

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

MARCH 1, 1920, TO MARCH 1, 1921



JANUARY 16, 1922.—Referred to the Committee on Printing

No. 12225

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1922

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 220.

[REPORTED BY MR. MOSES.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 19, 1922.

Resolved, That the "Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended March 1, 1921," 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.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, January 4, 1922.

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, 1921.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,
Washington, December 26, 1921.

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, 1920, to March 1, 1921.

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.

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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. Marshall MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. Clarke (Mrs. A. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, District of Columbia; Frances B. Hamlin (Mrs. Tennis 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 Claybourne Buckner (Mrs. Simon B. Buckner), of Kentucky; Emily Marshall Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), of Massachusetts; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland; Mrs. Frances P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows), Mrs. Mary H. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan), Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull), Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington), and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia, by the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes; to perpetu-

ate 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.

REPORT OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1920-21.

President General.

Mrs. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1921.)

- Mrs. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS, 644 West Fifth Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.
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Mrs. CHARLES H. AULL, 1926 South Thirty-third Street, Omaha, Nebr.
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Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. G. WALLACE W. HANGER, Memorial Continental Hall.

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Librarian General.

Mrs. FRANK D. ELLISON, Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General.

Mrs. GEORGE W. WHITE, Memorial Continental Hall.

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Alabama	Mrs. Robert H. Pearson, Birmingham; Mrs. Gregory L. Smith, Mobile.
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Georgia	Mrs. Max E. Land, 305 Fourteenth Avenue, Cordele; Mrs. William C. Vereen, Moultrie.
Hawaii	Mrs. Lou Netta Scott, 1641 Anapuni Street, Honolulu.

- Idaho.....Mrs. Robert C. Hudelson, Box 324, Gooding; Mrs. Kennedy Packard, 421 Second Avenue East, Twin Falls.
- Illinois.....Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, Grand View Avenue, Peoria; Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, Springfield.
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- New Hampshire.....Mrs. Charles W. Barrett, Claremont; Mrs. Lorin Webster, Plymouth.
- New Jersey.....Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, 448 Ridge Street, Newark; Mrs. Charles R. Banks, 1308 Watchung Avenue, Plainfield.
- New Mexico.....Mrs. J. F. Hinkle, Roswell; Mrs. R. P. Barnes, Albuquerque.
- New York.....Mrs. Charles White Nash, 8 Lafayette Street, Albany; Mrs. Charles M. Bull, 269 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

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- North Dakota-----Mrs. George Morley Young, Valley City; Mrs. J. M. Martin, Bismarck.
- Ohio-----Mrs. William Magee Wilson, Church and King Streets, Xenia; Mrs. James Henry Allen, 431 North Detroit Street, Kenton.
- Oklahoma-----Miss Sarah A. Crumley, Alva; Mrs. Harry C. Ashby, 1421 S. Boulder Avenue, Tulsa.
- Oregon-----Mrs. John Keating, 8 St. Helen's Court, Portland; Mrs. Willard L. Marks, 807 South Ferry Street, Albany.
- Pennsylvania-----Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks, State College; Mrs. John B. Heron, Hadston, Linden Avenue, Pittsburgh.
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- South Dakota-----Mrs. Francis W. Warring, 1100 Walnut Street, Yankton; Mrs. M. R. Hopkins, 113 Eighth Avenue SE., Aberdeen.
- Tennessee-----Miss Mary B. Temple, 316 West Cumberland Street, Knoxville; Mrs. L. M. Short, Brownsville.
- Texas-----Mrs. I. B. McFarland, 1313 Castle Court Boulevard, Houston; Mrs. A. D. Potts, Belton.
- Utah-----Mrs. George H. Dern, 36 H Street, Salt Lake City; Mrs. M. K. Parsons, 720 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City.
- Vermont-----Mrs. John H. Stewart, Middlebury; Miss Jennie A. Valentine, 302 Pleasant Street, Bennington.
- Virginia-----Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Alexandria; Mrs. James Reese Schick, 915 Orchard Hill, Roanoke.
- Washington-----Mrs. George H. Goble, 1019 Seventh Avenue, Spokane; Mrs. William A. Johnson, Commerce Building, Everett.
- West Virginia-----Mrs. Clark W. Heavner, Buckhannon; Mrs. Robert J. Reed, 100 Twelfth Street, Wheeling.
- Wisconsin-----Mrs. Rudolph B. Hartman, 4001 Highland Park, Milwaukee; Miss Helen Dorset, 330 South Sixth Street, La Crosse.
- Wyoming-----Mrs. Bryant Butler Brooks, Casper; Mrs. Maurice Groshon, Cheyenne.
- Orient-----Mrs. Charles Sumner Lobingier, Shanghai, China; Mrs. Truman Slayton Holt, Manila, Philippine Islands.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE.

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Mrs. JOHN W. FOSTER.
Mrs. DANIEL MANNING.

Mrs. MATTHEW T. SCOTT.
Mrs. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY.

Mrs. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY.

Honorary President Presiding.

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Chaplain General.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

Honorary Vice Presidents General.

MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.

MRS. MILDBRED 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. F. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.

MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.

MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.

MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.

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REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING MARCH 1, 1920, AND ENDING MARCH 1, 1921.

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

INTRODUCTION.

The Twenty-fourth Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution, like those which have preceded it, is only a brief summary, not a complete account, of all the work accomplished during the year which it covers. Its object is to show the aims and ideals of the society and the character of its work, and to give, so far as space permits, an adequate idea of the magnitude of its achievements.

With this admission of its limitations, the report is submitted with confidence that the record will justify the existence of the society and prove that it is indeed what its members are determined it shall be—an increasing element in our body politic, making for justice, loyalty, and righteousness.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTIETH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

The Thirtieth Continental Congress of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was called to order by the president general, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, at 10.35 o'clock, Monday morning, April 18, 1921.

The chaplain general, Mrs. Selden P. Spencer, conducted devotional exercises, after which the American's creed was recited by its author, Mr. William Tyler Page. The congress remained standing and, led by Miss Annie Wallace, chairman of the committee on the correct use of the flag, gave the salute to the flag, and joined in singing America the Beautiful.

Mrs. William N. Reynolds, vice president general, from North Carolina, was then requested to take the chair, and the president general addressed the congress, as follows:

Madam Honorary Vice Presidents General, National Officers, State Regents, Delegates, Alternates, and Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress, and Friends:

This is my first opportunity to greet you as your president general. I do this with the warmest, heartiest feelings. [Applause.] It is good to see so many old friends before me—women who have been coming to these congresses

for years, faithful Daughters of the American Revolution, who have come here to help carry on our society's work. To them I say, thrice welcome. One of the most valuable things that come to us as Daughters of the American Revolution are these friendships we make [applause], and we hold them very close and dear. I see also many strange, yet friendly, faces. This is the first time many of you have visited our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall. We know you are going to love our work as it is carried on here. We know you are going to make friendships as we have done, and take genuine pride in this, your society's home. We know that you are going to carry away inspiration as we have been doing for years from these congresses. I say, welcome to all.

There is a certain solemnity in facing an audience of Daughters of the American Revolution. One sees not only the visible audience. One sees the generations of American lineage back of it. One seems to be facing America itself—our America, as the generations back of us have molded it. It is difficult to describe just what I mean. You of unbroken descent from the forefathers of the Revolution and the forefathers back of them—you stand for America; you are the embodiment of America's past; you and your children are the hope of America's future.

Here, in this memorial hall, dedicated to patriot ancestors, it is for us collectively and individually to dedicate ourselves anew to the service of "home and country." We are the elected representatives of a society of over 116,000 living, active American women pledged to the perpetuation of American ideals of government, American ideals of social life, American ideals of religious faith and religious freedom. We are not here primarily to electioneer for candidates, to "see Washington," to attend social functions; we are here primarily to consecrate this society to a more vital patriotism. We come here as to a sanctuary, for service of country is the service also of God.

These are solemn thoughts, but they befit such a gathering. A deeper meaning underlies our society than mere pride of ancestry. It is quite true—and I am going to repeat what I have said in other messages—it is quite true that an honest pride in one's ancestors is justifiable; for where there is no pride in ancestors there is but little to be proud of in the descendants. But this pride in our ancestors is only a hollow boast if we do not make ourselves worthy of them. Our society is a powerful means to this end. It is an instrument of service. It gives us the opportunity to justify our pride of ancestry by doing service that is worthy of it. Our ancestors established those principles of freedom and justice which underlie our national life and government.

It is for us to keep our national life and government true to these principles, else we are false to our heritage. A country can be no better than the people who make it. We know what kind of a country our ancestors made for us. What kind of a country are we making to-day for our descendants? If our ancestors could look down through the generations—and perhaps they may—what would they see? They would see much to be proud of, much to excite alarm. Looking beneath the surface of material progress and development, they would see whether or not the core of our national life is still sound. Have we still that faith in the divine guidance which brought the *Mayflower* across the Atlantic? Are the fundamental virtues of honesty and justice the mainspring of our business and politics? Along with the boasted education of mind and hand, do we build up character in our children?

Are we teaching industry and thrift and the dignity of labor—the labor that does honest work for honest pay and is not ashamed of it?

Washington asks in his Farewell Address: "Can it be that Providence has not connected the felicity of a nation with its virtue?"

He further pointed out that "it will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence." Washington had vision and an abiding faith in America. But he realized that to fulfill his vision of "a great nation" the people as well as the leaders must have character founded upon "justice and benevolence" or good will. The nation must have virtue if it is to enjoy permanent happiness and prosperity.

Nobility of character is as essential in a nation as in an individual. Upon us lies the responsibility of building up this character in our people, of fostering the virtues of the past—the solid, sturdy qualities that built up the nation and which alone can preserve it.

Truth, honesty, integrity, modesty, justice, thrift, industry, honor, religious faith, a realization of spiritual values—all these are what our country most needs to-day. These essential qualities of national character are what our ancestors would look for. Without them our educational work for immigrant or native will amount to nothing. With them our problems are solved. Where they exist, no radicalism can flourish; no degeneracy, or immorality, or license.

To perpetuate them is, I repeat, one of our gravest responsibilities as a society. Let this thought be continually with us in our deliberations, the thought that we are among the character builders of the Nation.

But we can not build up character in others unless we have it ourselves. We can not build up character in the Nation without individual character as the foundation stones. Our country can be no better than its individuals, and we are each one of us the individuals. Let us look well, therefore, to ourselves. We are each one of us the guardians of our country's honor. We are living too selfishly. We are living without any thought that what we do affects in any way the State or Nation, when we are really the guardians of the Nation. Thousands of our ancestors gave themselves to their country with but little, if any, reward. This was an unselfish service to the State. This is the Pilgrim year, when Pilgrim ideals and character and devotion to the public good are having a renewed influence, and with their influence must be linked that of the other pioneers and colonists who founded this Nation.

This revival of their memory comes none too soon. In the whirlpool left by the World War the Nation has been sinking back into selfishness, the irresponsibility, and the pursuit of pleasure from which that great call to exalted service had awakened it. America is forgetting the issues of the war, the struggle of right against might, of good against evil. America is forgetting the horror of what Germany did to the world, the suffering and misery she has caused, the wickedness she has let loose. It is weak to harbor mere grudges, but it is weaker to yield to sentimental leniency and forget the righteous wrath that should blaze forth against the murder and perfidy and bestial greed practiced by Germany.

We are forgetting that she not only struck down innocent nations in her greed for world power, but she it was who let loose bolshevism in Russia, with all its horror. Upon Germany lies the guilt of the world's misery to-day, and she has not had the suffering that she has inflicted upon the other nations. Nor has she repented of the wrong. America must not be allowed to forget. That we should have been forgetting is, perhaps, only to be expected for awhile after the tense strain was over, but beware lest it last too long. The crisis of world storms is by no means past and we must cast our anchor to windward.

The memory of Pilgrim and Puritan and what they stood for will help to steady us to-day and keep us true to what we fought for on the battle fields of France. Let us open our minds and hearts to the influence of their character and ideals, their clear distinctions between good and evil. Let us realize that their austerities, their forbidding gloom, their supposed intolerance, were all the products of their times. Hitherto the unlovable in them has been unduly emphasized and made the subject for jests; the human in them has been lost sight of; "blue laws," many of which never existed, have made them the butt of an idle mockery. But now their dignity of soul, their nobility of character, their clear vision of truth have burst once more upon the world. Like a prodigal son, the Nation is turning once more to the fathers. It is learning to appreciate the mothers. As a society, let us honor them; let us seek to understand them; let us follow them in their hardships and sacrifices, their joys and sorrows. From them and others like them the Nation has sprung, and we can not forget them without losing some of the most priceless possessions of our heritage. Among these the most precious is their keen sense of righteousness. Let us not forget that God's righteousness rules in the world, and the nation that violates this law seals its own destruction. America can not compromise with the sin of Hun or bolshevist. Our society can do good service in character building if it continue to honor the Pilgrims and teach to young and old the value of what they have bequeathed to us. If the character of our people remains what Pilgrim, Cavalier, and Patriot have made it, placing right above might, honor above expediency and self-interest, honesty above greed, truth above intrigue and lying deceit, and the love of God above all else, no evil can prevail against this Nation.

Before us is the awful example of a nation whose ideals have been materialistic, grasping for world dominion, without faith or honor or the light of spiritual things. This nation is Germany.

Before us is likewise the awful example of a nation too childlike and undeveloped to have much character at all, too simple-minded to withstand the hideous lure of communism. This nation is Russia. For Russia there is a great hope when her soul awakens. For Germany there is none so long as deceit and faithlessness to solemn promises and lack of spiritual vision are the characteristics of her people.

Look well, therefore, to the character of this Nation. Build it up and guard it well as its most precious treasure.

For this the education of mind and hand is not enough. The education of the soul must be our care also.

Is the rising generation growing up with soul—with spiritual and not material ideals? This is a woman's chief responsibility. I am not among those who denounce the young people of to-day, but I look upon much that they do with grave concern. Biting criticism of tendencies that may well cause alarm will accomplish nothing. You can lead, but you can not drive with a sledge hammer. The soul is there, even in the most thoughtless of them, ready to respond to the right appeal, to constructive ideals, to sympathetic leadership. But the ideals of hard, honest work, pure patriotism, and religion will never be their guides if these ideals are not to be found in our homes and our schools.

For the lax tendencies among many of them the overindulgence of parents is quite as much to blame as the young people themselves. The slackening in our moral fiber everywhere has had its natural effect on the younger generation to an extent which endangers the Nation's future.

There is a widespread revolt, for instance, against hard work, whether of the hands or the brain. The pernicious idea that work is degrading is permeating all classes and ages. Too many believe that the world owes them a

living; that the State owes them a living. This tendency will bring its own punishment in God's own time. The nation that will not work can not live. Not until Adam was driven out of Eden to earn his living by the sweat of his brow and the work of his brain did mankind begin his ascent.

Teach the dignity of labor of all kinds. He who serves is greater than kings on their thrones, no matter what the service, if it be of benefit to one's fellowman.

I believe this is one of the elements most needed to-day in the character of the Nation—the sense of the dignity of labor. Let us learn to take pride in doing our best, not in getting by with the least expenditure of effort. Work and pray. This is the divine command. Bring work and prayer back into our daily lives; so shall the Nation live and not perish.

The closet of prayer is not sought often enough, and Bibles are too dusty nowadays. This wealth of literature, of spiritual aspiration, of exalted thought, is a closed book to too many of this generation, whose family Bibles are no longer even an ornament on its tables.

How will the character of the Nation stand the strain of the fearful conflict that may still be ahead of us if this wellspring of spiritual strength is sealed up? Religion, which is the love of God in one's heart and the service of God in one's life, is too often confounded with cant or with the theological doctrines of a divided sectarianism.

A man has been elected President who is not ashamed to pray. The Nation needs more men like him—and women too. Let us remember that the days whose chief literature was the Bible of the Pilgrims produced a Nation mighty to serve and save.

Daughters of the Southland, look well to your American mountaineers, where the Bible is not forgotten. But how many of them can not read that or any other book! From the Anglo-Saxon of your mountains comes the American stock that will replenish the ranks of Americans.

Daughters of the North and West, look well to your immigrants. Like little children they must be taught the ideals of the forefathers and foremothers of this country and be given an insight into what America means.

Education and character—these two things belong to us to give our country. Do you realize that this Nation stands ninth among the nations of the world in the scale of education, "with most of the civilized world ahead of us?" This is the startling statement in the official report of the House Committee on Education. The Nation, the State, and the local community, all three together, must unite in an effort to remove this crying shame and give our people in all our States an equal opportunity to learn.

Is it not probable that the appalling illiteracy in this country is one of the chief reasons why radical agitation has gained such headway? Radical propaganda feeds on ignorance and it finds millions of illiterates to feed upon. Certainly this nation-wide illiteracy, taken in connection with the flourishing spread of revolutionary propaganda, has its deep significance for us all.

In the critical times we are going through our society can render signal service to our country by paying attention to our schools, improving our educational systems, being watchful of how our children are taught and what they are taught. They are in danger of the poison of radical and disloyal thought which is creeping into our educational institutions. To offset it we must everywhere teach to young and old the principles of sanity and common sense. Radicalism flourishes in a world full of the misery, discontent, and unrest left by the war. It appears in many forms and under many apparently harmless guises. Under the varied names of sociological studies or social reforms, or civil-service study clubs, the most revolutionary forms of socialism are gaining a foothold in our schools,

colleges, and even churches, corrupting with their fallacies the impressionable minds of our youth and appealing to a certain kind of sentimentalism in educators and clergymen. Sinn Fein agitation has appealed more daringly than ever before to the passions that lead to war, preaching a world-wide, wicked race vendetta against Great Britain.

Unbridled passions, class hatreds, race hatreds, wild excesses of horror and terrorism, slaughter, misery, and famine have run rampant and have had their evil effects even in our own sane and prosperous country.

Pro-German propaganda is once more raising its head and shooting forth its evil tongue.

All last winter we were afflicted by an orgy of fanatical and disloyal agitation of every kind sweeping through the country, holding huge mass meetings, loud-mouthed and aggressive. I say disloyal advisedly, for it is disloyal to America to seek to precipitate wars with our friends and to give sympathy and encouragement to our enemies.

It is time for sane, loyal Americans to awake and handle these happenings without gloves. We are too prone as a Nation to go quietly about our business, heedless of danger until the last minute, when curative measures may be too late. No doubt this agitation will burn itself out, but it may burn something more valuable in the process before the world comes back to its senses, for there is nothing more inflammable than human passion working in masses.

This science of propaganda has been so thoroughly mastered that it now works with the deadly effectiveness of a poison gas. It manipulates minds and emotions. It glides like a snake in the grass and strikes when we see it not. It has recently dared to come out in the open, shocking us into sudden realization of what is going on among us.

To be specific for the sake of illustration, on February 20 the American Legion sent out to its posts throughout the country a bulletin warning them to watch for an organized and powerful nation-wide revival of German propaganda designed to break up our friendship with England and France. "One of the first national manifestations of this activity," the bulletin states, "will probably take the form of a series of mass meetings throughout the country, ostensibly in protest against the occupation of the Rhine by French Negro troops from Africa." The bulletin goes on in greater detail, but the main point was that falsehoods about these Negro troops and the so-called "Rhine horror" were to be used to stir up discord between America and France just as the Sinn Fein are trying to stir up discord between America and England and that in this way American sentiment was to be turned against the Allies and a powerful national political machine was to be created by the drawing together of the disloyal elements in our population. Sure enough, on February 28 one of these mass meetings took place in Madison Square Garden, New York, when 12,000 German and Sinn Fein sympathizers hailed the proposed union of Germans and Irish against what they called the "phantom of Anglo-Saxonism," and the ostensible purpose of the meeting was to protest about French black troops on the Rhine.

Their real purpose was to excite hatred of France and England. They booed and hissed the President of the United States, and the chairman of the meeting called the Secretary of State a liar. This outrageous demonstration was significantly timed to fall in exactly with the attempt of the German envoys in London to evade Germany's sworn obligations under the peace treaty. It took place although we were still at war with Germany. It was an enemy demonstration under cover of a false Americanism waving American flags. It proved the truth of the American Legion's warning, that disloyal elements are at work

in our midst, striving to drive a wedge between ourselves and England and France.

