosing them. In each school two years of training seems necessary. These young women taken from foreign homes are often working in factories or mills; all their wages have been given to their fathers or mothers, and they haven't even suitable clothes in which to attend school. So oftentimes part of the money is used at once for clothing. The students work for their board, and the small sum of $275 is made to cover the expense of a year's training.

There isn't a State in the Union that could not finance one girl, and our report shows that many of them are glad to finance many more. A splendid beginning on this line of work has been made, and we believe another year will place in the training schools a large group of earnest young women, who look to the Daughters of the American Revolution as the fostering mother of their great opportunity.

Bulletin 2 urged the use of motion pictures wherever practicable. We all know that the foreigner, young or old, will understand what he sees on the screen, and though he may not be able to read a word of the English language, his own language may so easily be substituted in the titles that the pictures may be adapted to any foreign group.

This committee, while recommending, even urging, particular lines of work, tried to make it very clear to the chapters that they were in no way bound only to those lines. To quote from the bulletin: "It is expected that in all local work that chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution will have a notable part, and it is hoped that they may be responsible for some special part, so that it may stand out in the community as the work of the local Daughters of the American Revolution chapter.

While all our chapters have been stirred to this call to educate and amalgamate the foreigner, and while an amazing amount of such work has been done,

as usual the flesh is weak and when it has come to recording that work and sending the record where it can be tabulated and kept many of our chapter regents have failed. However, all honor to those who have reported, and the record of their work makes a noble showing. From coast to coast echoes the glad tidings that real progress has been made.

In the report blanks the committee asked first for work in Americanization done previous to the war.

Of the 41 States reporting to the chairman 28 had done Americanization work before the war. The States of Connecticut Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, and California report notable work in night classes in establishment of clubs, in distribution of helpful literature to immigrants, and in contributions to playgrounds, settlement houses, and other helpful agencies.

With it clearly established that our chapters have done a vast amount of work previous to the Great War, we asked what they have done since to aid in welcoming men into citizenship or in preparing them for naturalization. Thirty States report work along this line. Most of them have welcomed the men at naturalization and presented them with the "American creed" and small flags.

California chapters gave welcoming parties and before their naturalization taught men the Constitution. A California chapter formed classes to teach men the necessary requirements for naturalization. This Connecticut chapters have done also, and also Laramie Chapter, of Wyoming.

A chapter in the District of Columbia induced a Canadian young woman to become naturalized, and as women acquire suffrage such work among women will become a large factor.

An Indiana chapter follows up the men refused citizenship and helps them to learn the things necessary for acceptance. A Maine chapter contributed $100 for classes at night school preparing men for naturalization.

Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio, pledged every boy in its Boys' Clubs to influence his father to become a citizen.

Wyoming Valley Chapter, Pennsylvania, gave out several hundred catechisms of the Constitution in their naturalization work.

Dallas Chapter, Texas, distributed to aliens Daughters of the American Revolution pamphlets in different languages on how to become a citizen.

In the distribution of the "American creed" splendid work has been done, practically all of the 41 States reporting have distributed the creed in the schools and urged that it be taught to the children. Many States have placed it in the hands of aliens. Stamford Chapter, Connecticut, printed a special card, 14 by 14, in blue ink, with a flag at the top and surmounted by an American eagle. This they distributed in factories, in public schools, libraries, churches, and society rooms. Chapters of the District of Columbia have placed the creed in the stores and business places of foreigners, or where foreigners are employed, distributed them to employees of hotels, and to foreign girls working for the Government.

The Daughters of Maryland, proud that Baltimore should be the cradle of the "American creed," have placed a bronze tablet of the creed in the statehouse at Annapolis. Folders of the creed and medals given for its recitation have cost the Maryland Daughters $400.

It is difficult to estimate the exact number of the creeds distributed, but we know that many, many thousands have been sent on their patriotic mission by the hands of the D. A. R.

The chapters were asked to report social work done among foreigners. The reports are very encouraging, and show that a real effort has been made toward

neighborliness. It is a delicate task to convince the foreign people that all this sudden friendliness is sincere; they are exceedingly suspicious, and do not always respond to our invitations. Here again we need the service of a trained teacher, who understands the ways and language of the people we are trying to meet, for they will trust one of themselves who in their own language can explain our purposes.

The chairman of this committee visited an exposition in Chicago in October, 1919, given to exhibit the arts and handicraft of the foreign-born people of that city. Immense efforts were made to have a typical showing; no money was spared to make a successful exposition, and yet such was the suspicion of the foreign-born people that a real cooperation could not be brought about, and financially, at least, the exposition was a failure. The managers of the All-American Shop established by Chicago chapters told me that their real trouble was in getting the foreign women to believe in their sincerity and send their work to them to be sold. The reports as a whole. however, do not show discouragement—quite the contrary, and it was interesting to learn that in several cases the foreign women have returned the courtesy of the D. A. R., and entertained them in their own homes.

Bulletin No. 2 urged cooperation of the D. A. R. with other organizations, especially in local work. The reports show that the spirit of friendly and helpful cooperation has been manifested in a great degree.

A good deal of money has been raised by the chapters and invested in Americanization work, both in local work and in the special work of financing the training of teachers or paying a teacher already trained. It is impossible to estimate the amounts expended in local work, but as nearly as possible the following statement has been gleaned from the reports for the financing of teachers, and includes pledges as well as money in hand:

California	[1] $300.00	Wyoming	$275.00
Connecticut	1,300.00	Minnesota	516.00
Florida	55.00	Missouri	[4] 20.00
Illinois	155.00	New Hampshire	700.00
Indiana	300.00	New York	905.00
Iowa	2,223.80	Ohio	[5] 8,000.00
Kansas	325.00	Oklahoma	75.00
Kentucky	5.00	Pennsylvania	898.00
Maine	74.50	Rhode Island	275.00
Maryland	[2] 850.00	Tennessee	5.00
Massachusetts	[3] 1,000.00	Texas	50.00
Massachusetts, cash	897.50		
West Virginia	70.00	Total	19,274.80

This sum is enough to pay the expenses of 65 young women for a year in training. Is not this a glorious beginning?

The influence of these young women when they go out into their fields of labor is simply beyond our power of estimating. The reports show that the District of Columbia financed a teacher of Americanization in the Georgetown schools and raised $341.29 for that purpose, while California tells us that the State of California already has passed legislation whereby she trains her own teachers for work among foreigners, for night schools, and home teachers.

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[1] Pledged.
[2] Raised and pledged.
[3] State scholarship in honor of Mrs. Annie Ellison.
[4] Pledged.
[5] $8,000 this year, $3,000 of which is pledged annually for 3 years.

The last information asked in the bulletin was for miscellaneous work done by the chapters. So much has come in the 41 reports received that it will be impossible to give you any but the high lights. The reports show our earnest desire to work out this national problem.

From California: Los Angeles chapters organized a mothers' class and paid the teacher until the school board recognized the value of the work. A group of foreign-born would not go to the public schools, so the Daughters took a school to them. The night classes averaged 32, while a day class was carried on for men who work at night. The money for these classes was raised by the Los Angeles chapters, and representatives of the chapters were present at every session. Santa Ana Chapter has a mother's room at one of the schools where they teach the making of layettes and also the English language. In Berkeley two chapters maintain a kindergarten, teaching during the canning season for the children of foreign mothers employed in the factory.

Colorado chapters report special work among the Russian women and children in the beet fields. Other chapters of the same State report night schools established and hot lunches served to undernourished children.

Connecticut reports all chapters studying Americanization, many bringing speakers to their communities in open meetings. Katharine Gaylord Chapter entertains a group of boys in their homes; the club represents 15 nationalities; the boys are given a real American good time, games, music, and refreshments. Lucretia Shaw Chapter has given an exhibit of arts and crafts by women of foreign lands with a concert followed by dancing. Ruth Wyllis Chapter, of Hartford, the same that gave us our splendid course of reading, offered courses in Americanization work which have been taken by members who are now teaching foreigners in groups or individually. Norwalk Chapter sent out an auto party of three members, a noted clergyman, and a lawyer, blowing horns and burning red fires. They collected a crowd and then gave short talks on being good Americans, obeying the laws and mingling with the American people. They repeated this three times in Polish, Italian, and Hungarian settlements.

Chapters in Georgia have begun a crusade against illiteracy.

In Illinois the All-American Shop has been a notable effort to reach the foreign women in a helpful, friendly way, and profitable as well to the foreign contributor.

Indiana chapters have specialized in organizing night schools and helping boys and girls continue in school.

Iowa chapters have cooperated in local work and raised money very generously for the training of teachers.

Kansas chapters report work done in camps near the mines—social, patriotic, and religious.

Massachusetts chapters had a Flag Day celebration in Faneuil Hall with foreign-born citizens as guests.

In Massachusetts also a girl scout movement has been started among Italian children. An active interest in State legislation for Americanization has been taken.

In Michigan Detroit has made a list of all naturalized men who have wives and will start handicraft work through cottage industries among them; one among Italian women has already been formed. Ann Arbor Chapter teaches English to a large class of foreign women and cares for their children while the women sew. Menominee has a boys' club of 300 open four nights each week, 50 speakers, and splendid community singing.

Minnesota: Miss Bertha Clark, assistant professor of Americanization at the State university, was sent a questionnaire asking, "What are the greatest aids to Americanization in Minnesota?" She replied: "The public schools, the

university, and the Daughters of the American Revolution." Need we add more to the laurels of Minnesota Daughters?

New Hampshire chapters have been serving as supervisors of night schools, teaching the children to be courteous to foreign children, furnishing clothes to youths in the evening classes and giving social evenings to them.

Ohio chapters have placed posters of "How to use and not to misuse the American flag," and thousands of flag codes and laws have been placed in public places. Personal visits have been made to foreign homes, classes conducted in English, better sanitary conditions established in offensive districts, Christmas presents given to Polish school children, patriotic neighborhood clubs supported, and many, many other things are reported of purely patriotic nature.

Pennsylvania reports one chapter as starting libraries of books and magazines of American history and fiction for use in our merchant marine, and on vessels of foreign countries. Tonnalonka Chapter, of Braddock, conducts a night class of 13 foreign women. American cooking and sewing are taught. The McKeesport Chapter has a club of girls each week and a club of boys every other week, and the mothers have been reached through these children.

Rhode Island chapters have used Daggett House to great advantage in their work with the foreign born; they report that 1,000 people visited it during the summer.

Tennessee chapters have specialized on the use of patriotic motion pictures.

In Washington, Robert Gray Chapter induced the board of education to establish night schools for the foreign born. Elizabeth De Hagan Chapter, in West Virginia, established a dental clinic for foreign children, while James Wood Chapter, of Parkersburg, W. Va., has pledged $875 for a hospital ward for both foreign and American charity cases.

These high lights found in the reports are but samples of the devotion of the Daughters of the American Revolution to this work all over the country.

We must realize that years of misuse of our opportunities with our foreign peoples can not be corrected in one year or ten; we must tear down faulty construction and lay a foundation that will carry a new and better structure.