Then came America's answer, quick and sharp and stern. On March 18, 25,000 American patriots filled the Garden and overflowed into Madison Square. The American Legion sounded the bugle call and they came, Americans all, Americans by birth, Americans by adoption, in whom were the soul and spirit of America, men and women of all ranks and classes and professions, soldiers and sailors of the Legion, crippled World War veterans, and gold star mothers, who were received by the great throng with a deep reverent hush as they marched in and took their seats. And then Gen. Pershing and Martin Littleton and Senator Willis and Col. Galbraith and many others delivered their ringing messages, voicing America's outraged feelings, denouncing the base falsehoods of the "Rhine horror" meeting, telling the Allies of America's friendship and America's loyalty and faith. It was a veritable uprising of the Nation's soul. It expressed itself in these words of Gen. Pershing: "Are we to forget the vows of yesterday? Is the wanton destruction in France and Belgium and on the seas to be condoned? Shall subtle propaganda again lift its poisoned head to weaken our friendship? Are those who made the supreme sacrifice no longer to be heard among us? The answer is that the principles for which America and the Allies fought are immutable, and the Allies beside whom we fought shall remain our friends." That was America's answer. To hear America aroused to such an answer was worth all the shame and outrage of the German-Sinn Fein meeting. Then came the impromptu march up Fifth Avenue of the singing crowds, the halt at Forty-second Street, and the strains of the Star-Spangled Banner ringing from 2,000 throats of the young World War veterans, while men stood uncovered and the flags of the color guard snapped in the breeze above them.

That was America's answer. It always will be America's answer when hyphenates who love Berlin or Dublin better than America go too far in their attempt to use this country for their own ends.

And now our Government has answered. It has given Germany to understand that we hold her criminally responsible for the war, and that we stand by our allies in their demand for just reparation to the utmost of her ability to pay.

Nevertheless, it is well not to forget that these disloyal elements were and are joining forces in the hope of stirring up that ill feeling and misunderstanding which leads to discord and disunion, and discord means disaster for the cause of law and order in the world.

Do not forget that the allied flags still stand for civilization, for freedom, for liberty under law, for honor and good faith among nations. The allied flags have had to advance once more against a nation which knows neither honor nor truth nor faith. From under the very shelter of our flag these disloyal propagandists hurl vile slanders at the nations whose sons and ours died together that freedom might live. They insult our intelligence. They are an affront to our most sacred feelings. They abuse the right of free speech and free assembly which our flag accords to the meanest citizen. They would be beneath notice, were it not for the race hatreds they so wickedly excite among the unthinking multitude who are easily deceived.

They deceive many who should know better, for traces of their false charges and insinuations are to be found everywhere among our people.

The German-Sinn Fein-Socialist combination in this country will have to be met fairly and squarely by all loyal Americans and overcome once for all, if we are ever to find peace from turmoil and unrest.

This combination does not find sympathy with the better element among Irishmen. It as grossly misrepresents these Irishmen as it misrepresents America itself. It arouses their indignant protests. To such we say, America understands. America understands that this combination is simply a part of the world-revolution scheme that is seeking the destruction of all that is. These forces of destruction of which Moscow is the storm center are precipitating an irrepressible conflict. The Red conspiracy against the world is being exposed in all its ramifications, and we find this German-Sinn Fein-Socialist combination among them. They are all apparently linked up together, and they mean, if they can, to conquer the world. By whatever name they are called, they are all part of an evil force that is working to destroy our civilization and our free institutions as they have grown up through the centuries, and to replace them with the barbaric rule of armed minorities working their will by terror, murder, and wholesale carnage. This is the irrepressible conflict we are facing to-day.

In this crisis our own path of duty and opportunity as a society is very clear and straight. It is our duty to offset this propaganda by spreading the knowledge and understanding of American principles throughout the length and breadth of the land. Don't take for granted that they are everywhere understood, for they are not. Don't take it for granted that they are everywhere loved, for the bolshevist and his kind hold them in bitter hatred. Our country is calling us to the colors as truly as it did in 1917. In every chapter we will answer the call and preach the gospel of Americanism.

We are well fitted to do this. We are a national organization, national in the scope of our work, national in our power and influence for good. Our national character has brought us the recognition of our Government and the appreciation and respect of the public. It is our national work that has made our society great and influential; it is this which makes us an asset to our Government and to America.

Our chapters are increasing, and should keep on increasing, throughout the country. They are not independent clubs. They are our national society itself simply working in groups. They are our valuable working units. Each chapter has a great task before it, to help counteract the mad spirit of destruction that is surging through the world.

There are many ways of doing this. Chief among them is the building up of national character and the promotion of a right education. We must teach the plain truths of history and develop an enlightened public opinion based on the sound foundation of Christian character.

History will expose the falseness of German, Sinn Fein, and Socialist propaganda.

Christian character will not tolerate insane hatreds, race prejudices, faithlessness to obligations, and the spirit of mad destruction that threatens to engulf the world.

The continual teaching of the principles of the American Constitution, founded, as they are, on elemental right and justice, will go far toward steadying the unrest of to-day.

This is a specific work which every chapter in our society ought to undertake. Each one must stand out openly for pure Americanism without hyphenated mixtures.

Teach history, but do not stop at American history. Teach English history from which it sprang. This Pilgrim year gives ample opportunity. Show how the principles of liberty and representative self-government that we enjoy to-day are the gift to the world of the Anglo-Saxon race. "Anglo-Saxonism" is something more than a "phantom." Other races have given their gifts, but

the Anglo-Saxon has given us human liberty. Let us both study and teach the facts in the development of free government. Study the great struggle for political and religious liberty throughout all the centuries of English history until it culminated in our free institutions under the American Constitution. Government by the free votes of freemen is the Anglo-Saxon idea that Britain has stood for ever since England was England. She guarded it and kept it alive through tyranny after tyranny. She planted its seeds in America, where the English colonists from Maine to Georgia established it and fought for it. Her history and ours are one. Her literature is ours; her law is ours; her language is ours. The black wickedness of those who try to provoke war between ourselves and England should find its sharp rebuke from every Daughter of the American Revolution. We turn with horror from a thought so terrible, so inconceivable. Were such a thing possible—and it never will be possible—the end of liberty and civilization would be upon us. England and America must stand together if freedom is to live.

If you love your country, therefore, and its liberty, do everything within your power to rebuke the mad talk of the propagandist, no matter what his hyphen may be.

Moreover, England's domestic concerns are not for us to meddle with. It is high time we said "hands off" to some of our irresponsible orators and self-appointed "unofficial committees."

The peace of a hundred years between England and ourselves must not be broken by such people. And similarly with France, ravaged, devastated, outraged by the Hun, let her know that America's friendship is unshaken. Let us take every opportunity to prove to England and France and Belgium that the real America does not forget the sorrow, the suffering, the sacrifices.

How else could we fulfill Washington's vision of a "people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence"?

It may be said that friendship between friends does not need to be stated. There are times when nations, like individuals, like to be told of one's friendship. Now is one of the times, and you can go forth and tell of it. The allied cause is ours still, unless our soul has turned traitor.

It is a blessed thing to be alive in these turbulent times and able to do our part in bringing the world back to happiness and peace.

The deepest meaning of life is service. The deepest meaning of our society is patriotic service—service of "home and country." This does not mean the trivialities of outward show—the waving of flags, the giving of social functions with patriotic favors. It means keeping the Nation true to itself and its ideals. It means keeping the Nation in tune with the spirit of Washington and Lincoln, and this can only be done if the character of the people is in tune with theirs.

Guard the home and the schools in which character grows. Keep alive the deep, abiding love of country which counts no sacrifice too great. This is your peculiar mission because of your heritage. Do not let other duties crowd it out. Do not let other societies absorb all your time and attention. Other societies come and go, but the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, must carry on through the generations.

Upon us lies the uttermost obligation. We are among the character builders of the Nation. We are responsible for the making of loyal and intelligent citizens. We must be loyal and intelligent citizens ourselves. Now that we have the supreme responsibility of the vote, we must give ourselves to both State and Nation, that they may be better for our having lived.

Like the Pilgrim Mothers to whom we are erecting a memorial fountain, we must be filled with the same spirit of service, the same high faith, the same all-absorbing devotion to an ideal.

They themselves were the fountainhead of our national life, they and all other pioneer women whose sacrifices established and built up this Nation. "In the name of God, Amen," they lived their daily lives and helped found this Nation.

It is for us to keep this fountain pure and undefiled from generation to generation, doing all things like the Pilgrims, "in the name of God, Amen." [Great applause. Congress standing.]

At the close of her address the president general resumed the chair and introduced Mrs. Francis M. Shore, who sang the Connecticut State song, the congress joining in the chorus.

Honorary President General Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey was then presented and spoke as follows:

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

My pleasure to-day is greatly augmented by the circumstances surrounding my presence here. This is the first congress that the prospect of anxious days and restless nights has not confronted me. In the earlier days when we had not learned by experience dearly gained the more comfortable way of casting and counting our votes, the services required of the chairman of tellers was not an easy one. For several years it fell to my lot to perform that task, and for that honor my reward was foodless days and sleepless nights. [Applause.] As State regent of Kansas, the days of the nine years I held that office were fraught with care and responsibilities. Then came the scramble for—and I use the word advisedly—and the assumption of the duties pertaining to the office of president general. To-day I stand before you in the capacity of honorary president general, and when I have given you my words of greeting and retire from the stage to my seat as a delegate from my chapter, I shall become rather an irresponsible member of this body. It will not be incumbent upon me to be in my place when the gavel drops or remain there when some social functions offers a counter attraction. The days will be filled with pleasure and the nights will be free from pain. [Applause and laughter.]

We are again assembled to review the work done, to plan for the coming year, and to receive inspiration for the carrying out of the tasks outlined. Since we last met, from our midst have been taken some whose dear faces and efficient service we will sadly miss, and we to whom the opportunity has been given for further service must carry on for them. The friendships that are formed and the ties that bind the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are a bit truer and stronger than those of any other society with which it has been my good fortune to be associated. The nobility of the objects chosen for our activities, the genius displayed in formulating the rules and regulations for our government, the struggles we have come through, and the difficulties we have surmounted in the building of and paying for this beautiful marble memorial erected in honor of our ancestors, the heroic men and women who achieved American independence, are the causes for the ties that bind.

In the few moments of time allotted to me this morning, I wish to emphasize the very great necessity of cultivating a more cooperative spirit among our members. [Applause.] The principle of cooperation is fundamental. It is clearly a part of the great scheme, for do we not find in the Book of Job that the "morning stars sang together"? We recognize it as an essential in nature, the plant that lacks sunlight is a weakling, and given sunlight without moisture it withers and dies. So the cooperation of the elements is necessary not only to perfect development but to life itself. When we realize the value of

cooperation in the natural world, why should we fail to appreciate its potentialities in dealing with our fellow men? Every member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, needs to have a clearly defined understanding and a workable knowledge of just what cooperation means. A chapter might be able to do good work through the cooperation of the individual members; a State, with all its chapters working in unison, may accomplish much, but a mighty influence will be felt when the entire membership of our society shall, with an honest purpose, earnest endeavor, and fidelity that can not be questioned, take up the work as outlined by the noble objects that formed the foundations of our organization. [Applause.] Kipling has well said:

It ain't guns nor armament, nor funds that they can pay,
 But the close cooperation that makes them win the day.
 It ain't the individual, nor the army as a whole,
 But the everlasting teamwork of every blooming soul.

With our feet firmly planted on the foundation laid by our forefathers, our faces turned toward the east, from whence cometh the light, and profiting by the experience gained through sacrifices offered, privations endured, mistakes corrected, temptations overcome, opportunities embraced, and hopes realized, the heights to which we might attain would be immeasurable. [Applause.]

You, Madam President General, and our friends, need no assurance from me of my hearty cooperation, but to the Daughters who are with us to-day for the first time, I wish to say that I am here with my voice and vote to uphold you, our president general, during this strenuous week, with the same loyalty and hearty support you gave me during the three trying years of my administration. [Applause. Congress standing.]

Another honorary president general, Mrs. William Cumming Story, was next called upon, and responded with a few words of greeting.

Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported the following number present, registered, and entitled to vote up to 8.30 a. m. on the opening day of Congress:

National officers	10
Vice presidents general	17
State regents	37
Chapter regents	315
Delegates.....	206
Total.....	585

Respectfully submitted.

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
 Chairman of Credential Committee.

The chairman of the committee on program presented the program for the Thirtieth Continental Congress.

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman of the committee on standing rules, read the following rules for the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

RULE I. 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 who requests it an opportunity to explain her resolution to the committee. The committee shall report to the congress all resolutions presented to it except such as three-fourths of the members of the committee vote not to report. In making their report, the committee may recommend the adoption of the resolution or recommend that the resolution be amended in a specified manner and then adopted, or it may recommend that the motion be not adopted. The committee may also report resolutions proposed by the committee itself. The congress by a majority vote may 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 II. 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 III. 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 IV. Roll call shall be answered by State regents for their delegations.

RULE V. The reports of State regents shall be limited to five minutes. In case both State regent and State vice regent are absent, the report shall be filed without being read.

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

RULE VII. 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 VIII. 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.

RULE IX. If the morning program is unfinished at the hour set for recess for luncheon, it shall be resumed immediately after the recess at the point where recess was taken.

RULE X. In order to fill the vacancy existing in the number of vice presidents general, eight candidates for that office shall be voted for at this congress, and the candidate receiving the eighth highest majority vote shall be declared elected to fill the vacancy.

At the close of the morning session the members of the congress, at the request of the president general, arose in silent memory and remained standing during the reading of resolutions on the death of two national officers who had passed away since the previous congress—Mrs. John P. Hume, vice president general, from Wisconsin, and Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, registrar general.

The Monday afternoon session was mainly occupied by reports of the national officers, the first one being that of the president general, Mrs. Minor, as chairman of the national board, which was, in part, as follows:

Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

Your president general takes great pleasure in presenting this, her first report, as chairman of your national board of management, but her first duty is a sorrowful one. This is to express our sadness over the loss by death of two of our national officers during the past year, Mrs. John P. Hume, vice president general from Wisconsin, and Mrs. James Spilman Phillips, registrar general. They were loyal and enthusiastic daughters and will be greatly missed by us all. Mrs. Hume was carrying on her fine work of previous years as national chairman of our committee on correct use of the flag. Mrs. Phillips's happiness in presenting 2,900 new applicants for admission to membership at the February meeting of your national board of management is one of the most pleasurable memories. During her brief tenure of office, from April to February, we have admitted 8,212 new members.

Your national board of management has held five regular meetings during the past year and two special meetings, at all of which the president general has presided. One of the special meetings was called for the purpose of admitting new members and authorizing chapters, and the other for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the office of registrar general until this congress, in accordance with Article II, section 8, of our by-laws. Miss Emma L. Strider, of the District of Columbia, was elected.

It is a pleasure to report that at the October meeting of your national board our efficient and faithful editor of the magazine, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, was unanimously reelected for the ensuing term of three years. No one could be more valuable than Miss Lincoln in this position. The appearance and high quality of our magazine bears its own best testimony to her work. By vote of this same board meeting her salary was increased \$600.

Nine executive committee meetings have been held, at which also the president general has presided.

Mrs. Minor then gave a summary of her visits to the various States, having been present at 11 State conferences and 2 State meetings and having attended chapter meetings in several other States. She had also been invited to address meetings and other functions of other organizations and to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution in numerous notable occasions. She also gave an account of her work in selecting the various committees of the society, and continued as follows:

Your president general had no sooner taken office than numberless appeals began coming to her for some big, concrete work for our society to take up, now that our war work is over and the Liberty loan and Tilloloy funds are so nearly completed. After much serious thought and a survey of the field of opportunity, she recommended to your national board three big, national undertakings for our States and chapters throughout the country to work for unitedly, which will be of lasting benefit and value. These are: First, the Manual of the United States for Immigrants, which is a work of education and helpfulness for the foreigner; second, the gift of a memorial fountain to Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers; and, third, the gift to the French Government of a painting of a convoy of troop ships carrying American soldiers to France, given in enduring remembrance of the sacrifices of the Allies and America on the altar of liberty in the World War.

These three objects of patriotic endeavor were recommended to your national board, the first in June and the other two in October. They were unanimously

adopted as our national, concerted work as a society, and a proportionate contribution on the basis of 60 cents a member has been requested from the States to finance all three objects with a margin to spare for contingencies. They have been explained in detail in the president general's "messages" and reports in the magazine and in the published minutes of the national board and will each be the subject of special reports from the respective committees in charge later in the week, hence only a few general observations are necessary here in connection with the votes of the board concerning them.

As regards the "manual," the time has come for the national society to go forward with some big, concrete work that will establish better relations between ourselves and the strangers within our gates. Our society was among the first years ago to see the need of educating the foreigner in American ideals of home and government. We were among the first to put into practice an attitude of friendliness toward them in place of the almost hostile attitude of aloofness and mere commercialism which has too often characterized America's treatment of them in the past. A friendly, human sympathy should characterize our intercourse with these strangers whom we need and who need us. If this spirit of friendliness is in our hearts it can not help but get out to them. It is this spirit which has always animated our society's work for the better assimilation of the foreigner; it is this spirit which every chapter has given out when interesting itself in its foreign neighbors; in this spirit our "manual" for their use is written. For the sake of record the president general's recommendation to the national board is here given as follows: "There is this one concrete work which your president general desires to recommend—this is the financing of a manual of information in several languages for free distribution to the immigrant on landing on these shores, modeled upon the plan of the well-known 'Guide to the United States for Immigrants,' published many years ago by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, said manual to contain the Constitution of the United States, the American creed, the pledge to the flag with rules for the correct use of the flag, an address of welcome from this society, and all practical information concerning our laws and Government; our schools, including night schools; libraries, banks, government securities, everything, in short, which he needs to know in order to lead the life of a law-abiding American citizen." She would further recommend that the States raise a 25 cents per capita contribution toward a fund for this purpose, to be known as the "immigrant manual fund," said contributions to be paid to the treasurer general, and the work carried on through the "patriotic education and Americanization committee." This recommendation was unanimously adopted by your board of management at its June meeting.

The way in which the States have taken hold of this work of raising our manual fund is a source of much pleasure to your president general, who feels that this is a proof that it has appealed to their patriotism. She believes that their prompt response in having already contributed one-half, or more than \$12,000, of the required funds has assured its early publication.

The funds for our Pilgrim memorial are also coming in very satisfactorily, considering the fact that the plan was not suggested by the president general until the October board meeting. The sum of \$9,000, in round numbers, has already been paid in to your treasurer general. All through the summer your president general was searching for some adequate way of carrying out the resolution of our last congress that we join in the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebrations. It was, of course, essential that whatever we did should be worthy of our society. It seemed to the president general that a memorial of some

kind was the form that our participation in this movement should take, and not merely a part in some program or pageantry that is soon forgotten. It also seemed to her fitting that such a memorial should honor and recognize the Pilgrim women and little children who dared all and suffered equally with the "fathers." With this in mind, she got into touch with the three largest and most prominent organizations engaged in the tercentenary movement, viz, the Sulgrave Institution, the American Mayflower Council, and the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission of the State of Massachusetts, and carefully considered all their plans. She accepted an invitation from the Sulgrave Institution to speak at the three days' celebration in Provincetown, and viewed the possibilities there; at the same time she visited Plymouth and interviewed members of the Massachusetts commission, who outlined to her the general plan adopted for the reclamation of the water front at Plymouth. The suggestion was then made to her that the Daughters of the American Revolution consider the erection of a fountain as their part of this plan, in which the State of Massachusetts, the United States Government, and the most prominent of our patriotic societies of a national character were taking part. This was in August. Feeling that a fountain such as they suggested had rich possibilities as a feature worthy of our society to give in honor of the Pilgrim mothers, your president general immediately thereafter conferred with the two firms of McKim, Mead & White and the Gorham Manufacturing Co., who submitted tentative designs for a fountain, which she showed to your national board at its October meeting, together with plans of Plymouth as it is to-day and as it will be when the proposed improvements have been completed. A recommendation from the executive committee had been approved by the board earlier in its meeting, viz, "that the society erect a memorial at Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers, each State to be asked to contribute a proportionate amount." After seeing the plans as explained by the president general, the board further voted that "the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution erect a fountain in Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers at the celebration of the Pilgrim Tercentenary," and further, "that this society erect this fountain at a sum not to exceed \$25,000, and that the matter of its selection and erection be placed in the hands of a committee to be appointed by the president general, of which she shall be chairman." It was also voted that the committee appointed to erect a memorial fountain be empowered to select a "finance committee."

Much enthusiastic interest in the plan was expressed by your national board, and proportionate contributions from the States was thought to be the fairest plan of financing the fountain as well as the manual, thus giving all States an opportunity to share in the work in just proportion to their ability.