The committee has placed before the chapters definite lines of work, such that any chapter, no matter where situated, can make a choice and work along at least some one of them. We plead for a continuance of this work, especially in the training of teachers, so that these girls who have been started may complete their training and get into practical work. There is great need for women to interpret aright in these foreign homes the spirit and ideals of the land we love, but the land which, alas, so many of them denounce, because they do not understand.

Another year with its opportunities awaits us. May the beginning made by this first Americanization committee lead to greater endeavor and larger results in the years to come.

ELIZABETH M. HOWELL, *Chairman.*

Report of Special Committee on Americanization.

MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN, *Vice Chairman.*

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

My report is simply on the work done in New York City.

During the Christmas holidays the regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters of Greater New York served on a committee, of which I had been appointed chairman, to provide the presents to be distributed at Play-

land. Playland was the name given the Christmas carnival and exposition of public-spirited activities under the auspices of the New York Community Service, and was held at the Grand Central Palace December 22 to 27.

We collected from various women's patriotic societies and from friends $899. We expended for toys and books, all of which were purchased at the Woolworth stores, $745. One thousand five hundred toys were donated by members of Daughters of the American Revolution chapters and business houses, making a total of upward of 10,000 toys distributed to the children of the poor, all of whom were of foreign birth.

We gave away 3,000 books, which were gratefully appreciated by the growing girls and boys, whose mothers in many cases plainly could not speak or understand the English language. Tired babies by the scores grabbed for the noisy toys with bells or the little papier-mâché dolls. One benefactor who became much interested gave us 20,000 lolly pops, which were distributed among the little ones Christmas day. All members of the committee cheerfully cooperated to such an extent that I can say without exaggeration that thousands of children enjoyed the happiest Christmas of their lives as a result of the generosity of the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Grand Central Palace itself was for the week a school of patriotism. All of the children and their parents were entertained by music rendered by orchestras and bands, by the singing of national airs, by witnessing moving pictures illustrating memorable events in American history, and by exhibitions of flags and various historical exhibits contributed for the occasion. It is estimated that over 20,000 visited Playland. Although, of course, comparatively little in the way of Americanization can be accomplished in so short a time, we who were privileged to observe the small visitors, largely of foreign birth or extraction, and their keen interest in all that they saw and heard, believe that they went away from Playland better Americans as a result of their visit there.

(Mrs. Charles S. Whitman) Olive Whitman,
Vice Chairman.

Mr. William Horton Foster was introduced and presented the value of motion pictures in the work of Americanization. Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, second vice president of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, was next introduced, and spoke on the subject of Americanization.

Congress adjourned at 3.30 p. m.

The Thursday evening session was occupied with the confirming of newly elected State regents and vice regents and with the report of the tellers as to the result of the election of national officers.

The Friday morning session was occupied with unfinished business. In the afternoon the usual annual pilgrimage was made to Mount Vernon.

Saturday was spent in disposing of unfinished business. At the close of the afternoon session the newly elected national officers were installed, after which the retiring president general, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, declared the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress adjourned sine die.

PATRIOTIC WORK OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(The committee reports referred to in the following pages are the reports presented at the Twenty-ninth Annual Congress, and appearing in the foregoing summary of the proceedings of that congress.)

The relief from the strain of war has caused no relaxation in the patriotic efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In their various chapters, large and small, the records show that they have been doing faithfully whatsoever their hands found to do for God and home and country.

To give a complete account of all that has been accomplished would be impossible, but a general statement of their work is presented under the following heads:

NEW CHAPTERS FORMED.

Alabama	1	North Carolina	2
California	1	Ohio	1
Colorado	1	Oklahoma	1
Georgia	6	Oregon	4
Illinois	4	Pennsylvania	14
Iowa	5	Tennessee	1
Michigan	1	Utah	1
Montana	1	West Virginia	1
Nebraska	2	Wisconsin	1
New Jersey	1		
New York	2	Total	51

AMERICANIZATION.

Keenly alive to the menace of a large unassimilated foreign population, the Daughters have set themselves resolutely to the work of Americanization.

One of the principal institutional means of accomplishing this work is the American International College at Springfield, Mass. During the year, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, and New York report gifts of scholarships in this institution; while Delaware, New Jersey, South Carolina, Utah, and West Virginia have made substantial contributions. In addition to the scholarship, Connecticut has established a State

fund for training teachers in a two years' course in this college. Iowa contributed a sum sufficient to finance three alien girls for two years.

Ohio contributed $5,000 in scholarships to the Schauffler School at Cleveland, an institution for training home missionaries to our foreign-born population. West Virginia also made a contribution to this school. California cooperated with the Albion School in the work of Americanization.

The Philippine scholarship fund received contributions from Iowa, Kansas, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

In California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming various chapters have held classes for foreign women and children. In the District of Columbia a community house has been opened for the foreign-born population, and New York has established an emigrant aid bureau. In one city in Michigan an international exhibit of arts and crafts has been held.

(For further details of Americanization work see report of chairman of the Americanization committee.)

THE FLAG.

The reports show that Flag Day has been generally observed, and with very few exceptions active work is being done in all the States to prevent desecration of the flag, to cultivate a greater respect for it, and to give a clearer understanding of its meaning. (See report of committee to prevent desecration of the flag.)

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

Under this heading come the appropriate celebration of national holidays; the offering of prizes in public schools for special work done in American history and civics; the distribution of copies of the Constitution and of the "American's creed."

Practically every State reports participation in one or more of the above-mentioned lines of work. (See report of committee on patriotic education.)

GENERAL WELFARE WORK.

The activities of the Daughters under this heading are so varied that anything like an adequate recital of them is impossible. It may be said without exaggeration that to almost every conspicuous form of human need somewhere some group of Daughters has extended a helping hand. Prominent among the objects to which their attention has been given are the following:

FRENCH ORPHANS.

Contributions to this cause or adoption of orphans are reported by Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

New York reports 50 additional French orphans adopted and West Virginia contributed the amount required to support 52.

A member of an Idaho chapter contributed $800 for the restoration of a Tilloloy home.

NEAR EAST RELIEF.

To this work contributions of money or clothing or both were made by Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.

Michigan Daughters contributed over $3,000 to devastated France and nearly $6,000 to French and Serbian orphans, and Iowa gave over $7,400 to French orphans and to Serbian and Armenian relief.

RELIEF OF WORLD WAR VICTIMS IN AMERICA.

Perhaps the crowning work under this heading has been accomplished by Missouri in the establishment of a reconstruction loan fund for disabled soldiers. From this fund $10,000 was loaned without interest through the Federal board.

Other forms of assistance, such as contributions to World War orphans and discharged soldiers, supplies to hospitals, etc., are reported by Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Utah.

LOCAL CHARITIES AND PHILANTHROPIES.

Arkansas is placing a library of several thousand volumes in the boys' industrial home.

Connecticut Daughters distributed $815.10 among various charitable institutions, and two chapters in New Haven collected $2,755 for the Civic Protective Association of that city.

The District of Columbia distributed $3,000 among charitable and philanthropic institutions.

Such organizations and institutions as the Boy Scouts, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, the Associated Charities, Jewish Relief Association, a newsboys' home, homes for aged women, and orphanages have received assistance from chapters in various States.

The reports also show activity in such works of mercy as providing infants' layettes and other clothing to needy families; furnishing soup and milk to underfed school children; buying books and paying tuition for the school children of poor families; selling Red Cross seals and contributing to the antitubercular campaign fund.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Under this heading are included gifts and scholarships to colleges and schools other than the American International College at Springfield, the Schauffler School at Cleveland, and the southern mountain schools.

Idaho, Illinois, Montana, North Carolina, and Virginia report scholarships given to various colleges and universities.

Delaware made a contribution to the Woman's College at Newark, Del. The District of Columbia gave $375 to various schools and libraries. Oregon paid her pledge of $500 to the woman's building of the State University.

SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS.

The education of the people of the southern mountains, in whose veins flows some of the best blood of America, has long been one of the favorite philanthropies of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The records of 1919–20 show the usual interest in this work. Twenty-eight States report gifts of cash and clothing to one or more of the southern mountain schools. Among the largest amounts were, South Carolina, $7,726 for Tamassee School and $1,225 to Georgetown School; Illinois, $1,000 for a memorial scholarship to Tamassee; Connecticut, a perpetual scholarship in Maryville College; Iowa, $1,384, divided among different schools; and Wisconsin, $800.

Among the southern mountain schools to which the Daughters contributed are:

Annette Phelps School, Tennessee; Berea College, Kentucky; Berry School, Georgia; Camp Hill School, Alabama; Corbin School, Kentucky; Dorothy Sharpe School, North Carolina; Georgetown School, South Carolina; Girls' School, Arden, N. C.; Helen Dunlap School, Arkansas; Hindman School, Kentucky; Lees-McRea Institute, North Carolina; McKee Academy, Kentucky; Maryville College, Tennessee; Matthew T. Scott, jr., School, Kentucky, Morehead School, Kentucky; Oglethorpe School, Georgia; Patterson School, North Carolina; Pleasant Hill School, Tennessee; Tamassee School, South Carolina; Valle Crucis School, North Carolina.

CHAPTER PROPERTY.

Chapter houses have been acquired by the Reverend James Caldwell Chapter, of Jacksonville, Ill.; the Fort Miro Chapter, of Monroe, La.; and the Mary Baker Allen, the Stephen A. Douglas, and Ox Bow Chapters, of Vermont. An interesting old house was purchased by the Francis Vigo Chapter, of Indiana, and another was given to the Ann Arundel Chapter, of Maryland.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.

Connecticut.—The chapters have collected the service records of men and women who went from their immediate vicinities to the World War. There are five volumes of these records, each with its table of contents and index.

Georgia.—A record has been compiled of all sons of Georgia Daughters who fought in the World War.

Michigan.—Michigan Military Records, an excellent volume containing records of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in Michigan, pensioners in territorial Michigan, and much other valuable data, has been compiled by the State historian, Miss Sue I. Silliman. It has been published by the Michigan Historical Commission, and is being distributed free to the public schools and libraries of the State.

Tennessee.—Records have been collected by the State historian of all men and women descendants of Daughters of the American Revolution who served in the World War.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

Connecticut.—Records from the tombstones of the old burying grounds of Washington, Conn., have been collected and published.

The vital statistics of the town of Bethany have been collected.