Mrs. Minor here emphasized the appropriateness of this memorial, and continued her report:

Our third national object, the painting, has been placed by your president general in charge of the fountain committee in order that the work of raising funds might be consolidated and a multiplicity of committees avoided.

This gift of the painting has been undertaken at the request of the Government through the War Department as a part of this country's permanent gift to France of an exhibit of World War battle equipment, souvenirs, and historic paintings to be placed in the war museum of the French Government at Paris. This invitation to take part in this exhibit is but one more proof of our recognition by our Government as an agency of patriotic service worthy to be so honored, for our society is the only organization outside of the Red

Cross and the seven recognized welfare organizations which has been invited to participate in this United States Government exhibit.

The plan was placed before us by Maj. Gimperling, of the War Department, who requested an opportunity to speak before the board of management at its October meeting in order to explain the Government's proposed exhibit and the part it wished us to take. He said that each of the allied powers had been invited by the French Government to have a share in this World War exhibit for her great war museum. He explained in detail the nature of the exhibit; he stated that he had reserved wall space about 4 by 6 feet in size, in which he hoped that the Daughters would decide to hang a painting of a convoy of troop ships with its protecting cruiser or submarines. It had not been permitted to photograph these convoys during the war; therefore to preserve them pictorially they must be painted. The Government exhibit was to be sent over in the early spring, but he told us that the national society was not limited as to time, but could arrange to present the gift later directly to the French Government, and that there would be a tablet stating that the picture had been presented by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Your national board, after he had retired, voted most enthusiastically "that the Daughters of the American Revolution present to the Government of France a painting of a convoy of troop ships carrying American soldiers to France for the United States war-exhibit room, French National War Museum, Paris."

Your president general feels that such a painting should be the work of one of our most eminent marine painters. She has viewed two pictures of convoys painted during the war by one of our foremost artists, with a view to presenting them to your committee for its consideration, but the painting or the artist will not be hastily chosen, and it may be found necessary to commission some artist to paint a picture especially for our society to give. Over \$3,300 has already been received from the States for your painting.

Your president general wishes to repeat the suggestion offered in one of her messages, that the proportionate share of 60 cents a member for all three objects, the manual, fountain, and painting, be raised all at once, thereby avoiding the possible annoyance to our members of successive appeals for small sums. She urges the completion of the three funds, therefore, as your most important object of effort for the immediate future.

You will be glad to know that the work of our water system at Tilloloy is proceeding satisfactorily under the supervision of Madame de la Grange and Mrs. R. G. Harris, a daughter-in-law of our vice president general, Mrs. Edward Harris, who was named by your president general to assist her. Plans were submitted for the inspection of your national board at its June meeting, at which time your president general informed the board that there would not be money enough in the fund to build a community house as first hoped for, owing to rise in building costs; there would be only enough for the water-works, including a drinking fountain, on which would be placed an inscription stating that the water system was the gift to the village of Tilloloy of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Two very interesting reports on the progress of our work were received from Madame de la Grange and Mrs. Harris in time for our February board meeting, together with photographs of the village and the works, and also designs for the fountain, all of which were shown to your board. It is hoped to have the work completed for dedication by next summer, at which time your president general expects to go over and make the presentation in person. According to Madame de la Grange's report, about 120,000 francs have already been spent upon the work.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that only \$1,600 remains to be paid on the debt incurred two years ago to make good our pledge to the Government

of an investment of \$100,000 in Liberty loan bonds. This has been done, as you know, by applying the interest on the bonds to this indebtedness by vote of a previous congress, and by contributions to the amount of \$9,122.45 during the past year from the States, which have been loyally at work making up their quotas.

At our last congress Miss Lotte Jones, former chairman of the patriotic education committee, announced a \$5,000 scholarship to be given to the American International College at Springfield, Mass., in honor of the retiring president general, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, and proposed a 5-cent per capita contribution from the States. It is gratifying to report that \$4,311.51 of this amount has been so far received by your treasurer general.

Our magazine as a medium for the diffusion of Americanism and the knowledge of America, past and present, should have a strong appeal for every member of our society. Every member should make it her personal responsibility to increase the circulation of this 100 per cent American publication by subscribing herself and by placing it in our rural schools and libraries. To make detailed allusion to it here would rob your chairman of magazine of her report, but it is permissible to point out that legislation on your part to increase its income is vitally necessary to meet its increasing costs.

Ever since our last congress passed the resolution authorizing the employment of an executive manager, your president general has been engaged in searching for such a woman as would be competent to fill this very difficult position. She has interviewed many applicants both by herself and in company with your executive committee, whom she has called into frequent consultation. It was not until March that Mrs. Sarah Pepper, a woman whom we believe to be suitable for such a position, was found and engaged. She began her duties on April 1, and will, we believe, prove herself to be of great service to us after she has learned the workings of our society and the interlocking relationships of our various offices.

Your national board at its June meeting voted "that the expenses of the president general while on official business be defrayed by the national society," and further "that an amount not to exceed \$3,000 be set aside for the president general's official expenses during the current year, said year to date from the adjournment of the last continental congress." Your president general has always held the opinion that our society ought always to have paid the expenses of its president general as a matter of principle, inasmuch as her official duties and attendance at board meetings demand constant traveling to Washington and at times an almost constant residence there, not to speak of the journeyings all over the country to State conferences, which are among the duties expected of her. She feels that it is the only dignified and self-respecting thing for a society to pay its own way; that otherwise the society will be limited in its choice to women of wealth. She feels that our society is under very great obligations to the generosity of her predecessors in office who have paid all their own expenses, and some of them even the salaries of their secretaries. This generosity is deeply appreciated by us all, but it is an obligation too great for a self-respecting society to accept.

Your president general has long had it in mind that our life membership fees should constitute a permanent endowment fund for our society, instead of being applied to the present permanent fund originally set aside for the erection of Continental Hall and spent as fast as received. If this fee were reduced to \$50 and put at interest we should net the same income of \$2 a year from each life member which we receive from annual members, and this would be for all time, whereas now we receive no income at all from life member-

ships. It would be even more permanent than annual dues, as it would not cease, as they do, with the death or resignation of a member. As the life-membership fee is equally divided between the national society and the chapters, and if the chapters invest their share also, they, too, would have a small permanent income of one-half this interest, or \$1 a year from each member. With these thoughts in mind, your president general recommended to your national board that it circulate an amendment to the chapters embodying such a proposition, which recommendation was adopted, and the amendment will later come before you for your earnest consideration. Among the amendments proposed by your national board and coming up at this congress are two others designed to increase the income of our society. The time has come when our society must increase its income, owing to the tremendous rise in the cost of everything which, of course, affects us as much as it affects all other organizations and individuals. We have withstood its effects as long as we safely can, being loath to increase or add to the charges that now fall upon our members or our chapters. Paper, printing, heating, lighting, and supplies have all risen in cost. The salaries of all our clerks have been raised 12½ per cent during the past year, and the salaries of all other employees, of our superintendent, and of our editor. Your last congress by its resolution authorizing the employment of an executive manager has added another salary to our pay roll which will not appear until next year's financial statement, to all which must be added the expenses of the president general's office and the mounting costs of the magazine, as well as the added expenses that will come with our new office building.

Your national board has done all it could to meet this situation. It has increased the price of things sold by the society, which were costing us more than we were getting from them, and has made a charge for some things hitherto issued free of charge. It has raised the fee for chapter charters from \$5 to \$10. It has curtailed the publication but not the compilation of the lineage books from four to two volumes, and voted to make a charge of \$3 a volume—the actual cost of the books—to chapters desiring them. It has authorized your registrar general to charge \$1 each for the verification of supplemental papers. It has installed a printing machine which greatly reduces our printing bills, enabling us to do much of our printing in our own hall at much less expense than sending it out. These things your board has done with economy and better business methods in view.

Mrs. Minor then quoted from the report made by the late registrar general, Mrs. Phillips, to the national board regarding the justice and advisability of this increased charge for verifying supplemental papers, and stated that the measure had been unanimously approved by the board. The report continues:

In connection with these various methods of increasing income, your president general wishes to call attention to the fact that the balance on hand which will be reported by your treasurer general is not really a surplus but a balance which should carry us for the rest of this year until January 1, 1922, when next year's dues come in. This balance at the time of each congress has been erroneously regarded as a surplus by some of our members, who thus gain a mistaken impression of the society's wealth. We should think of it solely as a balance struck at the time the treasurer general's books close on March 31, which is only three months after the dues become due on January 1. Thus our income is in reality received all at once toward the end of each fiscal year,

and the balance reported to each congress in April is only what is left to go on with until the following January. For instance, about \$110,000 was received in dues last year on January 1, 1920, and \$80,000 was spent, part of it in paying for land back of the hall, leaving a balance of \$30,000 reported to the last congress to go on with through the nine months of this administration from April last until January of this year. Similarly, what will be reported to you at this congress should last until next January, as not much more will be received in the way of income until then. This is why every administration has had to borrow money toward the end of the year covered by the dues, this administration being no exception to the rule. Twenty thousand dollars was borrowed and later paid off as soon as the dues came in last January. This is a habit we should avoid if possible. The dues of each year should meet each year's expenses between January and January, and it is the hope of this administration to bring about such readjustment of income and expense as will attain this result.

The last congress voted to borrow \$200,000 to erect an office building. In accordance with this vote your president general soon after the last congress appointed a committee to carry on this work, with our honorary president general, Mrs. Guernsey, as chairman. This committee will report later. Your president general has been present at all of its meetings. Their work has been most earnest, faithful, and efficient, and ultimately will result in a building of which we may well be proud. We have not yet made contracts or gone on further with the work than signing an agreement with our architects, because it seemed best to your president general to delay because of the high rates of interest, the high price of materials, and general unsatisfactory building conditions. The executive committee, therefore, voted to delay until conditions improve. Moreover, the great increase in the society's expenses have to be taken into consideration before beginning the erection of this building. We must find some way of raising our receipts before we can undertake the added expense of interest on the money that will have to be borrowed to finance its erection and the added expense of upkeep after its completion.

Without doubt we are in crying need of an office building. The congestion in our offices, especially in the offices of the treasurer general and registrar general, seriously handicaps their work and lessens their efficiency. But we can not begin its construction unless we also increase our income.

The Government has not renewed the lease of our land in the rear of our hall, and is already beginning to remove their building, so that the site will be ready for our use. When delay in our building operations was decided upon your executive committee offered the renewal of their lease, but it was declined. You will remember that a certain small parcel of our land was purchased from owners who had rented it to the Government, and it has been yielding this rental to our society, but the greater part of our land was leased rent free to the Government for its war uses.

The increase in our society during the past year is both inspiring and significant. Eleven thousand two hundred and two new members have been admitted, the largest number ever admitted in any one year. Applications come in far faster than our force can handle them, and patience is necessary on the part of chapters and individuals awaiting their turn. This rapid increase means that the high aims and purposes of our society are becoming more and more understood and appreciated. It means that more and more women of American lineage are seeing the need to the country of allying themselves with a society which stands for all that their ancestors stood for. It means the development of a more and more vigorous Americanism throughout the Nation wherever

chapters exist. This brings a greater obligation upon us all to keep our society to its highest and best in the service of "home and country."

In conclusion, the president general submits the following recommendation from your national board relative to your supplemental papers:

"That this board recommend to Congress to so amend the resolution of the Thirteenth Congress relative to a charge for supplemental papers that it read 'one dollar' in place of '25 cents.'"

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

Report of the Chaplain General.

Mrs. SELDEN P. SPENCER.

Madam President General, Members of the Board, and Delegates to Congress:

I have the honor to report to you as follows:

It has been my privilege to attend all the board meetings held during the year except one. At each board meeting I made the opening prayer.

The two issues of the Book of Remembrance have been sent to each chapter and to each member of the national board of management. Here I wish to express my appreciation of the unfailing courtesy and splendid work of Mrs. Rachel Brill Ezekiel, to whom belong the credit, largely, for the faithful carrying out of the wearisome details of the work.

It is with a deep feeling of sadness for the organization that I report that 1,475 members have been taken from us by death during the past year; sadness for the organization but certainly with no sense of sadness for those who have gone before. The official sheet of the Salvation Army for many years headed their list of obituary notices with the word "Promotion." It is what has befallen those who faithfully served their Lord while here and now are asleep in Jesus.

Among this list of names are three former vice presidents general, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Jamison, and Mrs. Sage; one former corresponding secretary general, Mrs. Johnston; one former historian general, Mrs. Augsburg; one life member, Mrs. Pullman; one Real Daughter, Mrs. Palmer; and Mrs. Johnston, for many years editor of Lineage Book; our vice president general, Mrs. Hume; and our registrar general, Mrs. Phillips. She died in loyal service. No one present at her last board meeting will ever forget her heroic efforts to ignore her suffering body and compel its obedience to her valiant spirit. And how well she succeeded! No word of complaint fell from her lips; only expressions of intense desire for the betterment of the society. So die soldiers on the field of honor!

And now will you not rise and in silence and with bowed heads for a few moments remember those "who, loving and being loved until the end of their long day came, fell asleep well content to rest after their work well done"?

(Mrs. SELDEN P.) SUSAN B. SPENCER,
Chaplain General.

(The Congress rose in memory of those who had passed on.)

Report of the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. JOHN FRANCIS YAWGER.

Madam President General, Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

The hour has struck when it is the pleasant duty of your recording secretary general to give account of her stewardship for the past year.

The year has been full of light and shadows, the golden glowing light of the women of America awakening to the fact that they must put themselves on record as standing for the great heroes of '76 and showing to the new Pilgrims that they are for loyalty to God and home and country. Eleven thousand two hundred and sixteen splendid patriotic women have been admitted into the national society and I have had the satisfaction of signing cards telling them of their admission.

Eight thousand four hundred and twenty-one certificates have been sent from this office, an increase of 560 over the past year; and when one knows that by the time the stamp has been placed on the tube for mailing it has been handled nine times, one can realize how many hours it has taken before it reaches you.

The members of this congress will be pleased to learn that a life membership certificate has been presented to our honored first lady of the land, Mrs. Warren G. Harding.

Notices have been sent for five regular meetings and two special meetings to the national board of management and to meetings of the executive committee, of which 10 have been held. Minutes of board meetings have been prepared for the magazine and proof read. Copies of all rulings of the board have been furnished the officers and committees requiring immediate knowledge of such rulings.

The printing of the national committee lists, constitution and by-laws as amended, the program of the congress and the proposed amendments have all been seen to and the proof read.

By vote of congress, the proceedings of the last congress was prepared for the printer by the former recording secretary general, Miss Crowell, and turned over to this office for the reading of the proof.

Mrs. Yawger here spoke appreciatively of the two clerks in her office and closed her report with a reference to the sorrows and be-reavements and also to the happier things which had entered into the year's work.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. A. MARSHALL ELLIOTT.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

In presenting to you my first report as corresponding secretary general I am very happy to tell you that the earnestly expressed call of our president general to the women of this country with Revolutionary ancestry to come into our society and so make strong our influence for true, patriotic service, seems to have been taken up as by wireless telegraphy and to have reached to the far corners of our United States. You will hear from the registrar general's report of the large increase of new members; also from the organizing secretary general's report of many new chapters. It is the pleasure of our office to report that we, too, have had a hand in helping along this good work to the following extent:

Application blanks applied for and sent out-----	83,968
Leaflets, How to become a member-----	5,797
Leaflets of general information-----	5,229
Pamphlets of Necessary information-----	850
Transfer cards-----	3,819
Constitutions -----	2 647

As soon as possible after the Twenty-ninth Congress copies of the amended constitution and the resolutions adopted by that congress were mailed to the members of the national board of management and chapter regents. At other times during the year there have been sent from this office the new committee lists, two numbers of the Remembrance Book—the last issue amounting to over 1,800 copies—leaflets of the patriotic lectures and lantern slides committee and booklets of the historical and literary reciprocity committee as authorized by the national board. In February the proposed amendments to the by-laws, which are to be acted upon at this congress, were mailed to the members of the national board and chapter regents in accordance with the constitutional requirement.

There have been received, recorded, or referred to the proper department 4,389 letters and 3,722 letters have been written.

Thanks to the faithful and efficient work of Miss Jean Jackson we have been able to keep the work of the office up to date, with desks cleared for action for the coming year.

Respectfully submitted.

LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of the Organizing Secretary General.

MRS. G. WALLACE W. HANGER.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

As organizing secretary general I have the honor to report for the past year as follows:

Organizing regencies confirmed.....	95
Organizing regencies expired.....	31
Organizing regents resigned.....	5
Organizing regents reappointed.....	12
Chapters authorized.....	43
Chapters organized.....	54
Chapters disbanded.....	3
Total number chapters to date.....	1,748

State regents' resignations reported, three; one because of illness and two because of being elected to the national board of management. Their successors were elected at the same meeting.

Commissions issued to:

National officers.....	11
Vice presidents general.....	7
State and State vice regents.....	54
Organizing regents for completed chapter organization.....	11
Reelection cards to State and State vice regents.....	21
Charters issued.....	29

Permits issued for:

Regents' and ex-regents' bars.....	276
National officers' and vice presidents' general bars.....	25
State and ex-State regents.....	19
List of chapter regents issued to chairmen of committees without charge.....	20
Issued by permission of State regents with charge.....	9
Total number of cards filed.....	27,960

Changes in the card catalogue, necessitated by resignations, marriages, deaths, dropped on account of nonpayment of dues, reinstatements, transfers, and changes of address have been made. Total admitted membership, 166,794.

It is with a sense of pride that I report all my work is up to date. Even the great mass of correspondence, necessitated largely by inattention to detail, has been promptly answered.

It is an almost daily occurrence to receive the report of a chapter election where the officers have been elected many months before, but have failed to report same. I can not urge too strongly the real necessity of having your chapter elections reported promptly to my office, giving date of election. No special blank is necessary. If you will only do this, you will save us many hours and days of labor and confusion.

Chapter organization is frequently delayed because those listed as organizing members are many times not even members of the National Society, or have not paid their dues, or perhaps have not transferred to at large. These requirements must be met prior to the date of organization, in order to gain official recognition.

I appreciate deeply your many kind letters and would like you to know, as I do, that the assistance and prompt attention which you have received would not have been possible had it not been for the efficient clerks in my office whom it has been my good fortune to inherit from my predecessors.

In closing I wish to express my hearty thanks for your cooperation, which has made possible this report of your splendid work.

Respectfully submitted.

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Report of the Registrar General.

MISS EMMA T. STRIDER.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

It is with profound emotion that I bring you the result of the work of our late registrar general, Mrs. James S. Phillips, who on February 12 entered "Into the Silent Land."

I have the honor to report as follows:

During the year ending April, 1921, 11,216 have been added to our membership, the largest number ever admitted in one year in the history of our organization. Among these were the wife of the President of the United States, Mrs. Warren G. Harding, and many other distinguished women. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six supplemental papers have been verified, making a total of 12,982 papers verified, 1,934 of which added new Revolutionary service records to our files.

Permits have been issued for 2,951 insignias, 1,099 ancestral bars, and 2,653 recognition pins. One hundred and eighteen original and 384 supplemental papers have been returned unverified.

I wish to take this opportunity to publicly thank the clerks in my office who have given so loyally and unstintingly of their service, thereby making this report possible.

Many complaints have been received because supplemental papers are not acted upon promptly. In explanation of this seeming neglect, I would say that it is the policy of this office that the examination of original application

papers should take precedence over supplemental papers, as it is through the applications that the membership of the society increases.

All chapter regents and registrars are earnestly requested to examine the application papers passing through their hands to see that they are properly indorsed as required by the by-laws before being forwarded to the national society for examination. If this is done it will save your chapters many vexatious delays and our office a mass of correspondence.

At the board meeting of October 20, 1920, the former registrar general was "authorized to make such changes as were deemed necessary by her in the application blanks." These changes were made, and the experiment proving impracticable, the board on April 16, 1921, voted to "return to the form of application blank in use prior to that authorized on October 20, 1920."

Your registrar general feels that while the form of the application blank is correct, there are minor changes which would be of value, and therefore recommends "that a committee, with power to act, be appointed by the president general, with the registrar general as chairman, to make such minor changes as seem advisable."

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA T. STRIDER,
Registrar General.

Report of the Treasurer General.

Mrs. LIVINGSTON L. HUNTER.

Mrs. Hunter prefaced her report with a few specific statements showing the increased cost of conducting the business of the society, which was similar to the increase which everyone recognizes in his domestic and private expenses. She then gave a summary of the items of expense which must be paid from the \$1 initiation fee and the \$1 annual dues, and continued her report as follows:

In carrying out the ideals and patriotic principles to which we stand pledged, you have during the past year contributed to Americanization, through patriotic education, the magnificent sum of \$74,822.26—a sum exceeding the combined contributions of many preceding years.

Toward the Immigrant's Manual, which is to be your own special contribution to Americanization, the State treasurers have reported up to March 31, \$12,357.06. Several State contributions have since been received, bringing the amount well above half of the estimated sum required to publish the first edition of the Manual.

To the Philippine scholarship fund has been added \$1,337.76. This fund lacks but \$2,265.66 of attaining the goal of the \$10,000 scholarship for which the committee has so long and earnestly labored.

To the Pilgrim mothers' memorial fountain, to mark that historical spot which is the Mecca of every loyal American, the States have responded with \$8,963.84.

Toward the painting, "The Convoy of the American Troop Ships," you have given \$3,309.01.

The fact that war had ceased was made more real when the fatherless children of France committee of New York, recalling their subcommittees, closed their books on December 31, 1920.

All money in the treasurer general's hands belonging to this fund was transferred to the committee before that date and all checks received after that date were returned to the sender. You have sent to the French war orphans

\$192,391.39, in recognition of which the French Government gave a certificate of appreciation to your president general and to you. Thus closed one of the activities of your national society created by the World War and responded to as women always respond when the heart is touched by the appeal of a helpless child.

To the Tilloloy fund has been added \$1,175.77, making up to date the total contributed to that fund \$50,478.61. This amount has been converted into francs, deposited in the Paris branch of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, subject to checking, by the Baroness de la Grange, who, with Madame Harris, are looking after the installing of a water-works plant and the erecting of the fountain in our French village of Tilloloy. The Baroness de la Grange has reported that the work has progressed and that 120,000 francs have been paid on the contract price, the receipt for which she has sent to the treasurer general's office.

To the call from war-ridden and starving Armenia, China, Poland, Russia, Serbia, and the Near East you have responded with the sum of \$5,995.77.

Toward the indebtedness to the Liberty loan fund, Florida, Georgia, New Jersey, Oregon, and South Dakota have completed their quota, which with other State contributions and the interest received from the bonds has made it possible to reduce our indebtedness to the National Metropolitan Bank from \$10,500 to \$1,600.

As permanent improvements during the past year, you paid for the paving of that portion of Eighteenth Street abutting on lots 10 and 11; also the completed furnishing of the banquet hall, the latter at a cost of \$4,638.71.

It is a pleasure to report from the record room of the treasurer general's office that there are in that office at the present time the names of 119,111 numbers, including the 2,990 members admitted at the April 16 board meeting.

Before closing this report, may I take this opportunity to speak of the splendid order in which my predecessor left her various offices, and to acknowledge my great indebtedness to her for the many courtesies and good will extended; also to my coworkers for their helpful consideration, and to the splendid loyalty and faithful service of all the girls in the treasurer general's offices.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. LIVINGSTON L.) LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Treasurer General.

Report of the Finance Committee.

Mrs. GEORGE W. WHITE, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

As chairman of the finance committee I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1921.

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$273,714.32, of which \$74,818.96 represents contributions received for patriotic education and \$17,596.26 for relief work. The total for the relief work includes \$9,562.91 for the support of French orphans and \$1,175.84 sent to Paris for the work at Tilloloy.

The following large amounts have been expended:

Clerical service -----	\$47, 188. 18
Magazine -----	39, 969. 67
Employees of hall -----	10, 653. 00
Lineage (vols. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56) -----	9, 664. 24

Postage, expressage, etc., for same.....	478. 50
Notes payable, Liberty loan.....	8, 900. 00
Postage	5, 366. 63
Support of Real Daughters.....	2, 248. 00
Expense of Twenty-ninth Congress.....	4, 137. 55
Proceedings of Twenty-ninth Congress.....	2, 804. 05

For a detailed statement I would refer you to the report of the treasurer general, as we have approved all vouchers before their payment.

Meetings of the finance committee have been held previous to those of the national board of management and careful consideration has been given to all matters brought to the attention of the committee. Among the recommendations made by the committee to the board is the raising of the initiation fee which will be acted upon at this congress.

In closing, I wish to thank Mrs. St. Clair for her ready assistance in serving as acting chairman during my absence from the city, and to say a word of appreciation to the other members of my committee for their unvarying faithfulness and interest in attending our meetings, and to our very efficient clerk, Miss Jackson, for her excellent work throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Chairman, Finance Committee.

Report of the Auditing Committee.

MISS JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE, *Chairman.*

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

Your auditing committee begs leave to report the following:

The contract with the American Audit Co. was renewed by authority of the executive committee. The accounts and vouchers of the national society from April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921, have been regularly audited by the American Audit Co.

Your committee has held regular monthly meetings, comparing and checking the reports of the treasurer general with reports of the audit company, and they were found to agree and placed on file with the recording secretary general.

The audit committee feels it a privilege to express its appreciation of the accuracy of the prepared reports of the treasurer general, and we wish also to express appreciation of the courtesy of the American Audit Co.

Respectfully submitted.

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,
Chairman.

Report of the Historian General.

MISS JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE.

After a few words of introduction, the historian general said:

I ask the question—what is the best way for historians to fulfill their mission to a rising Nation spread over a wide and fruitful land? The mission of history is not alone to record the past, but to mold the future. The truth is that history is the most fascinating, entrancing narrative ever written of pathos and tragedy, triumph and defeat, courage and character. There are no stories of adventure nor daring that can equal it; it embodies all that human mind

can create. In answer to my question the first solution seemed to be, to study it. I therefore asked the national board for its approval of a historical program to be published monthly in our magazine, the program to be prepared by an eminent historian. I am happy to report to-day that those who have studied this program have found it most pleasing.

Miss Coltrane here argued the importance of studying history and the advantage of using the program published in the magazine, and continued:

But we can not be content just to study history. Study makes us realize the need for greater cooperation between all the organized historical societies. How can we as a society best solve national problems? By meeting State problems. Feeling each State knows best her own needs, we thought this might be more easily solved through the medium of a historical commission. This would enable the Daughters to have a working plan for their own State which would best solve its own problems. Michigan was the first State to report to your historian general that the State already had a historical commission, with which the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution cooperates. Arkansas Daughters report that they have a State commission and will cooperate with it as best they can. Our president general and the State regent of Connecticut are both members of the Connecticut commission. Oregon approves of cooperation with all historical societies, but feels the organization of a commission is not advisable at this time. Rhode Island reports her approval. Illinois is working for a commission. Minnesota and North Carolina are cooperating with their historical society. Kentucky and Colorado report the indorsement of their State conferences to organize a commission. Other States are paving the way and I feel next year a fine report can be made on this work.

Miss Coltrane emphasized the value and importance of the society's lineage books, and spoke appreciatively of the cooperation of the State historians and of her own office force and continued her report:

I feel each State should have special mention, but this is impossible. However, there are a few outstanding facts others may like to profit by. Oregon has established a historical hour, conducting a round table at the State conference. A systematized study of the women in their State is being planned. Washington has done most excellent research work on historical women in the State. Illinois and South Carolina have also excelled in that work. Vermont since 1893 has marked 975 Revolutionary soldiers' graves. Oklahoma is collecting much valuable unpublished history and has plans for work for preservation of Indian records. Maryland has done some special work in indexing old wills recorded, also in making a directory of Revolutionary graves, their location, etc. Illinois has done much to complete her Indian history; among the interesting facts collected was a complete Indian history of Cook County, in which Chicago is located. The District of Columbia, along with others things of worth, has formed a committee to compile a historical directory of the District. This will be most valuable. Pictorial and State histories are being compiled by Arkansas. North Carolina has persevered in the preservation of old wills and other valuable documents, and many land grants have been discovered. New York expects to present at her silver anniversary this fall a history of each chapter from its organi-

zation period up to the present time. Pennsylvania and Georgia have urged the study of our national program. Among many of Massachusetts' noteworthy deeds was the giving of a flag and flagpole to Pepperell to mark the spot where the first flag was unfurled in 1774. In fact, each State has done a splendid amount of work, but all have concentrated particularly on the war records.

Our committee on historical research and preservation of records, which is composed of the historian general, two vice chairmen, and State historians, had given to us by the national board the compiling and publishing of the war-service records, which has meant hours and days of hard work.

A ruling was passed by the Twenty-eighth Congress to preserve the records of these brave warriors, and we had hoped to report the honor roll of the States complying with this request complete this year, but due to unforeseen difficulties some have been delayed and the work can not be finished until next year. The close of last year found Connecticut's records finished and presented to the society, but awaiting the binding. Connecticut blanks were found to be so complete the society decided to adopt them for general use. The District of Columbia and Georgia presented their bound records. In June California made her gift to the society. It is a pleasure to report within the past month the gifts of the bound records of the following States: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Minnesota, Vermont, Tennessee, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, West Virginia, Illinois, Florida, Oregon, and Indiana.

These gifts of which we are justly proud, and the work of the women who have compiled the records, has been a gift so great it can not be valued. I am sure all of us wish to express our appreciation to Miss Florence S. M. Crofut for the assistance she has given, for without her aid we could not have completed so many volumes this year, certainly not as efficiently.

For our research work we chose to study our women of history. War and conquest can fill but part of the pages of our history. Throughout our history the success of the home maker has been but another name for the upbuilding of the Nation. Our women joining with the men, who with ax in the forest and pick in the mountains and plow on the prairie pushed to completion the dominion of our people over the American wilderness. They did as much as the men to definitely shape this country into a nation. Together they have shown the qualities of daring, endurance, and far-sightedness, eager desire for victory and stubborn refusal to accept defeat, which make up the essential requisites of the American character. As a result of our studies we are going to portray to you through living portraits some of our women of history. Each State was asked to honor one woman, and it is with deepest regret all of the States could not take part. These pictures have been made possible by the gifts of friends and by the able assistance of Commander C. T. Jewell, United States Navy, and the historian of the District, Mrs. Louis A. Abbot. We shall try to portray through art a few historical facts.

There is no one who does not feel prouder of her native land because the august figure of Washington presided over it. No one but vows it a tender love because Lincoln poured out his blood for it; no one but must feel his devotion for his country demands his loyalty as we face a new era with President Harding. Our history gives us our power of appreciation and understanding. "How marvelous it all is. Built not by saints and angels, but the work of men's and women's hands, cemented with men's honest blood, and with a world of tears, welded by the best brains of centuries past, constructed with a pure and splendid purpose. Human and yet not wholly human, for the most heedless

and cynical must see the finger of the great Divine. May we be given adequate and abundant strength to shrink from no sacrifice in the fulfillment of our mission, that we may be true to the high traditions of our forefathers and transmit their bequest to the future generations enriched and undefiled."

Respectfully submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,

Historian General.

The next report in order was that of the reporter general to the Smithsonian Institution, Miss Lillian M. Wilson. (See Twenty-third Report to the Smithsonian Institution.)

Report of the Librarian General.

Mrs. FRANK DEXTER ELLISON.

[This report embraces also the report of the Committee on Memorial Continental Hall Library.]

Madam President General and Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

To report to you to-day is a pleasant duty and a great privilege.

A year has passed since you elected me your librarian general, and nearly that time has elapsed since the formation of the National Memorial Continental Hall library committee, of which your librarian general is chairman.

The work of securing books for the library has brought your librarian general into close relation with the State librarians and their committees. In this way the interest has constantly increased.

The number of accessions acquired, about 700, itself tells the story of the efforts of the State librarians, and this remarkable result could never have been attained had not the State librarians been elected by the States in accordance with the wise advice of Mrs. James M. Fowler, former librarian general.

Each of the new volumes with name of donor has been, or will be, given in our magazine as the report of your librarian general is printed after each board meeting.

Many of you have admired our beautiful room and the furnishings presented by the Martha Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia. To-day our appreciation and thanks are due this chapter for two steel stacks recently placed in the library, another evidence of the constant interest of this generous chapter.

Each one present is invited to visit the library during congress, and to consider what will be the most valuable addition to the collection already contributed by each State.

May I not ask every member of this congress to contribute at least one historical or genealogical volume before April 1, 1922.

In the library we are looking forward to the new office building to release to us the rooms now used by the registrar general.

This year an honor roll of the States giving the largest number of books contributed has been kept. Massachusetts is the banner State, with 80, and Missouri has kept the second place for the year with 52, also constantly increasing the value of the books sent in.

New York has shown the greatest increase over previous donations and added greatly to the value of the collection, 41 having been given this year.

Alabama has kept up her record and great credit is due the State librarian. Iowa with 37 and Minnesota with 32 are in the honor list also.

Maryland has contributed an invaluable volume in the General Index of Wills of St. Marys County, Md., 1633-1900.

Illinois, through the efforts of the State librarian, has nearly completed the collection of county histories of that State.

Thirty-eight State librarians have reported to your chairman the excellent work in their respective States. If time and space permitted, many items of interest could be given.

The following States have sent in 10 to 25 volumes each: California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, and South Dakota.

Our collection of abstracts of the original pension records is invaluable. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut are represented in this. These records are typewritten in the office of the librarian general and can be found in no other library. Twelve volumes have been added this year, making the total 76.

We have a small collection of book plates and it has been increased this year by a gift from Mrs. Winifred Sears Freiot through Agwondaguas Chapter of Bainbridge, N. Y., of 51 valuable additions. Contributions to this collection are desired.

Owing to the technical character of the books needed in a library such as ours, attention is again called to the fact that they must be of historical and genealogical value to be truly acceptable.

The historical general, registrar general, and genealogist depend upon the library to provide necessary information in our work.

The lists of books prepared and sent to the States are based upon the requirements for carrying on the work of verifying papers and of assisting all visitors to the library in acquiring the special knowledge of their ancestors which they are seeking. Our library register shows that many come to us.

Our resources are so limited and the needed volumes so numerous that we guard every asset. The \$200 voted by congress represents our full power to purchase. We must leave to the chapters and individuals the honor and privilege of making our library what it should be, a library ranking among the first in collections of the greatest value to students of genealogy and history.

The congress of 1920 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.

Your librarian general wishes to again thank all who have contributed to the library this year and to congratulate the chapters upon the loyal support given by them in this work of the society and also to extend the same appreciation to the individual contributors.

It is a pleasure to remind you of the faithful services of Miss Griggs, our very efficient librarian, who is in constant attendance.

As your librarian general I am sure that I need make no further appeal to the members of this splendid organization to bend every effort to see that the library realizes the highest ideals of the most devoted Daughter.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNIE C. ELLISON,
Librarian General.

Report of the Curator General.

Mrs. GEORGE W. WHITE.

[This report also includes the report of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall.]

Madam President General and Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress, assembled:

I have the honor to present my report of the progress of the museum the past year.

Letters have been sent to all the State regents and to the members of the Revolutionary relics committee in each of the 48 States. Of these, 27 have responded by letters expressing cooperation and interest in the museum.

The accessions have increased so that we have had the pleasure of adding four glass shelves to our cases for their accommodation.

The number of gifts from each State are as follows, the same being enumerated in my report, which is filed herewith:

The States have sent as follows:

	Gifts.
California, Mrs. Alex. F. Hilton, State chairman of Revolutionary relics.....	2
Connecticut, Miss Mary T. Hubbard, State chairman.....	12
District of Columbia, Mrs. Sylvanus E. Johnson, State chairman	17
Florida, Mrs. Louis R. Hulbert, State chairman.....	3
Illinois, Mrs. John H. Hanley, State chairman.....	11
Indiana, Mrs. James M. Waugh, State chairman.....	2
Iowa, Miss Mary G. Avery, State chairman.....	3
Maine, Mrs. A. H. Babcock, State chairman.....	22
Maryland, no State chairman.....	40
Massachusetts, Mrs. Frank H. Warren, State chairman.....	32
Michigan, Mrs. Carroll E. Miller, State chairman.....	1
Minnesota, Mrs. Dewitt Armstrong, State chairman.....	5
Mississippi, Mrs. Ross Collins, State chairman.....	1
Missouri, Mrs. A. H. Connelly, State chairman.....	8
Nebraska, Mrs. J. J. Stubb, State chairman.....	2
New Hampshire, Miss Annie Wallace, State chairman.....	18
New Jersey, Mrs. Wm. C. Mulford, State chairman.....	11
New York, Mrs. Daniel F. Barker, State chairman.....	14
Ohio, Mrs. S. J. Merrill, State chairman.....	18
Oregon, Mrs. Alta O. Bogart, State chairman.....	1
Pennsylvania, Miss Minnie F. Mickley, State chairman.....	14
Rhode Island, Miss Isabel Eddy, State chairman.....	1
Texas, Mrs. John A. Walker, State chairman.....	2
Virginia, Mrs. W. W. Richardson, State chairman.....	1
Washington, Mrs. F. S. O'Brien, State chairman.....	1
West Virginia, Mrs. Parks Fisher, State chairman.....	8
Total (26 States responding).....	250

Here followed a detailed list of each gift included in the foregoing summary, and the report closed with expressions of appreciation of the work of the former curator, and of gratitude to those who had presented gifts to the museum.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,
Curator General.

A recess was taken at 4.30 p. m.

The Monday evening session was called to order by the president general at 8.30 o'clock. Music, "My Own United States," was rendered by the Marine Band, William H. Santelmann, leader. The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe. The president general then introduced Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller, who sang two songs accompanied by flute obligato by Mr. Henry Yeager, and piano accompaniment by Anton Gloetzner.

The president general introduced the first speaker of the evening as follows:

We feel highly honored in having with us His Excellency, the Ambassador from Great Britain. In bidding him welcome here to-night, we feel there is something even nearer and closer than the honor of having him with us. There is the more sacred tie of kindred which binds our two countries together. [Applause.] To the ties of blood and common heritage we add the more recent ties of common sacrifice. Englishmen and Americans have stood together, fought together, and died together, for the ideals of their race, the ideals of human liberty, and England and America will continue to stand together [applause] in spite of all efforts to wedge them apart. Before introducing the ambassador, I want to say to him that two years ago the Continental Congress of this society adopted resolutions pledging ourselves to promote good will and mutual understanding between England and America. They expressed our oneness with the mother country in having fought shoulder to shoulder with her for the same principles of human liberty for which our ancestors fought in seventy-six against the same German autocracy. We express to him the same sentiments to-night. I have the honor to introduce Sir Auckland C. Geddes, ambassador of Great Britain. [Applause.]

Sir AUCKLAND C. GEDDES. President General, Ladies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mr. Vice President of the United States, ladies and gentlemen, it is difficult for me to find words to acknowledge the kind words which you have just spoken, Madam President General. We know what you stand for. In a very real sense your great society is the trustee responsible for keeping alive the sacred traditions of America. From America's very beginning you draw your lineage; from the inspiration of the fathers of the Republic you draw your beliefs; they are yours to keep and to guard, and from such a society, the kind words which have just fallen from your president general's lips have special value to any representative of Great Britain.

It is not an easy task, however, in these days to make certain that wedges shall not be driven between the nations of the world. After a tremendous struggle lasting all the years that the great war lasted, people's minds are not quite normal. That is especially true of the countries that were most heavily engaged in the war. Each of them is conscious of the tremendous effort which it put out; each of them feels the effects of that effort in its own

nation body to-day, and it is difficult for them to believe that the other nations that fought in the war put forth as great an effort as they. One only has to go about from one country to another to hear talk which without being quite clearly formulated and expressed perhaps suggests that the people of the country you are in for the moment believes that they did more than did the people of the other countries. Within this very year, within the last few months, I have been here, in France; I have been in Great Britain, in Canada; I have been in the United States, and although there is no thought of inequality of sacrifice in the minds of the governments of the countries, in the general and unofficial talk, what one might call the talk of the smoking cars of the Pullmans, there is a sort of idea frequently expressed that we perhaps did rather more than the other people. I hear my own fellow countrymen and, if the French Ambassador will allow me to say it, I have heard some of his fellow countrymen suggest the same thing, and in this country I have heard it, too. And as soon as you get north, to the boundary in Canada, you will hear it again, and you will hear the same thing in every country that took part in the war, and it is quite right and it is quite natural that we should hear it among the ordinary people of the country, because it is right and proper that they should be proud of their nation's effort. If they were not, what would they have to be proud of? They know they did their best. The citizens of every country know that they, every country that fought on the side of the allied and associated powers, did their best. They know they put out a great and tremendous effort and they are proud of it, and rightly proud. But there is a danger in that.