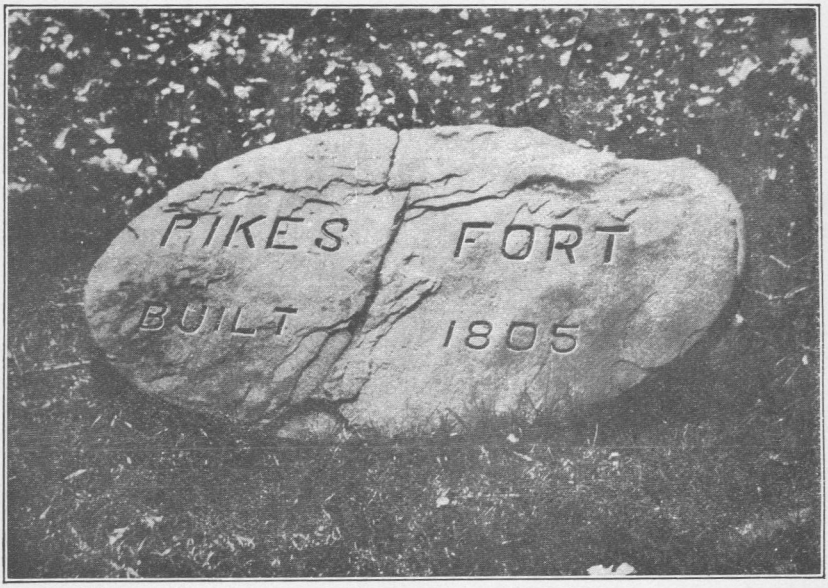
From the District of Columbia five historical papers have been accepted by the national chairman of reciprocity. Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin have collected sketches of local history.

In Missouri the Alexander Doniphan Chapter and the Udolphia Miller Dowman Chapter have made fine collections of interesting historical papers. The latter chapter has also made a collection of cemetery records.

HISTORIC SITES AND OBJECTS.

"* * * and over it all, the mellow dream of history."

It is this dream, with its refining influence, that the Daughters of the American Revolution are year by year producing over the young landscape of America. One by one markers appear, bowlders and



SITE OF ZEBULON PIKE'S BLOCKHOUSE, LITTLE FALLS, MINN.

bronze tablets are erected, and iron fences surround sacred spots—silent witnesses, all of them, to deeds of heroism or sacrifice which have contributed to the building of the Nation.

California.—Martin Severance Chapter placed a tablet on El Molino (the old mill), built by the Padres of San Gabriel Mission in 1810.

Oneonta Chapter placed a tablet on the old adobe building used as headquarters by Gen. José Marie Flores, last commander of the Mexican Army.

Colorado.—A marker has been placed on the site of old Fort Burt and a tablet placed on an old historic blockhouse.

Connecticut.—A donation of $1,369.44 made for the maintenance of the Ellsworth homestead of Windsor.

District of Columbia.—Boundary stone No. 4 of the milestones placed by George Washington, 2 miles west of the present city of Alexandria, has been surrounded by the customary iron fence.

Emily Nelson Chapter has placed a tablet on an historic oak standing on the Deane homestead and dating from the year 1663.

Georgia.—Lachland McIntosh Chapter placed a bronze tablet on the house occupied by Gen. McIntosh during the Revolution and also used as headquarters by Washington in May, 1781.

Idaho.—A marker has been placed on the site of "Old Fort Hall" near Pocatello.

Illinois.—A tablet has been placed on the home of Pierre Menard, first lieutenant governor of Illinois.

Priscilla Mullin Chapter has placed a bowlder on the site of an old blockhouse used in the Black Hawk War.

Indiana.—General Lafayette Chapter has appropriately marked old Fort Ouiatenon, which was built by the French as early as 1720.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter has placed a marker at Harmans Ford on the Maumee River in memory of Maj. John Willys and his soldiers who were killed there.

Kansas.—The old trails committee of the State reports the location of the first house occupied by white men on the Old Santa Fe Trail.

Maryland.—A historic old poplar tree on St. John's campus was given a place in the hall of fame, through the efforts of the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter.

Massachusetts.—Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter expended $2,100 in the preservation of the Paine House.

Joanna Aspinwall Chapter expended $329.50 and Quequechan Chapter $10 on the Chandler Service homestead.

Minnesota.—The site of an old blockhouse built by Zebulon Pike in 1805 has been marked by a cairn built of the stones from the old chimney. A tablet with inscription was placed on the cairn.

Mississippi.—A bowlder unveiled at Biloxi by the Daughters of the State, commemorating the French settlement on the Mississippi coast.

Ohio.—Mary Redmond Chapter has placed a bowlder on the site of an old tollgate on the plank road leading from Conneaut to Amboy.

Pennsylvania.—Fort Augusta Chapter is assisting in the maintenance of old Fort Augusta.

Philadelphia Chapter has restored the headquarters of Gen. Varnum at Valley Forge.

Great Crossings Chapter has purchased and restored an old tollhouse on the National Pike.

Franklin County Chapter has purchased and restored old Rocky Springs Church and Cemetery.

Rhode Island.—General Nathaniel Greene Chapter has purchased an old historic burying ground.

Wyoming.—A cairn has been placed on the site of the office of Esther Morris, mother of woman's suffage in Wyoming and first woman justice of the peace in that State.

OLD TRAILS ROADS.

The work of marking these old highways, both national and local, has been patiently continued.

Colorado.—The marking of the Santa Fe Trail through the State, also the Rainbow Route, completed.

Georgia.—Savannah Chapter has placed markers on the old Augusta road and the road to Darien, two of the oldest trail roads in the States.

Floyd's trail in the Okefenokee Swamp has been located, also eight Indian trails and pioneer horse paths.

Illinois.—Barbara Standish Chapter has erected a bronze tablet to commemorate the Hubbard Trail leading from Danville to Chicago and now a part of the Dixie Highway.

Indiana.—Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter has placed a marker on the famous "Wayne Trace," a route taken by various military expeditions.

Maine.—Fort Halifax Chapter has unveiled a marker on a spot on Arnold's Trail through Maine.

Ohio.—The old National Road, with the exception of a few miles, has been reclaimed and put in excellent condition as far west as the western line of Clark County. Old milestones are being preserved, redressed, and placed in position.

Texas.—Kings Highway, old San Antonio Road, dedicated.

Wyoming.—Two markers placed on Oregon Trail under the supervision of the State historian, Daughters of the American Revolution.



THE UNVEILING OF A BOWLDER AT BILOXI, MISS., COMMEMORATING THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI COAST.

SPECIAL MEMORIALS.

Under this heading are all memorials other than those erected to Revolutionary soldiers. They may be summarized as follows:

MEMORIALS TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE WORLD WAR.

"America will not forget."

The record of the past year shows that the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing their part to redeem this pledge. Mention has already been made of the work done in preserving the records of World War soldiers.

At Arkadelphia, Ark., Fairfield, Conn., and at Linden Grove, in the District of Columbia, memorial trees have been planted.

Topeka Chapter, Kansas, established a scholarship in Washburn College in memory of their "gold star" boy, Victor Kenney Dodge Blakeley. The Pulaski Chapter of Georgia has placed in the Spalding County courthouse a tablet in memory of the 14 young men from Spalding and Griffin Counties who made the supreme sacrifice. And the John Millidge Chapter, of Dalton, planted 14 trees in memory of them.

Illinois Daughters gave a $1,000 scholarship to Tamassee in memory of the boys represented by the 20 gold stars on their service flag.

A sun dial erected by the Eunice Farnsworth Chapter; eight memorial trees planted by the Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter; and $100 contributed by the Old York Chapter for a memorial tablet were Maine's memorials to the World War soldiers.

Phoenix Chapter, Massachusetts; Nebraska City Chapter, Nebraska; Seth Warner Chapter, Vermont; and Fort Antes Chapter, Pennsylvania, have each erected tablets.

In North Carolina Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter gave a drinking fountain "in memory of the Rowan County boys who fought in the World War." In memory of the soldier dead the chapter at Wadesboro placed a marker in the courthouse; and Liberty Hall Chapter, of Charlotte, gave a scholarship in the Southern Industrial Institute.

The Marquette Chapter, of Michigan, gave a scholarship in the Northern State Normal School in memory of Bartlett King, who made the supreme sacrifice in France.

Iowa and Tennessee report contributions made to funds being raised for the erection of memorials to World War soldiers.

PIONEERS.

Tablets erected in honor of pioneers are reported from Pine Bluff, Ark., and Eldora, Iowa.

The William Dunn Chapter, of Indiana, have purchased and improved a bit of historic ground for a park in memory of the first settlers of Hanover.

Among other special memorials are the following:

A bowlder with tablet placed on Catalina Island by Cabrillo Chapter, California, in honor of Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo, who discovered and explored Santa Barbara in 1542.

Elgin Chapter, Illinois, erected a bowlder with bronze tablet near Elgin in memory of several of Gen. Scott's men who are buried there.

Fort McArthur Chapter, Ohio, has purchased and fenced an old cemetery where 16 soldiers of the War of 1812 are buried.

The Ohio Daughters have taken the furniture from the discontinued Daughters of the American Revolution Lodge at Fort Sherman and have given it to the Oxford College for Women in memory of the first president general of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, who was born in Oxford and was a graduate of the college.

Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania, has placed a tablet on the famous old Pittsburgh blockhouse in honor of the French occupation of the forks of the Ohio River.

MEMORIALS TO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

It seems fitting that this volume should close with a report of the especial tributes of the Daughters to the men of the Revolution, whose names and memories will be revered so long as the Republic endures:

District of Columbia.—The regent of Eleanor Wilson Chapter placed a marker at the grave of Zaccheus Wilson, a Revolutionary soldier buried in Tennessee.

Illinois.—Daniel Chapman Chapter placed a bowlder with tablet in the courthouse at Vienna in memory of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Johnson County. Walter Burdick Chapter placed a marker on the grave of Peter Dozer, a Revolutionary soldier buried in Medsher Cemetery.

Indiana.—General Lafayette Chapter placed markers on the graves of four Revolutionary soldiers buried in Greenbush Cemetery.

Kentucky.—Big Spring Chapter erected a monument at Georgetown in honor of Revolutionary soldiers. The Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter unveiled a monument in memory of Lieut. Presley Neville O'Banion.

Maine.—Abigail Whitman Chapter placed markers on the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers.



A MONUMENT ERECTED BY BIG SPRING CHAPTER, OF GEORGETOWN, KY.

Massachusetts.—A contribution was made to the Valley Forge memorial bell in memory of Paul Revere.

Michigan.—Algonquin Chapter placed markers on the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers.

North Carolina.—A tablet was placed at Goldsboro in memory of Anthony Wayne and one at Tarboro in memory of Henry Irwin.

Ohio.—A gateway was erected at Mound Cemetery by Marietta Chapter, and at Fulton Cemetery by Cincinnati Chapter in honor of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in those cemeteries.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS LOCATED.

The graves of the following-named Revolutionary soldiers have been located and not previously reported. A considerable number of graves reported had to be excluded from this list because the record of location was not complete. Many of these records will doubtless be completed so that they may appear in the next annual report.