Everywhere at the present moment, in every country in the world, scattered from the regional centers, there are men who did not and who do not like the result of the war, and they know that there is only one way in which that result can be reversed in any particular, and that is by so working that they will loosen the joints of sympathy, of cooperation, that hold together the nations that fought side by side and won. And those men and women use every effort they can to suggest to each of the nations that were engaged: "You did more than the others. The others are now trying to steal a march on you; they are not faithful allies and associates. And they say that same thing to each one of you—whichever nation they may be addressing—you or some one of the others. They speak to the natural pride of that nation and they know it. The subtle flattery that is now being used to separate the nations that fought together is the most deadly of all the propaganda that is loose. And, believe me, we have to be on our watch in these days as we face a troubled world for all these forms of subtle propaganda. I have seen it at work in England. I have seen it at work throughout the dominions of the British Empire. I can see it at work here, playing upon the proper national pride that every nation takes in the achievements in the war; and I believe that the only way we can adopt which will make it impossible for those men who wish to drive wedges between us is to make it impossible for them to operate upon that particular point; for us to give up talking about who did most in the war, for us to give up talking about the horrible details of the war and to stick to it firmly that the allied and associated powers, by loyal cooperation, defeated the greatest military conspiracy the world has ever seen, and by loyal cooperation and mutual service they are going to get over the greatest economic crisis the world has ever seen.

Oh, I wish—I do wish we could cut out from the press of all our countries references to what the different nations did! They all did the best they could according to their opportunities. [Applause.]

But it is not only on that point these propagandists play. There are a number of men who wish to fish in troubled waters and who wish first to trouble the waters in order that they may have some fishing; they are restless, active; they have nothing to lose, because they lost all when the Central Powers went down, and their only hope of gaining anything is to create trouble between us who were associated together during the war; and all the time they are playing with innuendoes, ascribing motives quite different from those which actuated the Government of perhaps some country with whom your Government is in negotiation, suggesting a motive; and it is difficult, very difficult, when one sees some suggestion repeated and repeated and repeated not to believe that there may perhaps be something in it. It is so easy under the steady influence of suggestion to come to think that the other man is not playing quite fair. I have seen within the last few years not a little of the men who constitute the Governments of the countries that were allied and associated in the war, and I have been struck by one thing more strongly than by any other aspect which those men present for examination, and that was this: That they were all intensely earnest in their efforts to maintain close cooperation and understanding between the nations. That is true of all statesmen of the European countries who were allied whom it has been my fortune to meet. It is true of the men of your Government whom it has been my good fortune to meet. All desire to maintain good fellowship and understanding between the nations. And yet you hear as you go about motives ascribed to this man, motives ascribed to that man, motives ascribed to this Government, motives ascribed to that Government, and of which the men and the Governments are absolutely innocent—indeed, ignorant. Those are the political agencies which are trying to separate us, but, believe me, there are others.

There are great businesses, great business undertakings of an international character and scope in their operations which have some reason, perhaps, to fear or, at all events, think they have reason to fear, that if there is close cooperation between the Governments, some of their undesirable activities may be curtailed. And there are business organizations which undoubtedly find, or believe, it to be worth their while to spend large sums of money in trying to create international friction by payment for articles appearing in papers in foreign countries; by perhaps getting control of newspapers in foreign countries they seek to create friction between that country in which they have taken hold of the paper and their own, or between that and another.

Now, those forms of propaganda are at work all the time to drive wedges between you, the Republic of the United States of America, and us, and between you and the Republic of France or of Italy; and, indeed, France and us, and between us and Italy. These agencies wish to see trouble. They wish to see friction. They wish—oh, how they wish it—that we should get to be at loggerheads with one another!

That is where your organization can play such an important part, such a great rôle; you, spread as you are over the whole of the United States, from ocean to ocean, can provide a sane, steadying influence to say "No" when these suggestions of duplicity, these efforts to separate us are made, you can say "No; we know those people, that foreign nation; they fought by our side during the war; we knew them before; those are people who would be, who wish to be, our friends, and we wish to be theirs." That is a great rôle which I believe you could play perhaps more powerfully and more strongly than any other organization throughout the length and the breadth of this country, and there is no rôle more important at this time which any organization could play. Because what are these people who wish to drive the wedges between the

nations seeking? Are they seeking to strengthen the democratic countries? No. Are they seeking to strengthen the tree of liberty, of human liberty, that has grown up. No; they wish to cut it down. They wish to see reestablished wherever they can reestablish it the form of rule which used to exist in Germany. That is the object which most of them have. It does not much matter under what guise they can establish that rule so long as it is a rule, and a government which can be manipulated as a government based upon the people's will can not be manipulated. The nations who fought together in the war fought at that time to repel the most serious attack that had ever been made upon democratic rule, and when the war was won and the armistice was signed and the fighting stopped, many of us thought that the struggle for liberty and for the safety of democracy was over. Not a bit of it! It is never over; never over, and never over in any country. It was merely that when the war stopped the struggle changed its character. The weapons were beaten down out of the hands of those who had made a ruthless assault upon free nations. It was only that they realized then that they were not powerful enough to use those weapons to destroy the men who supported the free forms of government. It did not mean they had abandoned the struggle, but only meant the struggle had changed its form, and that struggle is going on to-day, and the weapons it is using now are those very forms of propaganda of which I have been speaking. We can no more afford to allow separations to take place between the nations that fought together in the war now than we could have afforded to allow it to take place during the actual war itself. [Applause.] And that not only because of the ties from the past that bind us but because of the hopes of the future which bind us. The whole future of this world as an ordered world, a world in which we shall get through to the rule of justice, depends now upon the nations that fought together on our side in the war just as much as it depended in those days of war, and you know that; we know it; all the nations know it. There is no question that can arise that I know of between our nations that can not be settled easily by sensible men sitting down around a table and talking them over. [Applause.] But what we want, what we all need, my country and the various parts of the British Empire for which I have the honor to speak, what we need, what we all need, is that the public of the countries should realize that this sort of nervousness that one sees reflected in the press about international relations should vanish. There is no reason for it; there is no cause for it that I know of, and yet you see it in the press suggested and reflected. It makes people's minds uneasy. It is doing harm because it opens another chink into which the propagandist can inject poison.

You have a great opportunity; you have a tremendous mission. This vast country, extending from ocean to ocean, so busily engaged in the affairs of the day, so active in building up the country, creating the wonderful cities, tremendous civilization, is composed of men and women in the main who have not time to do more than glance at the headlines and short paragraphs about international affairs. People who only glance at these things, these headlines, these paragraphs, are the easiest victims the propagandist can find. If the propagandist can control the headlines for such people, he controls their thought. And you, scattered over all the States of the Union, can provide centers, centers which will inculcate the ideal of international trust, the idea that the people of the other nations are very like in many ways the people of this Nation; want the same sort of thing, and want to avoid the same sort of catastrophe, and I believe that the catastrophe which this Nation most emphatically wishes to avoid is the catastrophe of war [applause], and the end which this Nation most emphatically wishes to seek is the end of war among

all the nations in the world, and that is what the people of the other nations are seeking. They want to see an end of war; they want to see peace among the nations, but in every country you will find people who are afraid that the other nation is not feeling that way and suspicion is voiced, and suspicion finds publicity and is reported to the other country and is reflected back as renewed suspicion. I believe that you, with your prestige, with the personnel of which you are composed, leaders in all communities, with the organization which you have throughout the whole length and breadth of the country, can do more toward establishing peace among the nations at this time than any other organization I know of in the world. [Applause.] It is in no sense flattery; it is merely a fact when I say that at this moment leadership toward world peace lies in the hands of America. [Applause.] The opportunity is there to seize, and I believe there is no nation, no organized nation in the world that would not welcome the seizure of that leadership by America now. You can do an enormous amount, an enormous amount of work, pregnant with good for the whole world, for the whole future. [Applause.]

The Hon. Calvin Coolidge, Vice President of the United States, was introduced and addressed the Congress:

MR. COOLIDGE. Madam President General, members and guests of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I come here, as you know, at the direction of the President of the United States [applause] to bring to you his greetings and the assurance of his great interest in this society, in the patriotic work that it is doing, and in the high ideals it is maintaining before the Nation. He had expected to come himself; he is going to greet you on another occasion [applause], but on this evening he sent me to bear his greetings.

I want to thank my friends from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts [applause; Massachusetts delegation rising and applauding] and my other friends from the rest of the Nation [applause] for their enthusiastic reception. To-morrow is a holiday in Massachusetts; the day they celebrate those great events that took place there on the 19th of April. And I imagine it may have been just about this time of night that Paul Revere was walking up and down, waiting for that signal that was to send him out through the county of Middlesex to arouse the farmers, those plain men of Middlesex of whom we have heard from that day to this, to defend their liberties and to make more secure then and forever the liberties of all the people of the world. And while to-morrow people are thinking of Concord and Lexington, it is only a little time when they will turn their eyes toward Charlestown, and that monument which crowns the summit of Bunker Hill, where again the liberty-loving New Englanders, in one and one-half hours suffered casualties of over 30 per cent, resulting in one of the bloodiest conflicts that has ever marked a clash of arms. It is out of sacrifice like that we Americans bought our liberty; and being dear-bought we have treasured it from that day to this, and with the help of such associations as you have here, we propose to treasure it forever. [Applause.]

But that Revolution which your society is formed to commemorate was something more than clash of arms, something more than resistance to despotism, something more than the setting up of a new Government among men. That had been done many times in many places and under many and varying circumstances, that which we may truly characterize as a Revolution, and which marks off ours and sets it apart from the other revolutions of history, was the character of the Government they then and there established in ac-

cordance with the principles set up in the Declaration of Independence—that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Neither was that altogether new; men had heard of it before; philosophers had expressed it and idealists had dreamed of it; but that which characterized the American people in their exercise of that great principle was the fact that they formed a Government which has been able to maintain it and to live by it. So we form organizations and societies for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of those great days, for the purpose of defending and maintaining the principles that were there established as the result of so much sacrifice, and over and above all that, for the purpose of supporting and defending the Government that was set up by the fathers, and which has brought more of blessing and happiness, of peace and contentment, not only to America, but to all the world, than any other Government ever before or since established among mankind. [Applause.]

So I bring you the greetings of the President of the United States in a realization of the worthy purpose of this association, founded to perpetuate American traditions; founded to support American Government at home; conscious that in supporting it here it is setting an example and maintaining a tradition that will continue, that shall continue, to carry its blessings among all the liberty-loving peoples of the world wherever they may be. [Applause.]

In introducing the next speaker the president general said:

It hardly seems necessary to introduce one who has been with us so many years. He is an old friend; a friend who has grown very dear to us. We honor him for himself; we honor him for his country's sake. Our affection for France is more than a tradition. It is a very real feeling in our hearts [applause]; it is also mingled with a deep gratitude of what France has done for the world. [Applause.] What we were privileged to do for France in her hours of agony is but little in comparison with all she has done for us. Nothing can ever repay her for what she did at the Marne and at Verdun. [Applause.] She saved all that the world holds most sacred. It is with a feeling of reverence in the thought of the tragedy and the sacrifice and the heroism of his devoted country that I introduce his excellency, M. Jusserand, the French ambassador. [Applause.]

M. JUSSERAND. Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, it has been my privilege to address you many times, so, I dare say, I know your name. And it has been my privilege year after year to express to you the admiration and the sympathy of France. Your work is a noble work. You continue traditions that are dear to us as well as to you; you keep the souvenirs of the family, which is the proper duty of the wife and the mother; you mark this ground with monuments meant to remind younger generations of what their ancestors did for them, what principles they fought and died for, and what principles triumphed owing to their sacrifice. Now, and for some years, to those sentiments of sympathy, friendship, and admiration has been added, and more so from my country, a feeling of gratitude. During the war you rendered us, you ladies of the Daughters of the American Revolution, immense service. You pleaded for the good cause; you saved thousands of our orphans; there are thousands of young French orphans who might have either died or have lived only cramped lives; and at the moment the most dangerous for them, when we needed above everything, more than reparation, more than repayment, more than any amount of gold, we needed our children, you caused those children to live. Be you thanked for that.

During the war you have shown the great mind and the great heart of this Nation, and I might mention any number of instances which showed

me where the American heart was. I shall mention only one because it struck me deeply, and the heroine thereof was a woman. I received one day at the embassy a tall, handsome young lady who had passed every examination. She had discussed her going with her mother, her brother being dead, and she was the only child, and she had passed every examination to go with her own automobile and bring first help to the wounded, and therefor risking her life. She had come from the Middle West, and she had supporters vouching for her to me—one a Senator from her State and one a justice of the supreme court of her State. The Senator was most appealing; he had beautiful touching eyes and a magnificent smile, and really even before he had spoken his mere attitude was eloquence. But the trouble was that while she had passed all the examinations, she was deficient in one thing. The required age of enlistment was 25, and she was 24. My wife and I were asked to go and beseech the authorities to wink at her age and to allow her to go and risk her life for France and for the principles for which we fought. We did all we could, my wife and I, but we failed. Regulations are regulations; laws are laws. We failed. The justice of the supreme court of her State failed, and the Senator of her State failed, and that Senator is well known to you, for he is now the President of the United States, former Senator Harding. [Applause.] And when the young lady heard that there was no chance for her to go and risk her life she burst into tears—good American that she was.

Now, as a very slight token of the feeling of France for you I have been commissioned by my Government to present to your society these objects which you see here [indicating bust and vases on table]. Two vases of the national manufacture of Sevres, the design on which is horse-chestnut leaves and fruit. The central piece, you all know represents George Washington. George Washington, your model and our model, former Commander in Chief, the one who first commanded at the same time French and Americans and who saw in front of him Britishers whom we have been proud and happy to see by our side under united command in the late Great War. It has been said by the eloquent British ambassador that every nation, owing perhaps to propaganda, has a tendency to say: "I did better than the other." My experience is not exactly the same; my experience is that the tendency is rather for each nation to say: "It is not the other fellow; it is I who won the war." But this is true of every nation. There is no doubt that if one had failed the whole series would have failed. We could not have won the war without you, nor you without us, nor any of us without the British, the Italians, the Japanese, and all the others. We were all necessary, so we do not speak an untruth when each of us says: "I won the war." We did. And as for propaganda, I feel so much with my British colleague, and so much with the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, that if it were possible to change the litany—it is not possible—but if it were, I would suggest that one line be added to the litany which would be: "From any kind of propaganda, good Lord deliver us." [Applause.]

This bust, ladies, will remind you by its association, by the way in which it was made, of many of your most illustrious ancestors of the time of the American Revolution. It was made in accordance with a law of the State of Virginia. The State of Virginia in 1784 passed a law providing that the greatest sculptor alive be asked to make the bust of the Father of his Country, and a letter was sent by Gov. Harrison to Jefferson, who was then in France with Franklin, asking him to choose the sculptor. He was to be of any nation, provided he be the greatest one. The greatest living sculptor was Houdon, and he was asked to make the bust. In those days people did not know much about what a bust was

or how it was made. The governor of Virginia thought to send a picture would be enough, so he sent a picture by Peale which represented George Washington, and in the background, as if that could be of any help in making a statue, there was a picture representing Yorktown. The picture was sent and when the sculptor saw it, with due respect to Peale, he said: "I had better go over." So he set sail. But before he sailed he explained, well known and famous as he was, that he was poor; that his father, his mother, and his sisters depended upon him, and so he wanted his life insured—a very difficult task. It was not easy to find a company to take the risk, and in those days, just as now, the English were interested in insurance. It was a British company that accepted the risk, so we know what the life of the greatest sculptor of that period was worth. The amount was \$2,000. Houdon sailed on the same boat with Franklin, reaching Mount Vernon in October, 1785, and there he remained a fortnight. Washington had been taught by a Frenchman who had taught him everything but French and Houdon did not understand English, so they employed a professor of French for their communication, and the exchange of thought was very remarkable. The State of Virginia, very much inclined toward classics, had expressed the wish that Washington appear as a Grecian. As it was a gift, Washington did not dare say a thing, but Houdon, who belonged to another nation, dared say what he thought and he said to Washington: "My impression is that you are not a Grecian general, but an American one, and if you allow me to have my way I shall represent you as an American general as your great troops have seen you." And it was done so and the statue is now in Richmond, the most remarkable work of art that exists in America. Anyone who goes to Richmond may see Washington almost alive and ready to talk. Before Houdon went he exhibited it in the Halls of Congress in the City Hall of New York.

The city hall of New York in those days had just been built by a Frenchman, the same l'Enfant who designed the Capitol of the United States, modeled after Paris, and there Congress was sitting; and as people were very fearful of what Congress thought, the original bust was exhibited for them to see whether they liked it or not. It remained there a few days, and Congress passed a favorable verdict of approval of the bust. Not only that, but they thought they might order an equestrian statue of Washington, and they asked what would be the cost. Houdon gave them a book of the equestrian statues of Europe, with the mention of the price that each had cost. At the reading of that cost Congress had a very bad change, shuddered, and said that they would do it later. And the result is that what you have in Washington to commemorate George Washington, the founder of the country and of the city, is the obelisk, or monument, and not the equestrian statue.

When Washington died, as you know, France went into mourning, and a ceremony was held at the d'Invalides, where the head of the procession was the Chief of our State, that same young Bonaparte whose death is to be commemorated on the 5th of May, who then, full of veneration of Washington, had issued an order to his troops which is one of the best praises ever delivered on your great man. His bust was placed in the nave of the church, and in front of it one of the young generals of Bonaparte, leader and marshal of France, brought 95 flags the French had captured over the enemies of liberty. A decision—a decree—was prepared by Tallyrand to erect an equestrian statue of Washington in Paris; but owing to 15 years of continuous wars, we could not erect the statue, so that was one more that was not made.

This is the story of this bust. Franklin had something to do with it; Washington, since he posed for it, the statue being an exact representation of him, every line being measured; Jefferson had something to do with it; and then,

I assure you, friends, France had much to do with it. When we saw the bust in France we wanted to have copies in the museum at Versailles. A complete copy in bronze was offered us some years ago by that same State of Virginia that by passing the law caused that masterpiece to be made for you at Richmond. The statue is now in a room which has been set apart in Versailles, which has become a temple, the inscription says, erected to all the glories of France; and yet there is a room for America, American independence, because we consider that American friendship is one of our glories.

So this bust and these vases are presented to you on behalf of the French Republic. When you see them, and those after you see them, kindly be so good as to think of France, that loves and admires you; that France that was present at your birth; that France that you saved at her worst hour. Remember, when you look at them, grateful France. [Applause.]

The Tuesday morning session of Congress was called to order by the president general at 10.05 o'clock. The Rev. James E. Freeman offered prayer. The chairman of the credential committee presented the following report.

The credential committee reports the following additional members present as duly accredited delegates and registered: State regents, 3; chapter regents, 400; delegates, 280; total additional, 683; making the voting strength of continental congress at this time, viz: National officers, 10; vice presidents general, 17; State regents, 40; chapter regents, 715; delegates, 486; total, 1,268.

Respectfully submitted.

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Chairman Credential Committee.

Mrs. Frank B. Hall, vice president general from Massachusetts, was called to the chair, and the presentation of the various committee reports was begun.