ABBOT, JOSEPH. Private and corporal. Served as corporal in Capt. William Smith's company, Col. Abijah Pierce's regiment; enlisting from Lincoln County, Me.; died November 30, 1832; buried at Stricklands Ferry, Me. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

ALLEN, JOHN. Born 1760; died December 22, 1834; on Revolutionary pension rolls July, 1834; buried at Greene, Me., beside his wife Cynthia, who died September 6, 1844, aged 85; Cynthia was on the pension list, 1840. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

ALLISON, JOHN. Born 1738; died 1795; buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery near Greencastle, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

ANDREWS, ALLEN. Died December 11, 1849; buried in Berlin Corner Cemetery, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

ANDREWS, ELIJAH. Died January 19, 1826; buried in Berlin Corner Cemetery, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

ANDREWS, IRA. Died November 3, 1838; buried in Black Cemetery, Vermont, Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

ARMSTRONG, Col. JOSEPH. Pennsylvania Militia. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

ASHMEAD, Capt. JACOB. Born May 30, 1712; died July 10, 1811; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

ASHMEAD, Capt. JAMES. Born May 3, 1742; died July 10, 1814; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

AUGHE, Capt. HARMON. Buried in Old South Cemetery, Indiana. Grave located by Captain Harmon Aughe Chapter.

BACKUS, OZIAS. Born December 9, 1762, in Norwich, Conn.; died May 27, 1810. Grave located by Faith Trumbull Chapter.

BAILY, Capt. CYRUS. Died 1835; buried in Black Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

BAILEY, RICHARD. Died January 15, 1827; buried in East Road Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

BAKER, Sr., MICHAEL. Born 1727; died 1779; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

BAKER, Jr., MICHAEL. Born 1770; died July 4, 1826; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

BALLOU, SAMUEL. Born 1758; died March 2, 1819; buried near North Monmouth, Me., beside his wife Hannah, who died September 8, 1841, aged 78. Hannah was on the pension list, 1841. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

BARD (or BEARD), WILLIAM. Private in Capt. Matthews's company, 1776; private in Capt. William Hunter's company, 1778; buried in Rocky Springs, Pa., Presbyterian Churchyard. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

BARNHILL, SAMUEL. Private in Pennsylvania Militia, was at one time in McClelland's Fort. He settled near Muddy Ford, Ky; died and was buried on the home place. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

BERRY, Capt. GEORGE. Captain in the Navy, served from Virginia; buried in the family burying ground on the Cincinnati Pike, about 10 miles from Georgetown, Ky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

BIDDIS, SAMUEL. Born May 28, 1739; died July 25, 1811. Member of Associators Battalion and Militia; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

BISHOP, SQUIER. Deacon; born November 4, 1733; died September 6, 1801; buried in the Stanley Ground at Winthrop, Me., beside his wife, Patience, who died April 21, 1802, aged 73. He served as private in Capt. John Blunt's company, Col. Samuel McCobb's regiment, and was wounded, receiving a pension in 1793. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

BISHOP, ZADOCK. Born in Rehoboth, April 24, 1749; married Mary Rawson, February 28, 1770; second wife Elizabeth Hale; died after 1840; buried at Leeds, Me., having a Government stone. He served as private in Capt. John Wood's company, Col. Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

BLACK, JACOB. Died November 12, 1838; buried in Black Cemetery, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

BLAKE, JOHN. Born 1758; died January 20, 1848; buried in Gardiner, Me., beside his wife Betsey, who died May 30, 1838, aged 71. He was on the Revolutionary pension rolls in 1833 and 1840. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

BORRALL (BURRELL), JOHN. Born 1739; died September 24, 1810; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

BOSWORTH, NATHANIEL. Died March 12, 1844; buried in Berlin Corner Cemetery, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

BOULTER (or BOLTER), LEMUEL R. Placed on pension roll September 24, 1825; served in Massachusetts Continental Line. Transferred from Pittsburg, Ohio, March 4, 1833. Came to Michigan with son Alexander and Experience, the wife of Alexander, in 1834. (A grandson, Lemuel, son of Alexander, moved to Logan, Iowa.) Buried in Shavehead Cemetery, Cass County, Mich. Grave located by Abiel Fellows Chapter, Three Rivers.

BRAMAN, JAMES. Died July 4, 1844; buried in Berlin Corner Cemetery, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

BRANHAM, Corpl. JOHN, Sr. In the Virginia continental line; received for his service a grant of land in Kentucky. This land is on the Iron Works Pike, near the Midway Pike; here he is buried. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

BRECKENBRIDGE, JAMES. Pennsylvania Militia; buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, near Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

BRIGGS, ASA. Born June 22, 1755, in Berkely, Bristol County, Mass.; died, 1834, at Kalamazoo, Mich.; married December 22, 1777, to Elizabeth Paull (born Taunton, Mass., and died, 1834, at Gourdneck Prairie, Kalamazoo, County); October 25, 1832, moved with son, Asa Briggs, from Plymouth, Vt., to Brady, Kalamazoo County, Mich.; Revolutionary service; enlisted May, 1775; served 11 months, orderly sergeant, with Capt. Silas Talbot; Capt. Brown, under Col. Daniel Hitchcock, Rhode Island; 1776 (summer), two months as carpenter's mate, with Capt. Chase on the *Diamond;* 1776, one month as private with Capt. James Briggs; 1776, four months steward, with Capt. Isaac Jones on sloop *Retaliation;* 1777, five weeks with Capt. Moore, from Vermont; October, 1778, two months as sergeant with Capt. Sawyer; on first cruise captured five merchantmen, including the armed *Jane;* on second cruise, captured a cargo of provisions for the British Army; placed on pension roll October 9, 1833; buried in the Gourdneck Prairie Cemetery. Grave located by Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, Kalamazoo, Mich.

BRINGHURST, SAMUEL. Born January 6, 1742; died May 8, 1818; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

BROOKS, THEOPHILIS. Born 1764; died December 2, 1791; buried in Elm Street Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

BROTHERTON, SAMUEL. Pennsylvania Militia; buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, near Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

BROWN, JOSIAH. Born November 5, 1761, probably in Epping, N. H.; died October 15, 1916; buried at Monmouth, beside his wife Mary, who died May 3, 1847, aged 81 years. Mary received a Revolutionary War pension in 1840. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

BUCHANAN, Col. WILLIAM. Born 1732; died December 19, 1804; captain and lieutenant colonel of Maryland Militia, 1776; deputy commissary general of purchases, June 18, 1779; commissary general of purchases, Continental Army, appointed by Congress, August 5, 1777. Buried in Westminster Graveyard, Baltimore, Md.

BUFORD, Col. ABRAM. A distinguished soldier, served during the whole period of the Revolution. In 1781 was made a colonel in the Virginia line. He was 114 years old at the time of his death. Buried in Georgetown, Ky., cemetery. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

BURBRIDGE, GEORGE. Private in the Virginia Militia; buried on the old home place near Stamping Ground, Ky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

BURCH, GEORGE. Private in Virginia Militia; buried in the Rodes and Burch burying ground on the Long Lick Pike, Ky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

BURGESS, ICHABOD. Born April, 1752; died December 17, 1834; buried between Wayne and Stricklands Ferry, Me., beside his wife Keziah, who died September 5, 1842, aged 82 years 4 months. He served three years in Capt. Charles Church's company, and then reenlisted for period during war in Col. Vose's regiment. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

BUTCHER, SAMUEL. Buried in Kincheloe Cemetery, Staunton Pike, near Parkersburg, W. Va. Grave located by James Wood Chapter.

BOURNS, JOHN. Born 1747; died 1842; buried in Willow Glen Farm, near Waynesboro, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

CALDWELL, AARON. Born 1749; died 1809; buried in Green Mount Cemetery, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

CARTER, WILLIAM. Buried in Bunnell Cemetery, Indiana. Grave located by Capt. Harmon Aughe Chapter.

CASE, ISAAC. Born in Rehoboth, Mass., February 25, 1761; was ordained a Baptist preacher, 1783; came to Maine and gathered the first church in Thomaston, 1784, and was its pastor eight years; came to Readfield 1792, gathered a church and officiated as its pastor till 1800. Died November 3, 1852. Buried at Monks Hill, Manchester, Me., beside his wife Joanna, January 2, 1767–August 3, 1847. He enlisted from Swanzey in Capt. Peleg Shearman's company, Col. John Hathaway's regiment; same captain in Col. Thomas Carpenter's company; also served in two other companies. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

CATE, ENOCH. Born 1756; died May 16, 1834; buried in Cate Cemetery, near North Village, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

CHAMBERS, Jr., CAPT. BENJAMIN. Buried in the cemetery of Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

CHAMBERS, JAMES. Buried in the cemetery of Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

CHASE, NATHANIEL. Born 1770; died June 3, 1860; buried at Litchfield, Me., beside Rebecca, his wife, who died June 18, 1861, aged 84. He served as private in Capt. Nathan Merrill's company, in a detachment raised in Cumberland County, on Penobscot expedition. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

CHASE, SAMUEL. Born April 17, 1741; died June 19, 1811; buried in Old St. Paul's Cemetery, Baltimore, Md. Among other important services to his country he signed the Declaration of Independence. Grave located by Harriet P. Marine.

CLARK, NATHANIEL. Born 1762; died February 20, 1810; buried in Clark Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

CLARK, THEOPHILUS. Born 1766; died December 24, 1859; buried in Clark Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

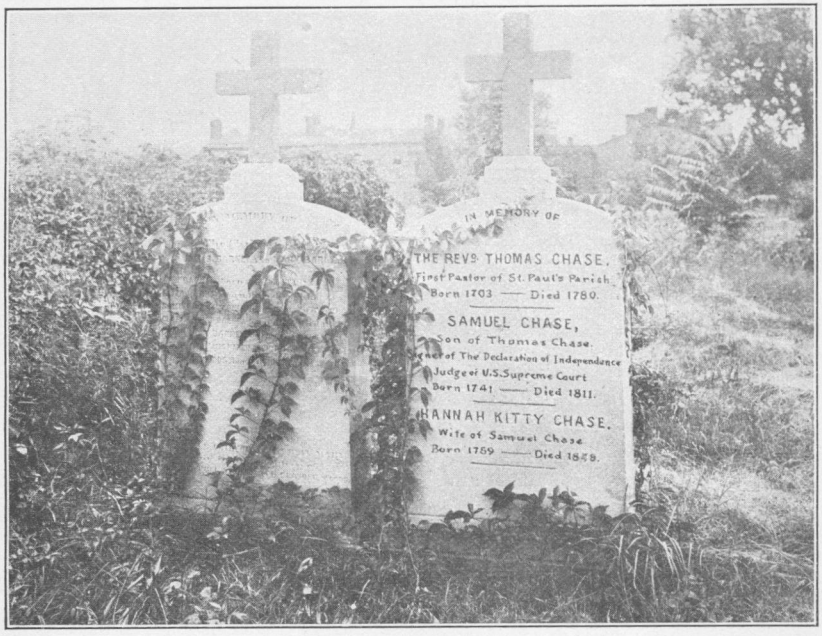
CLOUGH, BENJ. Born October 7, 1764; died June 12, 1840; buried at Monmouth, Me., beside his wife, Molly, who died February 10, 1849, aged 84. He enlisted from Winthrop; is on pension rolls in 1835 and 1840. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

COLBY, THOMAS. Born 1762; died March 23, 1806; buried at Litchfield, Me., beside Eunice, his wife, who died January 28, 1861, aged 88. He enlisted near the close of the war at the age of 16 from Amesbury, Me. Served as private in Capt. Moses Nowell's company, Col. Titcomb's regiment. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

COLE, SAMUEL. Born 1756; died March 29, 1844; buried at Barkers Mills, Lewiston, Me., beside his wife Anna, who died December 26, 1845, aged 85. He served as private in Capt. Nathan Watkins's company, and was at Valley Forge, 1777–78; also other services. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

COOK, SAUL. Born in Marshfield, Mass., May, 1758; died January 8, 1846; buried at Litchfield, Me., beside his wife Elizabeth, who died July 20, 1870, aged 78 years 5 months. He was a revered citizen of Litchfield. He served in the Revolutionary War; is on the pension rolls of 1835 and 1840. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

COOKENDOFFER, LEONARD. Born in Washington, 1753; died in Washington, 1823; Montgomery City Militia; entered service August 29, 1777; Twentieth Battalion, Fourth Company, No. 68 (unpublished records of Maryland, No. 5);



GRAVE OF SAMUEL CHASE, A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, IN OLD ST. PAUL'S GRAVEYARD, BALTIMORE, MD.

"Officers and privates of Twenty-ninth Battalion"; second service record July 15, 1780; Seventh Company, Class No. 8. Buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C. Grave located by Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter.

COOMBS, JOHN. Born 1759; died November 20, 1835; buried at Readfield, Me., beside his wife Joanna, who died November 21, 1856, aged 96 years 2 months 15 days. He was formerly from Stratham, N. H. He served 5 years 9 months in the Revolutionary War. One enlistment was in Capt. Richard Weares's company, Col. Scammel's regiment. A Revolutionary marker has been placed on his grave by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

COX, HUGH. Born 1759; died November 17, 1835; buried at Farmingdale, beside his wife Mary B., who died April 5, 1866, aged 87 years 6 months. He served as private, enlisting from Bristol, Lincoln County, Me. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

CRAIGHEAD, Rev. JOHN. Private in Capt. Samuel Cuthbertson's company, Col. Armstrong's battalion, December, 1776. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, near Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

CRAWFORD, Jr., EDWARD. Lieutenant and paymaster. Buried in the cemetery of Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

CULVER, THOMAS. Died February 21, 1835; buried in North Branch Cemetery, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

CUMMINGS, CHARLES. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, near Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

CUTHBERTSON, Sr., JOSEPH. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, near Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

CUTHBERTSON, Jr., JOSEPH. Private in Capt. Samuel Cuthbertson's company, Col. Armstrong's battalion, 1778. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, near Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

CUTHBERTSON, Jr., Col. SAMUEL. Sixth Battalion, Cumberland County Association, 1777. Lieutenant colonel Fourth Battalion. May 10, 1780. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

CUTLER, AMOS. Born 1738; died March 6, 1823; buried in Old Cutler Cemetery, Country Road, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

DAGGETT, ARTHUR. Born 1749; died August 25, 1835; buried in Cate Cemetery, near North Village, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

DANNEHOWER, Ensign GEORGE. Born 1752; died August 1, 1843; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

DAVIS, Col. JACOB. Born 1739; died April 9, 1814; buried in Elm Street Cemetery, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

DAVIS, THOMAS. Born 1759; died November 16, 1844; buried on Litchfield Road, Hallowell-Farmingdale, beside his wife, Jane, who died November 16, 1823, aged 56. "He was a Frenchman by birth and came to this country with Count De Grasse to assist our countrymen in fighting the battles of liberty." He enlisted from Falmouth; served as private in Capt. Joseph Palmer's company. A Revolutionary marker has been placed on his grave by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter, Hallowell, Me.

DAVIS, WILLIAM. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

DEARBORN, SIMON. Born 1761; died July 17, 1853; buried near North Monmouth, Me. He served in the Third New Hampshire Regiment, and enlisted from Epping as private. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

DENNIS, JOHN. Born May 10, 1741; died, April 30, 1816; buried in the Grant Neighborhood, Litchfield, Me., beside his wife Salome, who died August 30, 1840; aged 85. He was a mariner and was appointed prize master of the ship *Franklin* during the Revolutionary War. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

DEYARMAN, HENRY. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

DIX, BENJAMIN. Born 1757; died June 19, 1827; buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Barre, near East Town Line, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

DODGE, SOLOMON. Born 1759; died August 8, 1831; buried in Tinkham Cemetery near Four Corners, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

DOTY, Capt. BARNABAS. Born 1739; died January 26, 1807; buried in First Town Cemetery on Grove Farm, Center Village, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

DOTY, Capt. JOHN. Born 1764; died October, 1811; buried in First Town Cemetery on Grove Farm, Center Village, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

DOWNING, FRANCES. An English emigrant; served during the Revolution in the Maryland line, but it is not known what his rank was. Having married a twin sister of George Viley, the two families moved to Kentucky together and settled near the Great Crossings. Downing is buried on what was his home place about 3 miles from town on the west side of the Lexington Pike, Ky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

DUGAN, Col. THOMAS. Born 1738; died April 26, 1805; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

DULEY (or DOOLY) JAMES. We have no record of his definite service during the war, but he was listed by the historian Collins as one of those receiving pensions for Revolutionary War service in 1840. Died in 1822 at the age of 107; buried in the old Quinn graveyard on the Iron Works Pike, Ky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

EDWARDS, DAVID. Born 1749; died February 19, 1814; buried in Elm Street Cemetery, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

ELLIS, JABEZ. Died January 1, 1852; buried in Berlin Corner Cemetery, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

ENT, JOHN. Member of Fourth Company, Pennsylvania Associators and Militia; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

FERGUSON, HUGH. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

FERNALD, BENJAMIN. Buried in Jefferson Cemetery, Ind. Grave located by Capt. Harmon Aughe Chapter.

FILLEBROWN, JAMES. Born 1757; died April 4, 1838; buried at Readfield, Me., beside his wife Matilde, who died April 7, 1838, aged 73. He served as corporal, enlisting from Mansfield, Mass. Service 5 months 19 days. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

FINLEY, JAMES. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

FISH, JIRAH. Buried at Leeds, having a Government stone. He served as private in Capt. Simeon Fish's company, Col. Freeman's regiment. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

FLAGG, WILLIAM. Died August 23, 1835; buried in Black Cemetery, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

FLANDERS, JOHN. Died February 5, 1839; buried in East Road Cemetery, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

FOGG, Rev. CALEB. Born 1761; died September 6, 1839; buried near North Monmouth, Me., beside Olive, his wife, who died July 22, 1845, aged 83. He enlisted from Newburyport in Capt. Phineas Parker's company. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

FOLEY, JAMES. Buried in Dils Cemetery, Parkersburg, W. Va. Grave located by James Wood Chapter.

FRY, GOTLIEB. Died 1791; member of Fourth Company, first class, Associated Battalion and Militia of Pennsylvania; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

GANO, DANIEL. The second son of Rev. John Gano, a Baptist minister, pastor of a New York City church at the beginning of the Revolution, at the age of 17, then in his senior year at Brown University, volunteered as an ensign of Artillery. He was a lieutenant in 1776, was with Montgomery at Quebec and near his leader when he fell. As a captain of Artillery and on Capt. Clinton's staff he distinguished himself in a number of engagements. He came to Kentucky with Gen. Wilkerson as a captain in the Regular Army. He had the distinction of being of the Order of Cincinnati, his diploma being signed by George Washington. He is buried near Biddle in the northern part of the county, Kentucky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

GATEWOOD, JOHN. Private in the Virginia Militia; buried in the old family burying ground below Stamping Ground, Ky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

GAYLORD, THOMAS. Born 1750; died June 7, 1826; buried in Elm Street Cemetery, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

GIBSON, JOHN. Private, serving as volunteer in Virginia; buried in the Whitney lot in the Georgetown Cemetery, Kentucky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

GILLIS, BUGLER. Born 1766; died February 12, 1781. Hacked to pieces by Tarleton's Dragoons. Buried in Ben Hoskins's private burying ground, Summerfield, N. C. Grave located by Guilford Battle Chapter. Greensboro. N. C.

GOULD, JOHN. Born 1749; died November 27, 1821; buried in Gould Cemetery. Gould Hill, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

GRAY, JOHN. Born 1749; died December, 1834; buried in North Village Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

GRISWOLD, AARON. Born 1743; died January 4, 1847; buried in Elm Street Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

GULLIVER, JOHN. Buried in Twin Springs Cemetery, Indiana. Grave located by Gen. James Cox Chapter.

HALL, JAMES. Fourth Company, eighth class. Buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

HAM, JOHN. Born March, 1758; died November 29, 1848; buried at Monmouth, Me. Enlisted June 24, 1779, from Newington, N. H., for duration of war. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

HARBISON, ADAM. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pennsylvania. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

HARRIMAN, LEVI. Born January 17, 1760, in Henniker, N. H.; died September 2, 1832; was assigned to Capt. Bagley's company during the Battle of Pennington; enlisted again August 6, 1778, and joined the Army in Rhode Island. Buried in the Grant Neighborhood in Litchfield, Me., beside his wife Elizabeth, who died January 21, 1849. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

HARRINGTON, JOB. A captain in the Revolution; enlisted from West Greenwich; buried at Climax Cemetery. Grave located by Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter.

HATCH, ESTES. Born 1752; died December 30, 1838; buried on Dillon Farm, Horn of the Moon, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

HATCH, MICAH. Died May 12, 1835; buried in North Branch Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

HATCH, TIMOTHY. Died June, 1812; buried in North Branch Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

HAY, CHARLES. Born 1719; died July 9, 1795. Member of Capt. Lechler's company. Buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

HAYDEN, DANIEL. Buried in Berlin Corner Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

HERGESHEIMER, ANTHONY. Buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

HERGESHEIMER, CHRISTOPHER. Buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

HERRICK, ISRAEL. Born December 3, 1721; died September 14, 1782; buried at Barkers Mills, Lewiston, Me., beside his wife, Abigail Killam, November 30, 1725–February 8, 1817. He lived in Topsfield, Methuen, Boxford, and Lewiston, Me. Entered the Army as lieutenant, 1745; served in 19 campaigns; left Army 1763 as brevet major. Fought at Bunker Hill. Resigned his commission as major when the Army removed from Cambridge. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

HOBART, JAMES. Died February 2, 1832; buried in Berlin Corner Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

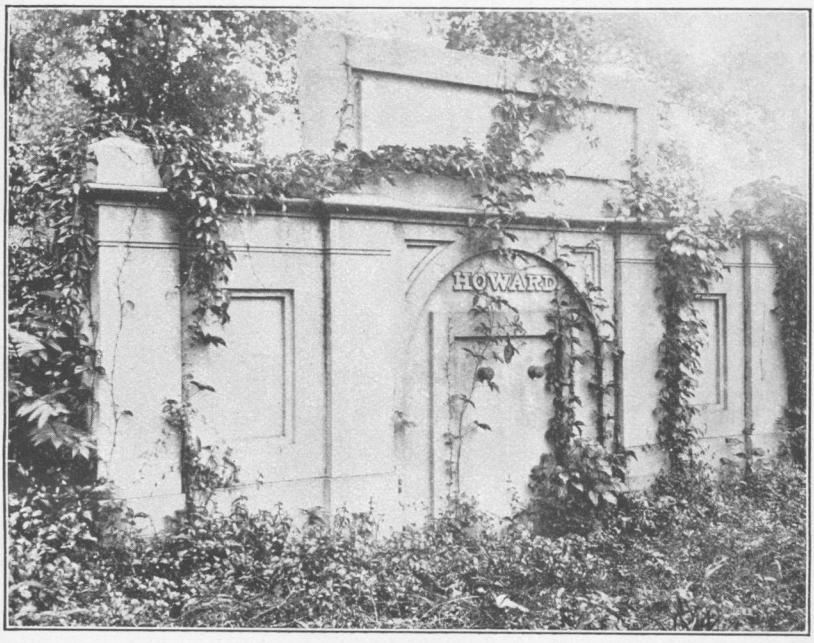
HOLMES, EBENEZER. Born 1761; died February 3, 1848; buried in Old Cutler Cemetery, Country Road, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

HOWARD, Col. JOHN EAGER. Born June 4, 1752, in Baltimore; died October 12, 1827. Joined the Army under Gen. Washington, and was at White Plains at the head of a company; was major in the Fourth Maryland; engaged at Germantown and Monmouth. In 1780 appointed lieutenant colonel of Fifth Maryland and fought at Camden. A hero at Cowpens; his bayonet charge won the victory. Buried in Old St. Paul's Cemetery, Baltimore. Grave located by Harriet Perkins Marine.