*Report of Committee on Pilgrim Memorial Fountain and Painting
for War Museum in France.*

Mrs. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, *Chairman.*

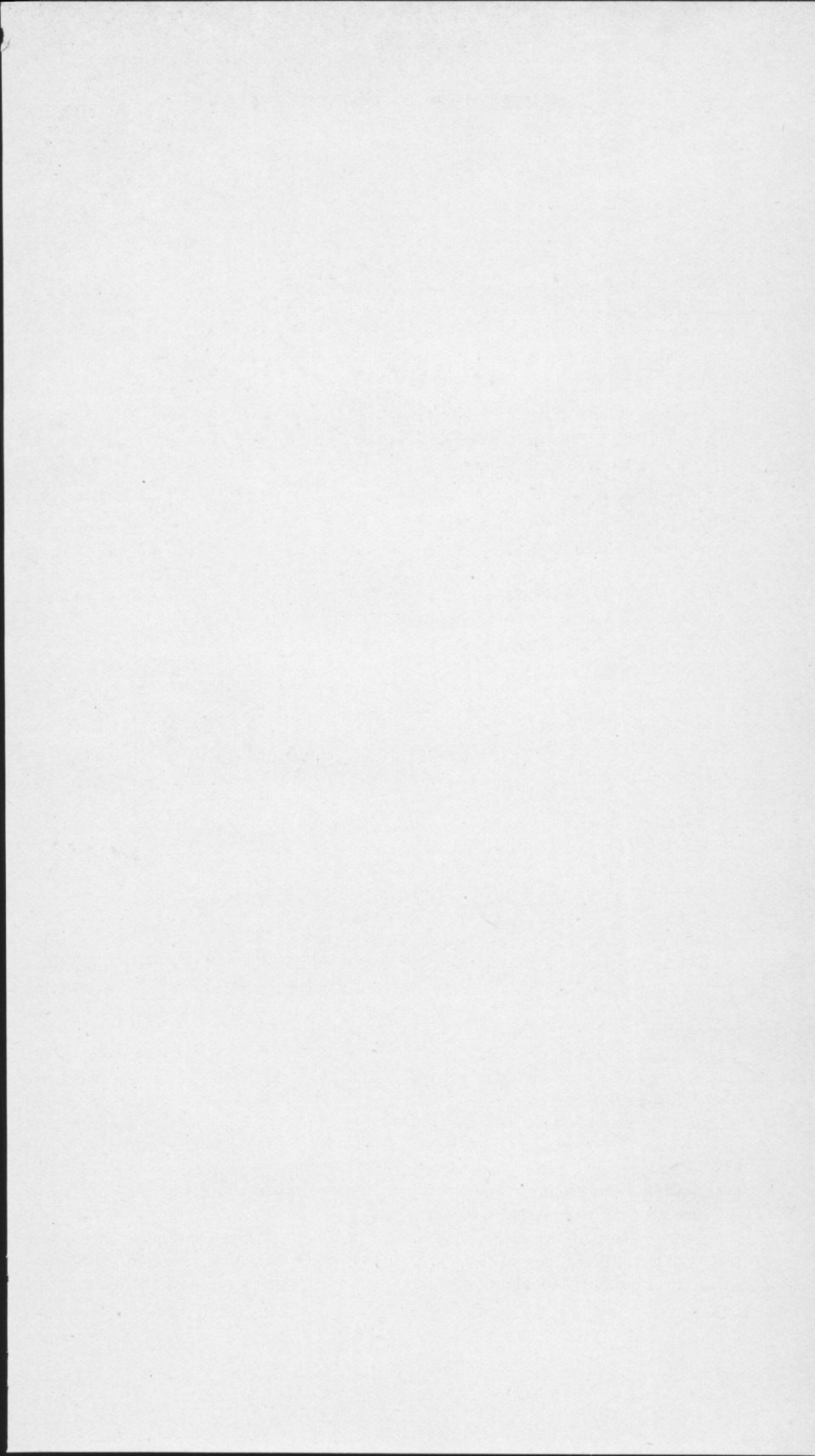
Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

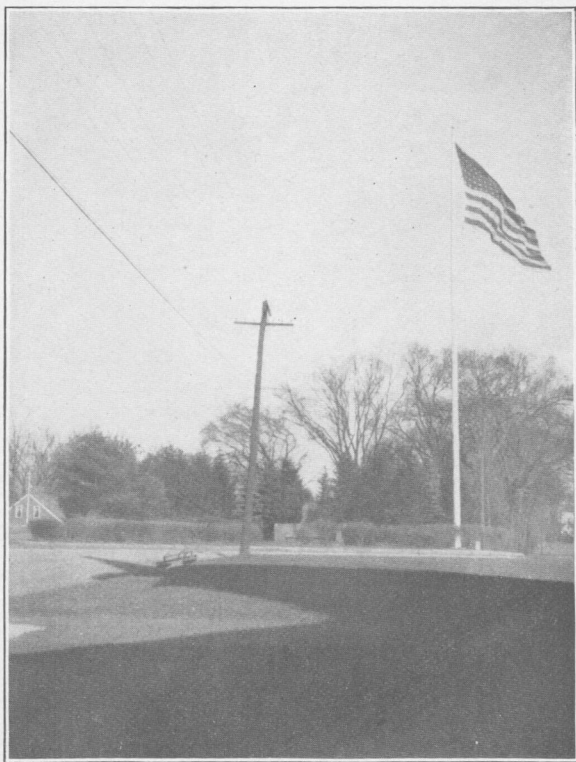
For various reasons this first report of your fountain and painting committee can be but brief, inasmuch as we have been waiting until now for a definite offer of a choice of sites from the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission at Plymouth.

The report of the president general has given you the facts leading up to the action of your national board of management at its October meeting, when it adopted the suggestion of erecting a fountain at Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers, and authorized your president general to appoint this committee with herself as chairman to take full charge of the work.

Immediately after the October meeting of the national board she officially notified the Tercentenary Commission of Massachusetts of this action and began the selection of her committee.

On November 10 she met a few of the members of her committee in Boston for the purpose of conferring with the tercentenary commission there and going to Plymouth to show our committee the three proposed sites for the





The flag and flagstaff presented to the town of Pepperell, Mass., by Prudence Wright Chapter, D. A. R., marking the site of the first flag and liberty pole erected August, 1774.

fountain. Our librarian general invited our party to drive from Boston to Plymouth with her in her car. Arrived in Plymouth, we conferred with the local officials in charge of the improvements there, and viewed the three possible sites for a fountain from among which we were to have the privilege of choosing.

Another meeting of the fountain committee was held in Boston on the evening of December 21, following the Pilgrim tercentenary exercises at Plymouth to which your president general and the committee had been officially invited. Owing no doubt to the nearness of Christmas, very few of the committee could accept the invitation and little was done at the meeting except to talk over plans informally. The only action taken was to appoint the State regents as a finance committee for raising the funds. Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, State regent of Michigan, has been appointed chairman of this committee. The members who had been present at the Plymouth ceremonies took that opportunity to look over the sites.

It has been found necessary to eliminate one of the sites on account of the prohibitive cost of preparing it for our purpose. The other two have recently been definitely offered to us as a choice.

The selection of a design depends so largely on the site that nothing definite could be done in that line until the site could be decided upon.

Nor in the opinion of your committee is it wise to select the design and award the contract until at least one-half of the required fund has been subscribed and paid in by the States. As the amount needed is \$25,000, your committee feels that \$12,000 at the least should be in hand before proceeding with the actual work, and as yet only \$9,000 has been received.

Another meeting will be held immediately after this Congress, and as much will be done as can be done while waiting for the fund to accumulate.

There is nothing further to report in regard to the painting other than what has already appeared in your president general's report of the national board of management.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR, *Chairman.*

After the acceptance of the above report the president general resumed the chair.

Report of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots.

Mrs. JAMES T. MORRIS, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, national officers, and members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

I bring to you this morning a heart place, a soul place, a sacred place to every Daughter of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Morris here exhibited a map showing the Revolutionary fortifications and earthworks at Yorktown, which for 140 years have protected themselves. During the war a Navy oil station was established at Yorktown and a concrete road built almost to the station. The report continues:

Now you know what a concrete road does to a place. On Sunday everybody wants to go to Yorktown; they have just found out how great and how historic it is, and they go there every Sunday. They are beginning to use these trenches for garbage pits, and they are plowing them down and selling off

building lots. I wanted to buy a part of Yorktown, 260 yards of the fortifications, for \$500, but some one wanted it before I got there, and I did not get it. You see, it is not so very valuable, but it is valuable because they do not want to sell it. Along the river here you will see a number of bastions and one man tried to get one and preserve it, but he had to lease it for 15 years, so that now we have a bill before Congress, and we ask you to either get behind and push or get in front and pull, either one will be sufficient; this bill is to preserve Yorktown as a national military park.

* * * * *

This bill is to be presented this morning. As soon as we find out the committee we want you to use your influence with that committee; in the meantime use every bit of influence you have with your Senators and Representatives. Don't let it be said of you: "America was not looking."

Mrs. Morris then gave the following summary of the work done by each State in the preservation of historic spots:

Arizona.—The Tucson Chapter has found the four lost corners of the old adobe wall that surrounded old Tucson and will place a marker on each corner. A part of the old wall, too, has been excavated.

Arkansas.—The Little Rock Chapter has a shelf in the public library that it is filling with historic books.

John McAlmont Chapter placed a bronze tablet in the courthouse in honor of Joseph Bonne, the first white settler at Pine Bluff. He was the hero of Washington Irving's "Bonneville's Adventures."

The Point of Rocks, from which Little Rock takes its name, will be marked in the near future.

Colorado.—La Junta Chapter has under way a plan to rebuild the walls of Bent Fort, 7 miles from La Junta. Land for a small park around it has been donated and the county will build a road to it.

Rocky Ford Chapter marked the old Rocky Ford town site, an old adobe building, and placed a marker showing the old Rock Ford crossing.

Gen. Marion Chapter has \$125 to help pay for a bronze tablet commemorating the site of one of Zebulon Pike's three block houses built in 1807 on his expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

California.—California reports 20 stories of historic spots received from chapters in the State, all most interesting and most valuable to add to our State society's historic papers.

The spot selected by the committee was the location of the "signing of the papers of capitulation." This is where Pico surrendered to Gen. Fremont. It is across the road from Universal City, in Los Angeles.

San Diego Chapter erected a tablet to mark the end of the Kearney trail over which Gen. Kearney arrived in San Diego, December 12, 1846, after the famous battle of San Pasqual. This trail extends from Santa Fe, N. Mex., through Phoenix and Yuma to San Diego.

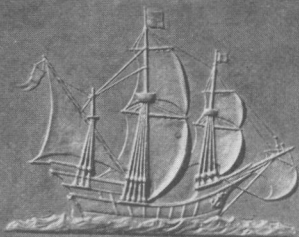
The Oakland Chapter has marked the grave of a Real Daughter. It also planted two trees in memory of sons of members who died in France.

Florida.—Florida D. A. R. gave \$225 toward the marking of Old Fort Marion. This monument was placed by the Colonial Dames.

Idaho.—The Pocahontas Chapter marked the Oregon Trail, placing a bronze table on the new bridge crossing the Snake River.

Indiana.—Fort Wayne Chapter is raising money for a marker.

Illinois.—June 14, 1920, was an important day in the history of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter of Bloomington. On that day a bowlder was dedicated marking the last stand of the Potawatamie Indians in McLean County.



TO COMMEMORATE THE
DISCOVERY OF CALIFORNIA BY
JUAN RODRIQUEZ CABRILLO
WHO LANDED ON
THE SHORES OF SAN DIEGO BAY
SEPTEMBER 28, 1542



PLACED BY SAN DIEGO CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1921

A bronze tablet erected by the San Diego Chapter in Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif., commemorating the discovery of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, September 28, 1542.



A marker and bronze tablet erected by the Priscilla Mullins Chapter, Galena, Ill., marking the site of a block house built in 1831, to protect the settlement from attack in the Blackhawk War.

In October the chapter in Galena dedicated a bronze tablet on a cement column which commemorated the site of a block house in the Black Hawk War. They also marked with a tablet an old dwelling.

Iowa.—The 76 chapters of Iowa are now working in unison in the marking of historic spots. They have adopted the budget system. Five cents per capita, or \$200, is the amount to be expended in this work. A bronze marker bearing the following inscription was unveiled at the State conference in Grinnell in March: "This stone marks the site of the second camping ground in Monona County, Iowa, of Lewis and Clark on their voyage up the Missouri River during August, 1804. Erected by the Iowa Society and the Onawa Chapter, June, 1921." It will be placed on a bowlder later in the summer. The Conservation Association of Iowa was asked by the Iowa D. A. R. historic spots committee at the State meeting in March, to mark Camp McClelland. The association acted favorably on the resolution and it will soon be marked. Many other historic spots have aroused the Iowa D. A. R. interest and will be marked later. Ten Revolutionary graves have been found in Iowa. Five of them are unmarked and neglected and will be cared for by the State D. A. R. Kansas secured 3,704 Yorktown signatures.

Maine.—Fort Halifax Chapter in Winslow presents Fort Halifax as a candidate for a State marker. Gardiner would mark the home of Gen. Dearborn. Red Point burying ground is also to be voted on.

Massachusetts.—Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, reports marking the approach to the ferry where Washington crossed the Connecticut River. Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, of Worcester, gave \$600 toward preservation of the old Paine House and have their chapter headquarters there. The General Israel Putnam Chapter, of Danvers, has bought the Gen. Samuel Holton House at that place. Gen. Sam Holton was active in the public life of Massachusetts and the Nation for 57 years. Served five years in the Continental Congress and for a time was its President. The chapter has already raised \$1,000 for their first payment and will continue active work until the \$4,000 more is paid. An acre of ground and grand old sycamore trees beautify the spot. Ten thousand four hundred and four signatures to the Yorktown petition were secured.

Michigan.—Fort St. Joseph Chapter, of Michigan, has started a fund to mark Carey Mansion. All of the chapters have been working to see that each county set aside \$200 yearly for the marking of historic spots in their county. This was authorized by the State legislature this year, but the counties have not all complied with it. Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter was given \$100 by the county to place a tablet in memory of World War heroes. Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter, of Jackson, placed a tablet on Austin Blair School in honor of Austin Blair, the Civil War governor. This cost \$150. Application was made for county appropriation to cover cost.

It was found in Michigan as well as in many other States that county records were kept in most inflammable places, under beds, in kitchen cupboards, etc. Much pressure has been brought to bear to have these priceless records removed to safe places. All counties are urged to have fireproof repositories.

Minnesota.—The Lake City Chapter will soon place a tablet in a park to the memory of the men who fell in the Great War. The St. Anthony Falls Chapter has been allowed by the Minneapolis City Council to name a new bridge just above historic St. Anthony Falls, across the Mississippi, the St. Anthony Falls bridge, and will place tablets on it. The Nathan Hale Chapter suggests the marking of the end of the old Red River cart trail which is in the old Larpeneur yard, St. Paul. The Faribault Chapter is interested in the preservation of the old Faribault House at Mendota, built in 1835. This was contemporary with Sibley House, our D. A. R. Museum.

Maryland.—St. Mary's Seminary, the oldest school in Maryland, always greatly interests all members of the Maryland D. A. R. Mrs. Hodges has lately located its first charter, stating that the institution should be founded for the higher education of women, the first institution of its kind in the Colonies. Five scholarships are supported by the various chapters. A cross has been made of the last piece of the old mulberry tree under which the first settlers signed a treaty of peace with the Indians. This has been framed and placed on the walls of the seminary.

The Major William Thomas Chapter is considering erecting a replica of the old statehouse in St. Marys City. All of the chapters of Baltimore are concentrating on saving the Old Shot Tower, the last one left in the world. The restoration of one of our monuments to George Washington is still being worked on. It is near Boonsborough, Washington County. It is the oldest monument to George Washington. It is located on the Old Trails Road. It was rent by lightning. The cost to restore will be \$2,500.

Missouri.—Missouri reports stories of 23 historic spots from chapters, but no decision as to marking has as yet been made.

Montana.—Montana placed a marker on the Lewis and Clark Trail.

New York.—New York State has located 180 Revolutionary graves and marked most of them. The Chancellor Livingston Chapter located 70. The Deborah Champion Chapter located and marked 98. Women of 1776 Chapter assisted a Maryland chapter to restore a monument marking graves of 250 Maryland Revolutionary soldiers who lost their lives in the battle of Long Island, August 4, 1776.

Colonel Josiah Smith Chapter is to place marker over grave of Col. Josiah Smith at Moriches, Long Island. Au-ly-ou-let is to place \$75 marker over the Middleville graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Amsterdam Chapter was made custodian of Guy Park Manor House. It is the property of New York State, but furnished and used as home by this chapter. Mahwneawasigh is custodian of Gen. George Clinton House, purchased by New York State. Recently restored and reopened by chapter as chapter house. Richmond County gave for preservation of Perrine House, \$50. Irondequoit Historic House of Rochester purchased and used as new chapter house. Abraham Cole raised \$225 for the painting of the Woodrow Methodist Episcopal Church, which Abraham Cole founded in 1767.

Chancellor Livingston photographed and compiled histories of old houses in the town of Rhinebeck and of old taverns on the Ulster and Salisbury turnpikes. Onwentsia raised \$100 for care and upkeep of village cemetery. Henderson, sites of seven original houses, forming Andrestown settlement located and will be marked by descendants with permanent suitable markers. Major Benjamin Bosworth gained control of Doty Cemetery, formerly abandoned, in Hanover Township, placed in care of chapter. Monroe has petitioned State for preservation of historic corner; also that it be given into custody of chapter. Saratoga, instrumental in finding and restoring old cemetery by city; Revolutionary graves to be marked in it. Chapter Ellicott erected five large bronze markers in memory of five soldiers from township in World War; also five memorial trees.

Schenectada assisted in marking spots on Old Mohawk Turnpike. Blooming Grove raised \$10,000 for Victory Memorial Pavilion. Captain Christian Brown placed large brass plate with inscription on camion in park. Charles Livingston copied inscriptions of six cemeteries in the town. James Madison has raised fund of \$329.11 for a memorial boulder to be placed in park. Camden is starting fund for cemetery restoration. Henderson unveiled boulder

on August 9, 1920, commemorative of the massacre of Andrestown, July 18, 1776. A number of Revolutionary graves have been marked by this chapter.

New Jersey.—Ann Whitall Chapter placed a bronze tablet in memory of Lieut. William Stokes Bonsal, son of a member, killed in action in France. General Lafayette Chapter took photographs of historic places in their county for use in the schools. Continental Chapter helped to purchase and restore Washington's headquarters in Plainfield and has four rooms in it for meetings. Francis Hopkinson Chapter will place a bronze marker on the ancestral home of Francis Hopkinson. Orange Mountain Chapter gave a flag and 30-foot pole to Timothy Ball House. General Frelinghuysen Chapter placed a small granite monument at grave of its Real Daughters.

North Carolina.—Five tablets have been placed in North Carolina, as follows:

Miles Harvey Chapter, Tarboro, Edgecombe County courthouse, in memory of Henry Irwin, lieutenant colonel, Fifth North Carolina Regiment, killed at Germantown, Pa., October 4, 1777.

Colonel Frederick Hambright Chapter, Kings Mountain, tablet to mark site of Tryon County courthouse, where was signed the Tryon County declaration of independence, August 14, 1775.

David Williams Chapter, Goldsboro, Wayne County courthouse, in memory of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Craighead Dunlap Chapter, Wadesboro, Anson County courthouse, in memory of Anson County soldiers who died during the World War.

Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, Rowan, placed a drinking fountain in front of courthouse in memory of Rowan County soldiers who fought in World War.

Several graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located; General Joseph Winston Chapter of Winston-Salem has reported three: Anthony Biting, in the old Lutheran graveyard; Lieut. George Hauser, in Moravian graveyard at Bethania; Shields, in Muddy Creek graveyard, near Kernersville.

Cabarrus Black Boys' Chapter, Concord: Benjamin Pateon, signer of Mecklenburg declaration of independence, located in field half mile west of Concord.

Edward Buncombe Chapter, Asheville, reports some graves, but no details.

Guilford Battle Chapter, Greensboro, reported two: Bugler Gillis and Charles Bruce, in Ben Hoskins's burying ground at Summerfield.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Chapter, Charlotte, reported two: William Graham, signer, and Gen. William Lee Davidson, the latter being marked by a boulder and tablet in Hopewell graveyard.

Anson Stanley Chapter, Ansonville, reported two: Gardner High and Darling Allen, near kinsman of Ethan Allen.

David Williams Chapter, Goldsboro, reported two: Gen. John Simpson and Lieut. Col. John Hardee, near Sampson, Pitt County.

Ohio.—Ohio was much interested in the stories of "most historic unmarked sites," and so, of course, received a large percentage of replies. The one chosen by the committee appointed for that purpose was Campus Martin's house at Marietta, and a marker will be placed in the near future.

Through the hard work of Mrs. Brant and the chairman of the legislation of Ohio D. A. R., the State bought Campus Martin's house for \$16,000. This is the only remaining house of several built in a square with a stockade around them. This constituted the first settlement of white men in the Northwest Territory. From this area five States were carved. The D. A. R. bronze tablet will be placed in September with appropriate exercises, and a great crowd is expected. The funds are ready.

Oregon.—The chairman of Oregon reports the following "spots" reported in the contest. Quenette Chapter chose Lewis and Clark Camp, 1805-6, at The Dalles, site of first display of Stars and Stripes in their vicinity. Astoria, Multnomah, and Portland Chapters chose Fort Clatsop, Lewis and Clark's winter quarters, 1805-6. Willamette Chapter, Portland, chose Pioneer Road, crossing Johnson Creek at Milwaukie, over which the early pioneers passed. Yamhill Chapter, McMinnville, selected the grave of a Revolutionary soldier at St. Paul, Oreg., who came with the Hudson Bay Trading Co. in 1811.