HUBBARD, ELIAZER. Died July 15, 1819; buried in East Road Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

HUBBARD, JOHN. Died March 27, 1842; buried in Black Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

HUBBELL, WILLIAM. A native of Vermont; served five and one-half years in the Revolution War in the various stations of private, ensign, second and first lieutenant. He participated in the capture of St. John's and Montreal, and was engaged in many skirmishes during the war. He was the hero of one of the most thrilling attacks made by the Indians on a



BURIAL PLACE OF COL. JOHN EAGER HOWARD, IN OLD ST. PAUL'S GRAVEYARD, BALTIMORE, MD. HIS BAYONET CHARGE IS SAID TO HAVE WON THE VICTORY AT THE BATTLE OF COWPENS.

boat load of settlers descending the Ohio on their way to Kentucky. He was known as Capt. Hubble during his subsequent life in Scott County. His grave and that of his wife can still be seen near the residence of Mr. John Ford on the Cincinnati Pike, Kentucky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

HUSTON, Capt. WILLIAM. Second Battalion, September, 1776. Captain, Sixth Battalion, 1777. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pennsylvania. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

HUTCHINSON, ASA. Born 1759; died June 26, 1848; buried at Fayette, Me., beside his wife, Eunice, who died March 30, 1853, aged 90. He was a native of Amherst, N. H., and served in the New Hampshire Militia. He is on the pension rolls of 1835 and 1840. A Revolutionary marker has been placed on his grave by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

JACK, PATRICK. Born 1731; died January 25, 1821; buried in Falling Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pennsylvania. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

JOHNSON, JEMIMA SUGGETT. Wife of Robert; was in the front at Bryants Station when attacked by the Indians, and was said to have led the procession of women who brought water from the spring. She is buried beside her husband near the Great Crossings Church, Kentucky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

JOHNSON, Col. ROBERT. Revolutionary service performed in Virginia; toward the close of the war he represented Kentucky in the Virginia Legislature. Buried in the family burying ground near the Great Crossings Church, Kentucky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

JOHNSON, THOMAS. Born November 4, 1732, in Calvert County, Md.; died October 25, 1819, in Frederick County, Md. Member of the committee of correspondence and council of safety, 1774; voted for the Declaration of Independence; brigadier general of Provincial Forces, 1776; nominated George Washington for commander in chief of the Colonial Armies June 5, 1775; was governor of Maryland 1777–1779. Buried in the old graveyard of all Saints Episcopal Church, where a marker was placed by the Frederick Chapter; his remains were removed a few years ago and placed in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Md. Grave located by Frederick Chapter.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. Col. JAMES. Buried at Greencastle, Pa., in Johnson Graveyard. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

JOHNSTON, Dr. ROBERT. Born 1750; died 1818; buried at Greencastle, Pa., in Johnson Graveyard. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

JOHNSTON, THOMAS. Born 1744; died 1819; buried at Greencastle, Pa., in Johnson Graveyard. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

JONES, Maj. SAMUEL. Died March 23, 1830; buried in East Road Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

JONES, SAMUEL Z. Buried on farm of Albert Harmon, 1½ miles south of Jane Lew, W. Va. Grave located by Alexander Scott Withers Chapter.

JUNGKURTH (YONKERS), CHRISTOPHER FREDERICK. Born August 25, 1748; died March 9, 1816; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

KERR, DAVID. A native of Albermarle County, Va.; enlisted as a lad of 19 in the summer of 1776 and served three months as a private. Three years later he reenlisted and served for two years, taking part in the Battles of Monmouth and Stoney Point. (An old picture in Louisville of him has

written under it, "Capt. David Kerr"); buried on the Anderson farm, known as the old Gorham place, on pike between Long Lick and Stamping Ground Pikes, Ky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

KING, LUTHER. Born 1755; died November 9, 1842; buried in Green Mount Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

LANE, Capt. DANIEL. Buried at Leeds, Me.; grave marked with Government stone. He was first lieutenant in Capt. John Lane's company, in seacoast defense, probably stationed at Cape Ann. He was detained as prisoner at Dartmoor Prison nearly two years. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

LANGFIT, PHILIP. Buried in Dils Cemetery, Parkersburg, W. Va. Grave located by James Wood Chapter.

LAWRENCE, JAMES. Born 1745; Died July 3, 1811; buried at Evergreen Cemetery, Monmouth-Wayne, Me. He came to Wayne from Sandwich, Mass., in 1786. He enlisted from Sandwich as a private in Capt. Ward Swift's (Second Sandwich) company of militia. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

LESHER, WILLIAM, Sr. Born May 28, 1737; died February 14, 1787; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

LORD, JAMES. Born 1737; died February 13, 1830; buried in the Grant Neighborhood, Litchfield, Me. He served three years in the old French war and four and one-half years in the Revolution. Held lieutenant's commission and commanded the company which led the way to Bunker Hill on the morning of the battle. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

LOVEJOY, JOHN. Born 1751; died January 11, 1831; buried at Fayette, Me., beside his wife Martha, who died November 2, 1847, aged 93. "He served in the Revolutionary War faithfully and with honor" on rolls from Amherst, N. H. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

LOVERING, NATHANIEL. Born 1765; died December 30, 1842; buried at East Winthrop, Me., beside his wife Jerusha, who died November 2, 1858, aged 93. He served in the Massachusetts Militia. Is on the pension rolls of 1835 and 1840. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

MACE, ANDREW. Born 1757; died April 6, 1845; buried at East Readfield, Me., beside his wife Jane, who died September 11, 1794, aged 38. He served as private and sergeant in Massachusetts Militia. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

MACHON, JOHN. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pennsylvania. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

MACOMBER, JOB. Born 1762; died June 17, 1850; buried in Adamant Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

MATTESON, THOMAS. Served in Battle of Bennington; buried in the Climax Cemetery, ——. Grave located by Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter.

MAYER, CASPER. Born 1750; died July 23, 1823; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

MECHLIN, SAMUEL, Jr. Born 1757; died April 12, 1819. Fourth Company, Fifth class; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

MEHL, MARTIN. Born 1760; died October 8, 1821; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

MELLIN, JOHN. Born 1760; died October 8, 1846; buried in Cate Cemetery, near North Village, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

METCALF, ELLAS. Born 1760; died 1855; buried in East Village Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

MILLER, JACOB. Born 1747; died September 12, 1814; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Gemantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

MILLER, JOHN MITCHEL. A private in the Pennslyvania line; buried on the left side of the Turkey Foot Road just after it crosses Delaplain Pike going north, in Kentucky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

MOWER, JOHN. Born April, 1759; died February 4, 1854; buried at Greene, Me., beside his wife Eunice, who died March 2, 1836, aged 72. He served in Capt. Nicholson Broughton's company, Col. Glover's regiment. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

MOYER, CASPER. Seventh Battalion, Fourth Company, second class. Buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

MCCALMONT, Maj. JAMES, Jr. Fifth Battalion, 1776; major Sixth Battalion, 1777; major Fourth Battalion, 1780; buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pennsylvania. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

MCCONNELL, Capt. JOHN. Lieutenant in Capt. Matthews's company, December, 1776; captain Eighth Battalion, 1777; captain Fourth Battalion, 1778; buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pennsylvania. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

MCDOWELL, JOHN. Buried in Waddel's Graveyard near Lemaster, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

MCDOWELL, Ensign NATHAN. Served in Capt. Patton's company in 1777–78; buried in Browns Mills Graveyard near Greencastle, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

MCHENRY, JAMES. Born 1755; died 1816; buried in Westminster Cemetery, Baltimore, Md. Accompanied Gen. Washington to Cambridge; joined the Army as surgeon, and was made medical director; subsequently surgeon of the Fifth Pennsylvania. Made prisoner at Fort Washington and exchanged. He held confidential relations with Washington. During 1780 joined the staff of Lafayette. Grave located by Harriet P. Marine.

NAGLEE, Sergt. HENRY. Born 1732; died April 8, 1797; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

NEALE, DANIEL. A private in Lieut. Ballad Smith's Company of Infantry, serving with the Third Regiment of Cavalry, Virginia troops. Coming to Scott County in 1790, he settled on land at the mouth of McCracken Creek, a mile northwest of Georgetown, Ky., where he died and is buried. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

NEAL, THOMAS. Born 1752; died September 20, 1835; served in the Revolutionary War; is on 1835 pension rolls; buried at East Readfield, Me. A Revolutionary marker has been placed on his grave by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

NICE, Capt. GEORGE. Born 1739; died 1812; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

NICE, Capt. JOHN. Born January 29, 1739; died July 5, 1806; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

NORRIS, NATHAN. Born 1750; died July 13, 1825. Formerly of Wareham, Mass. Served as private in Capt. John Gibb's company, Col. Ebenezer Sprout's (Fourth Plymouth Company) regiment. Buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Monmouth-Wayne, Me., beside his wife Jedida, who died June 9, 1843, aged 98. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

NYE, DAVID. Died September 9, 1832; buried in East Road Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

NYE, ELIJAH. Born 1766; died May 4, 1852; buried in Berlin Corner Cemetery, Vernront. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

NYE, IRAM. Born 1751; died June 19, 1802; buried in Elm Street Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

NYE, SOLOMON. Died March 1, 1857; buried in East Road Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

OSBORN, WILLIAM. (Listed as Bennett by Collins.) A private, afterwards a lieutenant, in the South Carolina line. Buried in the Georgetown Cemetery, Kentucky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

OTTINGER, Sergt. CHRISTOPHER. Born 1756; died November 20, 1820; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

PARKER, Capt. ROBERT. Buried in White Church Graveyard near Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

PATTERSON, SAMUEL. Born 1757; died August 3, 1842; buried in Cate Cemetery near North Village, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

PATTON, Capt. SAMUEL. Buried in Waddel's Graveyard near Lemaster, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

PEAKY, Sergt. JACOB. Born 1755; died May 24, 1839; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

PEARSONS, STEPHEN. Died 1842; buried in Berlin Corner Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

PERRIN, ZACHARIAH. Died May 28, 1838; buried in East Road Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

PERSONS, ELIAKIM. Born 1762; died November 21, 1846; buried in Green Mount Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

PETTINGILL, OBADIAH. Born in Brockton February 9, 1761; died March 29, 1846; buried at Union Cemetery, Leeds, Me., beside his wife Eleanor, who died April 7, 1858, aged 87 years, 4 months. He served in Capt. Joseph Cole's company, Col. Robinson's regiment, service 5 months 25 days. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

PETTINGILL, WILLIAM. Born in Bridgewater, Mass., 1759; died November 16, 1846; buried in Union Cemetery, Leeds, Me., beside his wife Lydia, who died December 3, 1853, aged 92 years, 1 month. He served in Capt. Cole's company, Col. Robinson's regiment. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

POE, Capt. JAMES. Born 1748; died 1822; buried in Browns Mill Graveyard near Greencastle, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

POTTER, Maj. Gen. JAMES. Buried in Browns Mill Graveyard near Greencastle, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

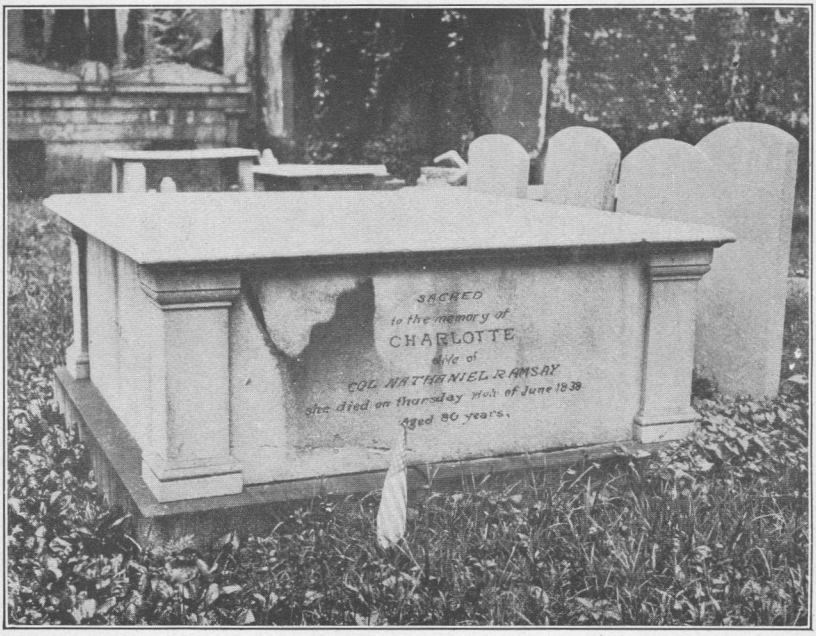
POWERS, JONATHAN. Born 1757; died November 5, 1840; buried in East Village Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

POWERS, WILLIAM. Buried in Broad Run Cemetery near Weston, W. Va. Grave located by Alexander Scott Withers Chapter.

PRATT, BENJAMIN. Born 1757; died September 16, 1825; buried at Greene, Me., beside his wife Sarah, who died June 24, 1803, aged 38. He was a private in Massachusetts militia. On pension rolls of 1835. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

PUTNAM, JOHN. Born 1764; died June 9, 1848; buried in East Village Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

QUINN, BENJAMIN, Sr. A Virginian by birth; enlisted in Culpeper County early in the war for a limited period. In 1780 he served five months, and in 1781 three months under Capt. Lewis and Col. James Barbour. He was in the Battle of Camden. Coming to Kentucky about 1784, he settled in Scott County, Ky., on the Iron Works Pike, and is buried in the burying ground on the land he settled. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.



TOMB OF COL. NATHANIEL RAMSAY AT WESTMINSTER, BALTIMORE, MD. HE WAS THE HERO OF THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH, WHERE HE WAS TAKEN PRISONER.

RAMSAY, Col. NATHANIEL. Born at Lancaster, Pa., May 1, 1751; died October 23, 1817. Captain of the first battalion raised in Maryland in 1776. Present at the battle of Long Island, and promoted lieutenant colonel of the Third Maryland Regiment. The hero of the Battle of Monmouth, where he was taken prisoner. Buried in Westminster, Baltimore, Md. Grave located by Harriet P. Marine.

REDINGER, FREDERICK. Born 1758; died November 22, 1827; buried in Hoods Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

REED, JOB. Died May 11, 1826; buried in Black Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

REGER, JACOB. Born 1743; died May 20, 1812; buried in Hoods Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

REYNOLDS, FERRIS. Died in Ingham County, Mich. "Served in Westchester Militia," Fourth Regiment, —— New York, in Revolution. Buried in old Washtenaw County Cemetery, Michigan. Grave located by Lansing Chapter.

RIDLEY, MATTHIAS. Born in Saco, Me., February 4, 1749; died May 13, 1837; buried in Wayne-Stricklands Ferry beside his second wife, Dorcas, who died March 4, 1825, aged 69. He was a corporal in Capt. Jeremiah Hill's company, Col. James Scammon's regiment. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pennsylvania. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

RUSSELL, REUBEN. Born 1756; died October 9, 1834; buried in North Branch Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

RYALS, WILLIAM. Born 1748; died 1828; buried in Dead River Cemetery, Telfair County, Ga. Grave located by Oconee Chapter, McRae, Ga.

SANDERS, JOSHUA. Born 1763; died February 4, 1840; buried in Old Cutler Cemetery, Country Road, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

SAWYER, ABEL. Died 1836; buried in Berlin Corner Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

SAWYER, JAMES. Died March 5, 1801; buried in Berlin Corner Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

SHAFFER, WILLIAM. Buried in Old Tennessee Cemetery, Indiana. Grave located by Capt. Harmon Aughe Chapter.

SHAW, ELISHA. Born 1758; died August 6, 1839; buried at Union Cemetery, Leeds, Me., beside his wife Lucy, who died July 14, 1836, aged 82. He served in the Massachusetts State troops as sergeant and ensign. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

SHOWERS, PETER, Sergt. Born June, 1755; died March 10, 1826. Seventh Battalion, Third Company under Caleb Armitage. Buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

SHROPSHIRE, ABNER. Born in Orange County, Va.; when a youth of 17, volunteered in the militia in 1779. As a private under James Hawkins, he served on one occasion four months, on another three months, as guard for prisoners. His service seems to have been almost continuous until the close of the war. He was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, settling in Bourbon County in 1789, where he died in 1841. His body has since been removed to the Georgetown Cemetery, Kentucky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

SILLOWAY, HEZEKIAH. Born 1742; died April 6, 1822; buried in Elm Street Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

SKINNER, JOHN. Born December 27, 1749; died March 16, 1844; buried at Barkers Mills, Lewiston, Me., beside his wife Katherine, who died January, 1832, aged 79. He served in the Revolutionary War, from Cape Elizabeth. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

SMITH, EPHRAIM. Born September, 1737; died October 7, 1839; buried in the Andrews Cemetery, Alamo, Mich. Grave marked by Philip Livingston Chapter, Holland, Mich.

SMITH, SAMUEL, Gen. Born 1752, in Lancaster, Pa.; died 1839, in Baltimore, Md. Captain of the Sixth Company of Gen. (then Col.), Smallwood's regiment. Had previously assisted in raising 40 companies of Minute Men. Promoted major in 1776; 1777 lieutenant colonel of Fourth Maryland. Served in the battles of Long Island, Harlem, White Plains, Staten Island, Brandywine. The hero of Fort Miffin and Fort Washington; was severely wounded. Buried in Westminster, Baltimore, Md. Grave located by Harriet P. Marine.

SMITH, WILLIAM. Born 1728; died 1814. Member of the committee of observation. Sent to the Continental Congress which met in Philadelphia, Little York, and Baltimore. Helped raise supplies and subscribed 5,000 pounds to save salt when that shortage faced the colonists. Buried in Westminster Graveyard, Baltimore, Md. Grave located by Harriet P. Marine.

SNOW, MARK. Born 1732; died July, 1799; buried in Quaker Cemetery near Four Corners, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

SUMMER, Capt. JACOB. Born 1749; died May 27, 1817; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

SPEAR, THOMAS. Died June 28, 1840; buried in Berlin Corner Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

SUGGETT, JOHN. A native of Virginia; was a resident of Orange County when he enlisted in the Revolutionary War. In 1778 he served two months as guard for prisoners taken in New York; in 1780 and 1781 eight months as guard and Indian spy; in August, 1782, he served one month under Robert Johnson as captain and George Rogers Clarke as colonel, and was out on various scouting parties. He was buried on the home place on the Paynes Depot Pike, Kentucky, now owned by Hon. J. C. Cantrill. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

SUGGETT, MILDRED DAVIS. The wife of John Suggett; came with him to Kentucky and was with him in Bryants Station when it was attacked in August, 1782, by Tories and Indians. She was one of the brave women who went to the spring for water, and thus rendered Revolutionary service. She is buried by the side of her husband in the family burying ground. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

STEVENS, CLARK. Born 1763; died November 20, 1853; buried in Quaker Cemetery near Four Corners, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

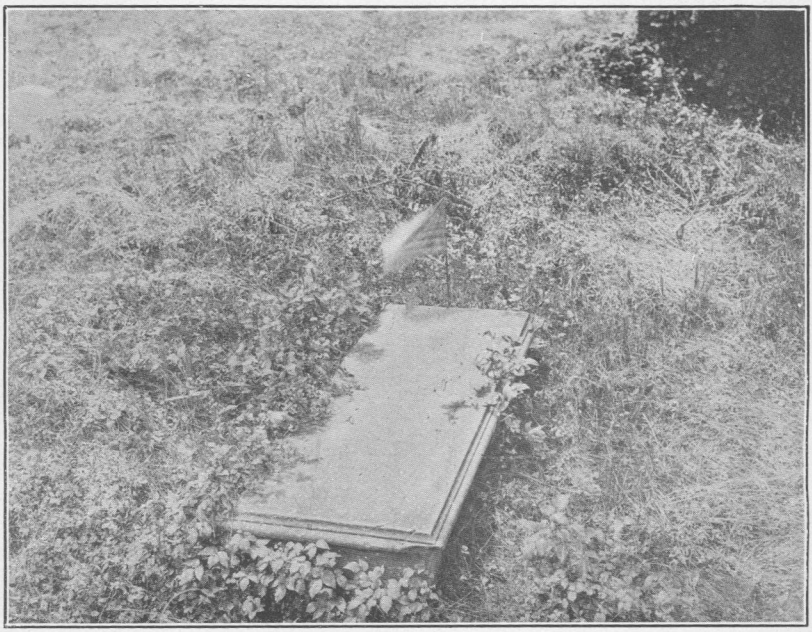
STEWART, JOHN. Died February 16, 1831; buried in Black Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

STICKNEY, LEMUEL. Died May 9, 1836; buried in East Road Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

STROUT, ENOCH. Deacon. Born 1761; died April 1, 1832; buried at Wales, Me., beside his wife, Mercy C., who died October 20, 1842, aged 77. He was formerly from Limington, Me., and served as private in Capt. Joshua Jordan's company, Col. Jonathan Mitchell's regiment. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.