Pennsylvania.—One hundred and ninety-eight Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been located during the past year, not all yet marked. One real daughter's grave marked in Mainsburg, Pa., by Os-co-hu Chapter. Tribute trees have been planted by the General Hugh Mercer, Scranton City, and Yorktown Chapters. A tablet to Great Meadows has been placed by the Great Meadows Chapter. A bronze tablet for local soldiers who died in the late war has been placed by Elk Valley Chapter. Petitions for the preservation of the fortifications at Yorktown signed very generally by chapter members, and a protest entered against the removal of the old Biddle House in Philadelphia.

Rhode Island.—In the State contest for most historic unmarked spots, that of the Battle of Long Island was chosen to be marked by the State. This battle was fought August 29, 1778, at Portsmouth, on the island of Long Island. The Kingston Chapter have in their charge an old cemetery, also an old house with a fine collection of historic old furniture and relics, open to the public in summer. Pawtucket Chapter are owners of the old Dagget House in Dagget Park and spent \$500 on it this year; also received 176 gifts for it this year. Nathaniel Green Chapter has bought "Old Revolutionary Burying Ground" and is restoring it. The graves of five Revolutionary soldiers have been marked.

South Carolina.—Two sites are before the State for consideration for marking the old Star Fort, at Ninety Six, and the site of the Battle of Cowpens. The ground at present can not be bought at a reasonable figure, but, as soon as it can will be purchased and the marking done. The Daniel Morgan Chapter of Gaffney is on the alert watching their chance.

State of Washington.—The Sacajawea Chapter will help other organizations in marking Medicine Creek Treaty Grounds, site of a great treaty with the Indians. The Esther Reed Chapter of Spokane has an interesting Colonial exhibit in the Spokane Public Museum, consisting of a flag, drum, uniform etc., used in the Revolution. In 1805 Capt. Clark ascended the Columbia River landing near Richland. Pasco Chapter expects to mark this soon. Mrs. J. B. Davidson, chairman of historic spots, has written an interesting, voluminous and most valuable paper on historic spots of the State of Washington. She mentions more than 100 unmarked historic spots.

South Dakota.—Spirit Mound, a sightly spot, about 8 miles northwest of Vermillion, was visited by the Lewis and Clark expedition in August, 1804. Paha Wakan Chapter has been putting aside a small sum each year to purchase a marker for this spot. A committee has been named to select same, and we hope to have it placed this coming summer.

Texas.—At the conference in Texas in 1919 the historic spots committee suggested that the spot on which La Salle built Fort St. Louis in 1685 on the mainland bordering St. Bernard, now Matagorda Bay, be marked. The committee also recommended placing a monument to La Salle in Navasota. The committee was given further time to continue searching for evidence to corroborate these locations. After investigating every known source of information in 1920, the committee feels sure the fort was on the west bank of the Garcita River about 5 miles from the mouth where it enters Matagorda Bay. Record

just discovered in the archives of Spain, a map, and the Cardanas report of 1690 all show this. A wall made of large red adobe bricks, 2½ feet thick, inclosing an area 90 feet square has been found at this place, which is undoubtedly that of the Spanish fort, as they rebuilt it in 1690 on La Salle's plan. Let us turn our attention to the particularly interesting historic spot where La Salle was assassinated. When it became necessary to seek relief from the unfortunate conditions to which La Salle was reduced, he selected 20 men and started overland to Canada for help. After crossing the Brazos above the Navasota a quarrel arose while searching for food which La Salle had cached on a former expedition. His nephew was slain, and when La Salle went to find the party he was himself killed. Several reached Canada. The committee asked that a monument with a base of Texas gray granite, 8 feet high, with a statue in bronze 7 feet high be erected at Navasota in honor of La Salle. Texas, with 2,012 members, furnished 4,016 signers to the petition for the preservation of Yorktown.

West Virginia sent in over 3,000 signatures for Yorktown.

Report of Committee on National Old Trails Road.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. TALBOTT, *Chairman.*

Madam President General:

The National Old Trails Road committee begs leave to report that, though the year was somewhat advanced ere the work of this committee could be organized, there has been very great interest shown in nearly every section of the country, and some excellent reports have been received.

We wish to call your especial attention to the National Old Trails Road as a separate and distinct entity—Braddock's Road, the Old Cumberland Road, the Boone's Lick Road, the Santa Fe Trail, the Kearney Trail—running from Washington to California.

These old trails, in their order, marked the progress of American civilization from East to West, from Atlantic to Pacific; and they form one continuous system which is now known as the National Old Trails Road.

This is the only clearly defined, well-established ocean-to-ocean highway recognized and approved by the Congress of the United States, which for years made appropriations for its establishment as a highway, and it is this system of highways which the National Old Trails Road committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the old National Old Trails Road Association stand pledged to see built and signed through its entire length.

Mrs. Talbott then spoke of the duty of maintaining this old road, and stated that a bill for its improvement, H. R. No. 2412, known as the "Daughters of the American Revolution old trails act," had been presented to the United States Congress by Mr. Zihlman, of Maryland. She emphasized the importance of the Daughters acting promptly in urging the passage of this bill, and continued her report:

The National Old Trails Road is 3,050 miles in length; the road we adopted was first mapped out by the association, and from it we learn of the present very gratifying condition of the road. In order that all of the States may now just what the signing of the road means to the chapters located in the states which our road crosses the mileage is herewith given: Maryland, 172

miles; Pennsylvania, 82 miles; West Virginia, 16 miles; Ohio, 232 miles; Indiana, 152 miles; Illinois, 172 miles; Missouri, 302 miles; Kansas, 504 miles; Colorado, 195 miles; New Mexico, 450 miles; Arizona, 421 miles; and California, 302 miles.

This 3,050-mile road is now built, or rebuilt, entirely from Washington to within a few miles of St. Louis, and the balance through Illinois is under contract. Something over one-third of it is built in Missouri and all of it financed across the balance of the State, and about 80 per cent of the road is financed across Kansas, all under contract in Colorado, and active progress being made in New Mexico and Arizona; all built or under contract in California.

From the various States we have reports of real progress in marking this and other roads.

Before the end of the year Illinois will complete the last 16 miles of her National Old Trails Road.

Rhode Island celebrated Old Trails day, which has already inspired others to set apart an Old Trails Road day when parties will motor along the old trails, gaining enthusiasm for the work, and noting conditions to be corrected.

A Daughter of Michigan has given to the city a tract of land lying on the Old Mackinac Trail, which is to be kept as a public park.

Idaho has placed a bronze tablet on the new steel bridge across the Snake River, marking the Oregon Trail.

The Wheeling Chapter of West Virginia has placed bronze tablets along the 16 miles of the National Old Trails Road in her State.

The San Diego Chapter of California has placed a bronze tablet at the end of the Kearney Trail.

California, Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve, chairman, sends a very complete report of the highway conditions in her State, and has sent several maps. The State has appropriated \$40,000,000 for road improvement. Many old trails have been traced, their condition noted, and the history studied; while there are about 1,400 miles of old trails roads which have become part of the highway system, there are 302 miles of the National Old Trails Road in California.

Letters, resolutions, and questionnaires have been sent to each chapter, and all have been urged to do everything possible to secure the enactment of our bill.

Last December the San Diego Chapter erected a tablet at the end of the Kearney Trail, over which Gen. Kearney arrived in San Diego, December 12, 1846, after the famous battle of San Pasquale. Camp Kearney, which was located at San Diego during the war, was named for Gen. Kearney.

New Hampshire, Mrs. F. L. Morrison, chairman, reports that a chapter in Rochester has traced an old Indian trail, and the Claremont Daughters are tracing an old trail which was used by Revolutionary soldiers, and when finished it will be published.

Another chapter is writing up the Old Province Road. The history of other New Hampshire trails has been published in the Granite Monthly.

The State legislature has renamed the State road through Nashua, Manchester, Concord, and Franklin the Daniel Webster Highway. General interest in our bill is expressed.

Texas, Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, chairman, reports interest in the progress of our bill. She has made personal appeals, and will see that resolutions are sent to the Texas Representatives.

The Texas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been invited to cooperate with the Old Spanish Trail Association in their effort to preserve its history and the improvement of the old highway.

This old trail is 3,500 miles in length; it extends from the center of Florida to the center of California, and its history is replete with wonderful incidents which should be preserved.

A condensed account of the Old Spanish Trail was published in the Houston Post. Every chapter is urged to read it; those who do will have a clearer view of the early conditions, and they will acquire a loftier ambition to complete our memorial to those and other pioneers.

New York, Mrs. Amy Mann Lansing, chairman, has been most active in compiling a list of books and magazine articles on the old trails of New York and other States, which is furnished to any chapter on request.

Mrs. Lansing is the author of Tales of the Mohawk Trail. This being one of the oldest trails of our country renders this work of special value. New York State committee plan to have the route traced, maps made, and markers ready to be unveiled when the old trail is formally opened as a national highway, which is expected in the near future.

Sixteen trails through New York are reported traced; maps, pictures of markers and historic spots along the trails will be sent later to be filed.

Five chapters are working with the Mohawk Valley Historical Association, and other chapters are working together to trace out and mark old trails and roads. Three chapters expect to place markers this summer.

Pictures and post cards are being collected and maps are being made. Every chapter in New York will send resolutions and personal appeals to their Representatives urging their support of our bill. Forty-two chapters are conducting work, and everywhere enthusiasm is being displayed in the preservation of the old trails.

West Virginia, Mrs. Robert J. Reed, chairman, sends a most interesting and valuable report of the work done by the D. A. R. of her State during the year.

There are 16 miles of the National Old Trails Road in West Virginia, and the Wheeling Chapter has placed bronze tablets, 15 by 22 inches, along the route, all being appropriately inscribed.

Mrs. Reed also furnishes a graphic description of the many points of historic interest along the Old Trails Road, including the old milestones; the Old Stone Tavern, with its quaint museum, and many other old places along the route which carry one back to the days when these old taverns were dispensing hospitality to man and beast, who had set out in high spirits for the great West, the land of the setting sun.

Resolutions and letters are being sent to the Representatives of West Virginia, urging their support of our bill.

Maine, Mrs. Charles A. Creighton, chairman, reports continued interest in the Old Trails Road bill and all of the historic places of Maine. The marking of these historic places will continue as funds are provided.

Resolutions and letters are to be sent to the Senators and Representatives of Maine urging their support of the bill.

Ohio, Mrs. Paul E. Nollen, chairman, says the State highway department is rebuilding the roadbed of the Old National Road. Much of the old highway is in good shape and ultimately the whole will be restored. The highway department assures the chairman of Ohio that "the fate of the old landmarks, the milestones along the road, is watched with jealous care; and that each one will be reclaimed and placed in position as the work of road building goes on"; 232 miles run through Ohio.

It is their hope that Congress will pass favorably upon our bill and so secure to posterity the continuous and perpetual repair and upkeep of this wonderful old highway.

Oklahoma, Miss Virginia K. Hendon, chairman, has held the interest of her chapters in the passage of our bill, and states that Miss Robertson, the new Congressman from Oklahoma, is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and they confidently expect her support.

Florida, Mrs. Wilma E. Davis, chairman, reports no special work this year, but their interest continues in our road bill.

Illinois, Mrs. William T. Pace, chairman, reports splendid work on the National Old Trails Road. The entire road, 172 miles, is complete except a small stretch of 16 miles, which, according to the State highway commission, will be entirely finished inside of this year.

Other historic roads are being rapidly built. The Dixie Highway, from Chicago to Danville, lacks only 5 miles of completion. Many letters have been written to the 70 chapters in Illinois, helping to stimulate interest along all lines of work.

Rhode Island, Miss Edith Tilley, chairman, gives in her report a general survey of the old Boston Post Road, and other old roads, such as Foster and Gloucester "Applian Way," the Coventry and Cranston Turnpike, and the Rhode Island Turnpike, etc.

It is of special interest that the Phebe Green Ward Chapter observed Old Trails day, June 3, 1920, by a motor trip over some of the historic old trails, and they expect that many such trips will be taken during the present summer.

The request of the national chairman to have resolutions and letters sent to the Representatives of Rhode Island has had splendid response.

South Carolina, Mrs. William L. Saunders, chairman, reports no special work accomplished during the year, but interest is expressed in the success of the D. A. R. bill.

Colorado, Mrs. Georgia M. Ewing, State chairman, has sent a splendid description of the Old Trails Road through Colorado. The glory of this road is heightened by some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in the world.

The chapter at La Junta, Mrs. E. J. Price, regent, has been most energetic in its effort to restore old Fort Bent, the oldest historic point in Colorado. They had a Fort Bent tag day, when everyone worked.

This old fort is owned by Mr. A. E. Reynolds and is but a half mile from the Santa Fe Trail. Mr. Reynolds has offered to give the fort and 2 acres of land for a park. The county commissioners have pledged their assistance in building a good road to the fort, and it is their desire that this spot will become a shrine to Colorado in the same degree that the Alamo of San Antonio is to Texas.

This old fort was the scene of many Indian fights, and the place where Kit Carson and the Bent brothers became famous in American history. There were others: Gen. Fremont, Col. Donovan, Gen. Kearny, Col. Albert Boone, and many others whose names go down in history, who were identified with Fort Bent and who are now listed among American heroes.

Intense interest is reported, and in each county the county commissioner are giving valuable assistance.

Colorado has 195 miles of the National Old Trails Road.

Connecticut, Mrs. Elisha E. Rogers, chairman, reports the discovery of places of historic interest and some old milestones.

During the year the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, by the activity of its Old Trails Road committee, has secured a large number of pictures, post cards, photographs, and old engravings which are of value.

The road from Hartford to Springfield, being a part of the Upper Post Road has been written and published.

Interest continues in the D. A. R. Old Trails Road bill, and the Connecticut Daughters have been asked to write to their Representatives urging their support at the coming Congress.

Missouri, Mrs. John G. Miller, chairman, is enthusiastic over the \$60,000,000 road bond measure which was recently passed by the State legislature. All are interested in the effort to build good roads. Missouri has 302 miles of the National Old Trails Road.

Washington, Mrs. Amos Hager, chairman, reports increased interest in the work; she has been in frequent touch with the chapters, and everything is being done to advance our bill.

Letters have been written to each chapter and personal appeals made urging the passage of the D. A. R. bill.

Idaho, Mrs. H. W. Stone, chairman, reports enthusiasm concerning the passage of our D. A. R. bill. All chapters will send resolutions to their Representatives urging their support.

The Pocahontas Chapter has placed a bronze tablet on the new steel bridge over the Snake River at Horndale, which commemorates the crossing of the Oregon Trail at this point.

The tablet reads:

Oregon Trail
1842-1865
Placed by
Idaho Pocahontas Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
1920

An interesting account is given of the effort to locate old Fort Hall.

Kentucky, Mrs. S. S. Watkins, chairman, reports interest in our bill and the hope of its enactment.

Mrs. Watkins has secured a description of the earliest Buffalo trail through Kentucky, in early days called "Warrior's Trace," also copy of the earliest "White Man's Road," Boone's Trace, written by Capt. J. D. Wickliffe.

Michigan, Mrs. William F. Baker, chairman, reports increased interest in good roads and the passage of our bill.

The chapters have shown varied interests during the year; some are planning to mark a turnpike, another marked the oldest house in the city, still another will mark the Grand River Road, but the best is that a tract of land situated on the Mackinac Trail has been given to the city by one of the members of the Marie Therese Cadillac Chapter, which is to be maintained as a park.

Ruth Sayre Chapter, of Manistee, had a noble inspiration to put aside its research to locate an old Indian trail and put all of its energy in the erection of a bronze tablet in memory of the boys from Manistee County who lost their lives in the World War.

New Jersey, Mrs. Lloyd W. Grover, chairman, reports good roads through New Jersey. The highway crossing New Jersey from New York to Pennsylvania has practically all been built by the State highway department, and the State has an appropriation of \$18,000,000, which is now being spent on roads.

Much interest is shown in the D. A. R. bill; the chairman has talked with their Congressmen and urged the chapters to send resolutions and letters to their representatives, and in order to stimulate greater interest the chairman has asked each chapter to have one meeting devoted to old trails and historic highways and advocates the marking of such highways by appropriate signs, so that "those who ride may read."

Wisconsin, Mrs. George Dexheimer, chairman, reports that the 37 chapters of Wisconsin are greatly interested in the National Old Trails Road and all want to do something to advance our cause; all chapters are working for the passage of our bill.

Three cheers for Wisconsin; she is the pioneer in launching a fund to be known as the National Old Trails Road fund, 21 chapters having contributed. What State will follow?

Thirteen maps of old trails in three counties have been made; others are being prepared showing the course of old trails in Wisconsin.

Iowa, Mrs. H. R. Howell, chairman, reports interest in the success of our bill. Resolutions and letters will be sent to the representatives of Iowa.

Iowa is just finishing the placing of monuments and bronze tablets to mark the old Mormon Trail through the State. The old trail still bears this name, although used by thousands of pioneers who crossed Iowa on their way to the golden West.

Delaware, Mrs. Georgia M. Gilligan, chairman, states that resolutions have been adopted and will be forwarded to the representatives of Delaware requesting their support of the D. A. R. bill before Congress.

Oregon, Mrs. Mary Barlow Wilkins, chairman, reports much interest in our bill and the preservation of the old trails of Oregon.

It is their desire to have some distinctive marker along the old Stage Coach Road and the old Mission Road, suggestions for markers being conventionalized eagle wings, with the provisional motto, "Birds fly with their own wings"; wagon wheels, ox yokes, and American eagles.

The Chemeketa Chapter will on Flag Day, June 14, dedicate a marker placed on Wilson Avenue opposite the university campus to the memory of pioneer fathers and mothers.

This chapter has also collected facts regarding three historic roads leading into Salem.

Medford Chapter, with 30 members, has raised sufficient money to place a marker on the old South Pass over the Cascades, and much valuable data which relate to the 15 builders of this pass are being collected and preserved.

Mrs. Clara Johnson Knight, of Willamette Chapter, has filled a history of the old Johnson Creek Road, which was built by her grandfather, who came to Oregon over the Barlow Pass in 1845.

Mrs. Jennie Barlow Harding, of Susannah Lee Barlow Chapter, has sent data of the old Hudson Bay and Pioneer Road over the bluff on the east side of Willamette Falls; this road will soon be incorporated in the Pacific Highway.

Sarah Childress Polk Chapter has collected points of interest on Fort Sheridan and Fort Haskins, the first school house in classic Rickreall and the old roads. This chapter has also placed a marker in North Dallas.

The old trails are being traced by Quenett Chapter and it is of interest that the Columbia River Highway is identical with the Lewis and Clark trail of 1805-6.

The entire Mount Hood Loop Road, 106 miles long, is to be built this summer; 35.5 miles are in the Government forest reserve and 50 per cent of the entire cost will be met by the Federal Government. This was the first road over the Cascade Mountains and was built by Samuel K. Barlow. The Barlow family will donate the tablets, which the Multnomah Chapter will dedicate as soon as road conditions permit.

Mrs. Wilkins has a committee of 16 ladies, most of whom are direct descendants of Oregon pioneers, and they who know the thrills of adventure will see that the early history of Oregon is written in letters of gold.

Resolutions have been adopted which will be sent to Oregon representatives urging their support of the D. A. R. bill.

South Dakota, Mrs. George A. Pettigrew, chairman, reports interest and cooperation, which is so much desired in every State.

Minnesota, Mrs. A. C. Gooding, chairman, reports active interest in our bill before the United States Congress, and is urging the support of the Representatives from that State.

Massachusetts, Miss Susan B. Willard, chairman, reports a great deal of interest in the old Boston Post Road. It is the present State highway between Boston and Springfield, and the roadbed is in excellent condition.

The State conference unanimously voted to mark the old Post Road with milestones, as being typical not only of the rocky country, but of the sturdy and rugged character of the New England ancestors. This suggestion has been made to Connecticut and Rhode Island, which was accepted, and in time the work will begin.

Benjamin Franklin, the first Postmaster General, had the original milestones placed to mark the old Post Road. It is the intention of these States to locate the old Franklin milestones or preserve the site where they are missing.

The chairman has in every way possible stimulated interest in the signing of the National Old Trails Road, and she will urge the chapters to forward resolutions and appeals to the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives urging their support of our bill.

Wisconsin has started a fund to be known as the National Old Trails Road fund, to which we hope every chapter will contribute until we have sufficient funds to erect our permanent road signs along the ocean-to-ocean highway.

Think of it: If every chapter would raise a small amount (about \$45 each) we would complete our road in a year. Do not send any funds to the national chairman, but through your State treasurer to the treasurer general.

I wish to express my appreciation of your loyalty to the road and your cooperation along all lines which advanced our work.

Respectfully submitted.