TOMB OF GEN. SAMUEL SMITH AT WESTMINSTER, BALTIMORE, MD. HE DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF AT FORT MIFFIN AND FORT WASHINGTON; WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED.



WHERE SLEEPS COL. TENCH TILGHMAN IN OLD ST. PAUL'S GRAVEYARD, BALTIMORE, MD. HE WAS AID AND MILITARY SECRETARY TO WASHINGTON.

TAGGART, JAMES. Born 1737; died November 8, 1807; buried in Tinkham Cemetery, near Four Corners, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

TALBOT, JEREMIAH. Buried in Falling Spring Presbyterian Churchyard, Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

TAYLOR, DANIEL. Died April 24, 1849; buried in Black Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

TAYLOR, THOMAS. Born 1736; died February 18, 1825; buried at Barkers Mills, Lewiston, Me., beside his wife Jemima, who died June 1, 1801, aged 55. He enlisted from Dracut as a private in Capt. Stephen Russell's company of militia. He fought at Lexington and Saratoga. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

THOMSON, ALEXANDER. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pennsylvania. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

THOMPSON, ROBERT. Presumably of English parentage; was found when an infant bound to a plank floating in the Atlantic Ocean near the Virginia coast—the only surviving passenger of a wrecked vessel. In 1776 he enlisted as a musician in a Delaware regiment and served five years, during which time he was in the Battles of Long Island, Brandywine, and Germantown. He is buried in an old graveyard near Porter, Ky. Grave located by Big Spring Chapter.

TILGHMAN, Col. TENCH. Born 1744; died 1786; buried at Old St. Paul's, Baltimore, Md. Lieutenant in a Philadelphia company called the Ladies' Light Infantry; secretary to the commission to treat with the Six Nations. Early in 1776 entered the Army under Washington as captain of a Pennsylvania company. August, 1776, became aid and military secretary to Washington, serving until the end of the war, participating in all the battles of importance. Commissioned lieutenant colonel May 30, 1781. On the surrender of Cornwallis, Gen. Washington sent him with dispatches to Congress. Grave located by Harriet P. Marine.

TINKHAM, HEZEKIAH. Born 1758; died October 26, 1843; buried in Tinkham Cemetery, near Four Corners, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

TOWLE, JEREMIAH. Born 1753; died December 6, 1835; buried near North Monmouth, Me. He fought at Trenton, Monmouth, White Plains, and Stillwater; was with Washington at Valley Forge, and was present at execution of Maj. Andre. He was wounded, 1777. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

TOWNE, NOAH. Born 1756; died March 10, 1841; buried at Litchfield, Me., beside his wife Ruth, who died April 2, 1826, aged 67. He is on the pension rolls of 1840. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

TOWNSEND, ABRAHAM. Died 1825; buried in Berlin Corner Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

TOWNSEND, Capt. NOAH. Died 1813; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

TUSTIN, WILLIAM. Born 1733; died 1801; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

TUTHILL, JOHN. Born 1746; died September 23, 1828; buried in Green Mount Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

UPHAM, SAMUEL. Born 1763; died May 12, 1848; buried in Elm Street Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

VANCE, JOSEPH. A private in the Virginia line. Buried on the home place in the Turkey Foot precinct.

WADE, JOHN. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pennsylvania. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

WARNER, PHILIP. Died 1815; buried in Hood's Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

WARREN, JOEL. Buried in Black Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

WASHINGTON, AUGUSTUS. Buried near Wheeling, W. Va. Grave located by Wheeling Chapter.

WATSON. Col. JAMES. Buried in Moss Spring Graveyard near Greencastle, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

WEEKS, BRADDOCK. Born 1761; died October 11, 1811; buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Me., beside his wife, Bethiah, who died March 13, 1845, aged 83 years 5 months. He served in the Revolutionary War, enlisting from Falmouth. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

WEEKS, JAMES. Born 1761; died March 10, 1843; buried at Monmouth, Me. He served in the Massachusetts line. Is on the 1835 pension rolls. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

WEST, EDWARD. Born 1755; died October 2, 1840; buried in Tinkham Cemetery, near Four Corners, Vt. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

WHEATON (or WEDON), EPHRAIM. Died April 26, 1853, at Stockbridge, Ingham County, Mich. Enlisted February 14, 1781, and discharged December 18, 1783. Rank of fifer, with Capt. Dean, under Col. Benjamin Tupper, of Massachusetts. Battles: Kingsbridge, Fort Washington, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. Residence at enlistment, Northampton, Hampshire County, Mass. Applied for pension January 8, 1823, when a resident of Lewiston, Niagara County, N. Y. Married Eunice * * *, who was allowed pension at Stockbridge when she was 91 years old. In 1823 the children were: Alice, 24; Jerome, 17; Locenia, 14; Calvin, 12; Barton, 11. Five others were married. Buried in the Stockbridge Cemetery, Ingham County, Mich. Grave located by Lansing Chapter.

WHITE, BENJAMIN. Born 1756; died December 17, 1833; buried at Chelsea, Me., beside his wife, Silence, who died November 23, 1836, aged 77. He came to Hallowell from Roxbury. He enlisted from Hallowell in the Revolutionary Army. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

WILCOX, JOHN. Born April 26, 1759; died March 10, 1844; buried at Monmouth beside his wife, Meribah, who died February 6, 1834, aged 72. He enlisted from Tiverton, R. I. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

WILSON, JOHN. Adjutant Sixth Battalion, 1777. Buried in Rocky Springs Presbyterian Churchyard, Pennsylvania. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

WING, DAVID. Born 1729; died May 28, 1817; buried in Cutler Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

WINTERGAST, GEORGE. Buried in Hoods Cemetery, Germantown, Pa. Grave located by Germantown Chapter.

WITHERELL, JOHN. Born 1758; died June 12, 1854; buried at Monmouth Ridge, Me., beside his wife, Mary, who died November 18, 1847, aged 89 years 3 months. He was a private and sergeant in the Massachusetts Militia, serving as quartermaster during the war. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

WOOD, SAMUEL. Born September 10, 1759; died September 10, 1848; buried at Stanleys Winthrop, Me., beside his wife, Phebe, who died October 14, 1839, aged 82. He enlisted from Middleborough as a private. His company marched to Bristol, R. I.; service, 73 days. Grave located by Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

WOODRUFF, ELISHA. Buried in Paris Cemetery, Indiana. Grave located by Captain Harmon Aughe Chapter.

WOODWORTH, ASA. Died March 16, 1817; buried at Bozrah, Conn. Grave located by Faith Trumbull Chapter.

WOODWORTH, ASA. Born 1744; died February 22, 1813; buried in Norwich, Conn., town cemetery. Grave located by Faith Trumbull Chapter.

WOODWORTH, JOSEPH. Born 1770; died April, 1817; buried in Green Mount Cemtery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

WOODWORTH, ZIBA. Born 1762; died November 27, 1826; buried in Green Mount Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

WORTH, TIMOTHY. Died May 31, 1823; buried in North Branch Cemetery, Vermont. Grave located by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter.

WRIGHT, RICHARD. Buried in Browns Hill Graveyard, near Greencastle, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Founder.—Mrs. Daniel Lothrop.
President.—Mrs. Frank W. Mondell.
Vice president presiding.—Mrs. E. S. W. Howard.
Recording secretary.—Mrs. Frank S. Ray.
Corresponding secretary.—Mrs. Charles W. Brown.
Organizing secretary.—Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh.
Registrar.—Miss Grace M. Pierce.
Treasurer.—Mrs. V. Blair Janin.
Historian.—Mrs. Henry W. Keyes.
Chaplain.—Mrs. Percy M. Bailey.
Vice presidents.—Mrs. Horace Towner, Mrs. Jesse Ramsburgh, Mrs. Lawrence Quirollo, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Miss Hilda Fletcher, Miss Helen Drake, Mrs. Robinson Downey, Miss Dorinda Rogers.
Past presidents.—Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Julius C. Burrows (deceased), Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, Mrs. Albert B. Cummins (deceased).

The work of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution during the year ending March 1, 1920, has been in keeping with the high standard set in former years. Americanization has been and is still the slogan of the Children of the American Revolution, and much work has been done along these lines by all of our societies, the result of which will surely be a citizenship more devoted and patriotic than ever before.

Our membership is growing rapidly and new societies are being organized in almost every State of the Union. We have a loyal and enthusiastic army of young people whose power for good can not be overestimated, and who can always be depended upon to give unstintedly of their time and strength to help in the patriotic and philanthropic work of every community.

An appeal for help for less fortunate children never fails to bring a prompt response from the Children of the American Revolution, and to-day there are hundreds of fatherless children in France, Belgium, and in our own land who are being supported by funds raised by our societies.

In the limited space of this report it is impossible to give individual examples of the patriotic work and devotion of our children, but this work is an inspiration to all who have knowledge of it, for no task seems to be too hard for them if some one is to be benefited thereby.

They have supplied money to buy incubators and eggs for devastated France, one society alone furnishing two incubators of 1,000 eggs each and money for refilling them.

The record of the Children of the American Revolution in all branches of war work is noteworthy and in detail would fill volumes of most interesting reading. Knitting, making bandages, sewing, and every call of the Red Cross Society was responded to promptly and enthusiastically by the members of every society of the Children of the American Revolution. To bring comfort and cheer into the lives of disabled soldiers was the especial delight of all our members. They carried flowers to hospitals, raised money, and purchased Victrolas and records in many instances, and very many of these sick and helpless heroes speak in praise and gratitude of this one thing alone that the children have accomplished in their behalf.

Since the conclusion of the war the interest centers in the relief of orphan children of our own and other countries and in Americanization work, which is thoroughly organized in our societies, and in which there is very great interest and enthusiasm.

Our children are always proud and happy to cooperate with the Daughters of the American Revolution in social and patriotic meetings. They act as flower girls, form guards of honor, take part in programs when desired, and as they grow older take their places as members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, ready to do their part in the work of that great organization.

The hope of the American Republic is in the children, and the work accomplished by our societies in training the children of our beloved country to be helpful, to be earnest, to be true to the highest ideals, to be thoughtful of others, and to love God and country above all else must and will surely make for a better citizenship, distinguished, as in the years past, for lofty ideals and patriotic devotion to duty.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNE CUMMINS,
Historian, National Society Children of the American Revolution.

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