BERTHA H. TALBOTT, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag.

MISS ANNIE WALLACE, *Chairman.*

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

When, about three months ago, I received my appointment as chairman of this committee I assumed the duties with some reluctance; for while I was not unmindful of the honor conferred on me, I was, at the time, unacquainted with the plans of your former chairman, and I feared lest her mantle of Elijah had fallen on doubtful shoulders.

First, I wish to express my gratification at the change of title from "Desecration of the Flag" to "Correct Use of the Flag." It is a happy change and in the line of progress. It suggests enlightenment and not ignorance. It is as the thou shalt not of the Old Testament to the thou shalt of the New. It pictures minds and hearts lifted up in love and reverence for our beautiful flag, rather than furtive evasion of the law.

It is very helpful to note the energy and zeal with which some of the State chairmen have recognized their duty to this committee. There has been the distribution of the flag codes, the pledge of allegiance, and the American's creed; also the giving of framed copies of the American's creed to honor

classes in evening schools, addressing school children, and securing promises of cooperation in this work, giving flags and buttons for prizes for certain accomplishments pertaining to this subject, correcting improper treatment of the flag, interviewing decorators, soliciting aid of newspapers, furnishing movie slides, and in many of the ways in which alert and active persons can bring results.

It was due to the Pennsylvania State chairman and her chapter that the American's creed was flashed upon the screen in every important picture house in the United States last April. The State regent of the District has offered to give, through her committee, a flag to the pupil in the Americanization School in Georgetown who has made the most progress during the school year. This is to be given in memory of the former national chairman, Mrs. John P. Hume, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Some minds have shown amazing ingenuity in devising ways and means to use the flag to attract attention. You have heard in previous reports a list of the many, many ways in which our national colors are wrongly used. So I will name only a few that have been noticed this year.

One of the well-known grand opera singers, of foreign birth, having recently married an American, is photographed with her husband, standing beside the American flag, which is sweeping the floor and upon which the opera singer has placed her foot.

A would-be patriotic farmer has constructed the garden gate in the shape of the flag, and when a fresh coat of paint livens up the landscape this gate is brilliant in red, white, and blue. This is not a violation of the law, but a question of good taste.

In the December number of our own D. A. R. magazine there is a good illustration of the need of decorators becoming acquainted with good usage of the flag. The Church of the Pilgrims, in Princetown, Mass., is shown decorated for the Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration by the American flags with the unions down. Such an arrangement is, you know, a sign of distress.

In one State a dealer had on exhibition a flag fastened to a toy dog's tail. Some energetic members of our society saw to it that such a violation of the law was attended to and the dealer was fined \$10.

But it is a fact that the major part of the acts we have termed abuse of the flag comes from the lack of information about the right treatment of our national emblem.

Surely the one who so makes use of them in decoration or who offers his wares wrapped in or stamped with the flag or shield, does it because that flag or shield is beautiful to him, and he knows it will make the quickest appeal to the hearts and eyes of the great public. And just because that appeal is so powerful it seems impossible to stop the abuse without laws, which will be enforced.

About 40 States have already such laws, but we imperatively need a Federal statute which will prevent a condition where a misdemeanor in one State is a lawful act in another. This society has again and again expressed by resolution a desire for a national law and has worked with other patriotic organizations to try to get them enacted.

They nearly met with success in 1915, when Senator Sheppard of Texas introduced a flag bill in the Senate. It passed that body, but was lost in a committee room of the House of Representatives. In 1917 Congress did pass a flag law for the District of Columbia, but it was for the District and does not apply to the States.

It has been my hope that the wave of patriotic fervor which was aroused by the recent war and the subsequent talk of Americanization would awaken the minds of the lawmakers to the reasonableness of our request for a national flag statute. Accordingly, I asked Senator Moses of New Hampshire to sponsor such a law. He agreed to formulate and introduce a bill for this in the Senate. This he did last week.

Now, ladies, the time has come for us all to act. It does not belong to the National and State chairmen alone to see that this bill is passed. It is the duty of every member of this society to urge the Senators and Representatives in her State to vote for this bill.

Unless she does, history may repeat itself and the bill may be lost.

If this law is passed, then a national flag code can be arranged which will make it easier for the busy civilian to observe the "Correct use of the flag."

Respectfully submitted.

ANNIE WALLACE,

Chairman of Committee on Correct Use of the Flag.

Report of Committee on Liquidation and Endowment Fund.

Mrs. WILLARD T. BLOCK, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, it is a pleasure to report from the sale of certificates of descent the sum of \$1,341.89 in the hands of the treasurer-general to date. The number of certificates ordered by each State during the past year are as follows: Arkansas, 11; California, 35; Colorado, 8; Connecticut, 10; District of Columbia, 7; Florida, 5; Georgia, 2; Hawaii, 7; Idaho, 68; Illinois, 223; Indiana, 5; Iowa, 3; Kansas, 8; Louisiana, 4; Maine, 12; Maryland, 3; Massachusetts, 265; Michigan, 9; Minnesota, 8; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 8; Montana, 13; Nebraska, 7; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 18; New York, 84; North Carolina, 3; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 113; Oregon, 54; Pennsylvania, 122; Rhode Island, 21; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 7; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 7; Utah, 1; Vermont, 11; Virginia, 5; Washington, 41; West Virginia, 88; Wisconsin, 81; Wyoming, 1; foreign, 2.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. WILLARD T.) ANNA SCOTT BLOCK, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on Insignia.

Mrs. WILLIAM C. BOYLE, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

For such an interesting subject as insignia, this report is brief and of little merit; its justification is nothing in a whole year has happened. When nothing happens there is not much to be said:

Only one request for anything new in decorations has come. That request is a pin for State vice regents. Messrs. J. H. Caldwell & Co. kindly assure me they have suitable designs ready to submit to this congress.

Mrs. Boyle called attention to the improper ways in which the insignia is often worn, and spoke, in part, as follows:

I am going to ask that each chapter regent from now on call the attention of her chapter members time and time again to the proper way of wearing their pins, also have a note in their yearbook, so the shortcomings of the ignorant or indifferent may be ever before them. Either wear that pin right

or do not wear it at all. It will be more respectful to the pin, to say nothing of the feelings of the society whose pride it is. The style of our personal insignia should be considered from many viewpoints; to begin with, we have one fixed purpose: "Patriotism for home and country." Our wheel and distaff is well chosen, distinctive, and symbolic, showing clearly what we were from the beginning, are now, and ever will be: Working, worth-while women.

We are the largest unaffiliated and most prominent women's society in the whole world. Why, then, isn't our emblem glorious enough in its simple dignity to be worn without additional ornamentation?

One creditable thing may be said of an unspeakable enemy—his iron crosses had no glitter to attract the eye nor money value to enhance the possession.

Daughters, as you may have guessed, this is a plea not to purchase elaborately jeweled insignia, but to stand on true worth alone. Some of us could wear diamonds if we would, some would wear them if they could, but if ever it seems we must put on a brave showing, let us choose the pin decorated with the native American stones of the original thirteen States. There would be sentiment as well as beauty in this, and it preserves the spirit of 1776.

* * * * *

In the commendable custom some chapters maintain of giving to pupils in public or private schools a prize for good patriotic literary work, why would it not be a good example, and more satisfactory to us, to use our beautiful chapter-presentation medals, rather than money, as the rewards. Caldwell shows two designs, one for a boy and one for a girl, ranging in price from \$4 to \$10. If the pupil is deserving and appreciative, the medal will be cherished. If the pupil should be mercenary and prefer a gift of money for the purchase of sodas or shoes, it certainly may be said the gift of a medal from a patriotic society for historical or patriotic writing would still be more seemly.

The pin holding the medallion of the president general should be emblazoned with the eagle to be really symbolic of our country.

The report closed with the following recommendations:

Recommendation No. 1. That the custom be established to give the chapter presentation medal instead of money to young people engaging in our contests for superiority in historical and patriotic compositions.

No. 2. That all past national officers wear the little Caldwell pin designed for this purpose and adopted by the national board of management, thereby at once establishing their status.

No. 3. That a pin for State vice regents be adopted, to which shall be added the word "ex" at the close of the officer's term, the designs for which shall be submitted by the chairman of insignia committee to the national board of management for their decision.

Respectfully submitted.

ABBIE WILLIAMS R. BOYLE,
Chairman Insignia Committee.

Report of Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity.

MRS. WILFORD G. CHAPMAN, Chairman.

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

It is with great pleasure that this year I can report that we have a member of our committee in every State of the Union, with the exception of Nevada and one in the District of Columbia. Through the efforts of this committee

good results have been obtained, and papers have been received from and sent to all parts of the country—East, West, North, and South.

In addition to this has come a better understanding of our aims and purposes, and this is reflected in the quality of the papers sent to us. Many of our State chairmen have been very enthusiastic workers and, as much depends on the State chairman, this has given an added impetus to the work.

For the first time in our existence, several papers have been prepared especially for our use, and we have received papers from States never represented on our list, viz, California, Idaho, New Jersey, New Mexico, Montana, Washington, Delaware, and Louisiana, with one in Arizona not yet completed. Other States contributing papers are Wisconsin, Michigan, Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Arkansas, Ohio, Maine, Indiana, the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, Iowa, Oregon, Maryland, and Georgia.

This list includes all papers received since the congress of 1920, a total of 143 papers, 9 pamphlets, and photostat copies of 4 original letters and of 5 original documents. These photostat copies were given the State chairman of Oregon by the curator of the Oregon Historical Society, to whom we feel deeply indebted.

One of these letters is from Rev. William Aver to William Foxwell, dated London, 1800. He was commissioned to purchase a telescope, but after a little experience grew wary and sagely wrote: "I have learned since I have been in London not to believe all that people say." Later he says: "London is a place where you have all things in perfection and among the rest, wickedness." Four documents dating from 1846 to 1854 and from Madison Barracks, New York, to Monterey, Mexico, are various Army reports signed by Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, and, in addition, an autograph letter of U. S. Grant from Washington, D. C., as General of the Armies, 1867; also a letter from Gen. Sheridan to James M. Nesmith, United States Senator from Oregon, to Washington City from New Orleans, 1866. This gives a comprehensive view of his military management during the Civil War.

We have had sent to us many historical papers concerning the settlement of the far West and the Pacific coast, which make most fascinating reading. From many States come fine historical papers of places and events and accounts of the experiences of the first settlers; also copies of old papers, such as from Virginia: "Dolly Madison's sonnet to Lafayette." Indiana sends "An interview with John Brown's son," concerning John Brown, and there are many more fine papers which I have not time to mention.

In 1919 we made our first attempt to use the papers in a lending bureau, with the result that they were used in several States and were very popular. Last summer lists of the papers were printed by the national society and sent to all State regents, chapter regents, and State chairmen. There has been a constant demand for papers throughout the winter and spring, increasing in number as the lists finally reached the chapter chairmen in charge of the work. Very many of the chairmen did not receive the lists until after the State conferences, at which the State chairmen explained the work and asked the chapters to use the papers. During the season I have sent 265 papers into 38 different States, and from each one of these States have received one or more notes of commendation and thanks for the use of them. In several instances I was told that there was no reference library near and I would never understand how much these papers meant to the chapters using them. The following are the States using the papers: Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi,

Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota, Washington, California, Idaho, Montana, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, leaving only five States which have neither contributed papers nor used our lending bureau, and only one State from which no communication has been received by the chairman.

As the work has increased, the expense of the committee has also increased, until it has reached an amount altogether too large to be borne by the national society. It must be understood that this work is wholly for the benefit of the chapters and chapter members and, therefore, in each State there should be a small sum of money set apart each year for the work of the State chairman. This is done now in many of the States, but it should be done in all.

We ask each State to send us annually three papers for our bureau, the State chairman sending us the three papers which in her judgment are the three best ones sent to her. Hereafter all papers sent to the national chairman must be typewritten and with one carbon copy. No papers in longhand will be accepted. This arrangement will cost each State but a small amount of money and will save the money appropriated by the national society for the work (\$100) for the supplementary printed lists of the papers we now have, which are essential in the work, and for extra copies of papers which may be needed, folders, and minor expenses.

The papers should have inscribed upon them the title, name of State, name of author, and, if a D. A. R. member, the name of chapter. 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. When sending for papers from the lending bureau, a second and third choice should be given. Papers must be returned promptly after being used and chapters must pay the postage both ways.

Of all papers sent to the lending bureau none are in greater demand than those concerning the national society and its affairs. To those of you who became members in the early years of the society and aided in its beginning is given a great opportunity to be of use to us now. Write for us your reminiscences of the women who builded so well and of the great work done by you and your coworkers for the benefit of the thousands of newer members who know nothing of these things. Bring to them the spirit which prompted all this work and it will give them a better understanding of what we are trying to do and what we stand for, thus making them better Daughters and more helpful to the society.

The chapters should encourage historical research and in this way be able to send to us papers concerning the history of their State and its people of permanent value. In a very few States papers of this kind are being made and the chapters interested are very proud of this work. Another year we hope for many such papers, but it will need the cooperation of you all to make out lending bureau as fine as we would like to have it.

I thank the members of the committee for their fine work and cooperation and also the several State regents who have so kindly assisted us.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. WILFORD G.) TINNIE A. D. CHAPMAN,
Chairman.

Report of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund.

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

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

It is a pleasure and an honor I feel deeply to once more—and for the seventh time—submit to this body my annual report of the Philippine scholarship endowment fund committee. There is, however, little to add this year to the information I gave you in my report at the congress of 1920. Five hundred reprints of that report have been distributed during the year. We have continued to work along those same lines. In June we will graduate another Filipino girl from the Mary Jane Johnston Memorial Hospital. This girl has already been engaged by the Philippines division of the American Red Cross Society for service in its corps of nurses, which we feel is a great compliment, not only to the girl herself and to the hospital where she has had her training for the past four years but to the Daughters of the American Revolution. It will also give prominence to the activities of our national society in the islands—in the provinces as well as in the city of Manila.

So far as the general endowment fund is concerned, I think we have done well the past 12 months considering the demands upon our chapters everywhere. The members of the Philippines chapter have recently assumed an unusually heavy financial burden and have been very much occupied in an endeavor to raise the quota asked of them toward a new American-European hospital which is to be erected in Manila for white people, the capacity of all missionary hospitals and civil government hospitals being inadequate for the present needs of the community. Our quota is 3,000 pesos, or \$1,500 gold.

March 31, 1920, the total amount in our endowment fund, including interest, was \$6,396.62. From report of the treasurer general ending March 31, 1921, you will find we have gained in contributions, \$1,031.59; in interest, \$305.17; making a grand total of \$7,734.38. We still require \$2,265.62 to complete the endowment of \$10,000. Pennsylvania is still the banner State. The Philippines chapter, with a membership of 25, has, since the fund was started, contributed about \$1,500 besides paying the expenses of the girls we have previously had in training in the Manila hospitals. And this chapter has always responded with its quota to every call of our presidents general, in some instances exceeding it.

To-day, as I write this brief report, I am called to the telephone and asked if the Daughters of the American Revolution will defray the traveling expenses of a graduate Filipino nurse for whom the American manager of St. Luke's Hospital is anxious to secure at least a year's training in a San Francisco hospital.

In closing I can not refrain from still further urging upon State and chapter regents the importance of finishing this endowment and getting to the real work for which the founders intended it. We are constantly urged to commence this work, as year by year the gravity of the situation over here is more clearly realized. The Daughters of the American Revolution ought not to suffer this work to remain uncompleted at the close of the present administration. A period of 10 years is quite long enough for our organization to take to raise the comparatively paltry sum of \$10,000, and it should not include the accrued interest, either. This interest, now approximately \$1,500, ought to be set aside for urgent and unusual demands in our work, such as the case mentioned in this report.

What is to be done about it? Are the chapters going to help us to complete this endowment? If so, when may we expect it?

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLINE E. McWILLIAMS HOLT, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on Real Daughters.

Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Congress:

In the office of the treasurer general are recorded the names and national numbers of 743 Real Daughters who have been admitted to the national society since its organization in 1890.

While these figures do not accord with those sent the chairman of the national committee by the 43 State chairmen, yet 743 may be accepted as more nearly correct, and as correct as can be secured.

Painstaking search has revealed obstacles in the way of finding names, places of residence, location of graves of some who have been reported as Real Daughters, and it seems impossible to make an absolutely accurate list, although Mrs. James P. Brayton, former national chairman, worked untiringly to that end all during her term of office, as has the present chairman during the past year.

Of 743 Real Daughters admitted to the society, 703 have died; 40 still live and are the objects of the loving interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the various States, and 23 are wards of the national society and receive monthly pensions.

Since the report of the former chairman, four Real Daughters have ended their long earthly pilgrimage and have gone to "that beautiful city where the inhabitants never grow old, and the death angel never enters."

Mrs. Elvira C. Tewksbury, March 7, 1920, Nebraska.

Mrs. Justina W. Webb, May 2, 1920, Alabama.

Mrs. Julia Purcell Gray, June 30, 1920, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Russell, September 30, 1920, Michigan.

In reviewing the history of Real Daughters as given in the very valuable pamphlet of the lamented Margaret B. Harvey—"History of the Real Daughters of the American Revolution"—are found the following interesting facts:

The national society was organized October 11, 1890. At a meeting held December 11 it was stated there were then living two daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. It was soon discovered there were many daughters of Revolutionary soldiers living, and it was agreed they should be admitted to the society as life members.

Mrs. Smith here gave a résumé of the resolutions which had been passed from time to time by the society in behalf of Real Daughters and which were finally embodied in the by-laws by the congress of 1919.

We can hope to find and bring into the national society but very few, if any, more daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, and our aim should be to tenderly care for those who in age and feebleness still live. Deceased Real Daughters should not lie in unmarked graves, and the duty of the members of the national Real Daughters committee is to see that these are marked as speedily as possible. Let us not neglect honoring these who so nearly linked us to the Revolutionary heroes whose deeds are prized as a sacred and priceless heritage.

(MRS. J. MORGAN) KATE D. SMITH,
Chairman National Committee Real Daughters.

The Wednesday morning session of congress was called to order by the president general at 10.05 o'clock, and was opened with de-

votional exercises conducted by the chaplain general. The chairman of the credential committee reported as follows:

The credential committee reports the following additional members present as duly accredited delegates and registered:

Chapter regents, 9; delegates, 26; total additional, 35; making the voting strength of Continental Congress at this time, viz, national officers, 10; vice presidents general, 17; State regents, 40; chapter regents, 724; delegates, 512; total, 1,303.

Respectfully submitted.

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Chairman Credentials.

Report of the Editor of the Magazine.

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

Your magazine has made rapid strides in development during the last 12 months—strides that evidently have found favor, for the list of subscribers has increased beyond the 15,000 mark, the largest paid subscription in the history of the magazine. The development of the magazine has been in conformity with its progress since July, 1917, when the return was made to the paid-subscription plan of \$1 a year.

The purposes of the magazine—to inculcate a love of country, to teach the history of America to Americans, and to give the members a full and accurate account of the activities and proceedings of the national society—have been adhered to. The subject matter has been selected with these objects in view.

Miss Lincoln then read a letter from Miss Ticer, librarian at Huntington, Ind., and one from H. F. Keyser, librarian in the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, commending the magazine, and concluded her report as follows:

Our genealogical editor, Mrs. Ramsburgh, with unflagging zeal, has built up a fine department, and enthusiastic comments on its development are received constantly from subscribers. The heraldry page, conducted by her and illustrated by Mrs. Zoe Lee Anderson, has increased the demand for single copies and also brought us advertising from other heraldic artists. The historical programs outlined by Dr. George M. Churchill, assistant professor of history, George Washington University, in each issue of the magazine is another new feature which has been of value to our members.

Among the writers and Government officials who have contributed articles during the past year are: Charles Moore, chairman of the United States Fine Arts Commission; Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, paymaster general United States Navy, retired; Theodore T. Belote, curator United States National Museum; Lee Phillips, chief map division, Library of Congress; Gen. McAlexander, United States Army; Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Augusta H. Seaman, and Mrs. Lily Rowe.

The total expense this year for special articles and photographs is \$1,101.25. This sum also includes articles to be used in the forthcoming May, June, and July issues, or, to be exact, represents an average expense of \$63 per month.

As I reported at the last congress, there was left in the national treasury \$116 to the credit of this article fund. The national board, at its April meeting after the twenty-ninth congress, appropriated \$600 for the same purpose, and in October last the board set aside \$500, making a total for this year, with

the balance of the previous year included, of \$1,216. Of this sum there is remaining in the treasury \$114.75.

I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the cooperation which I have received from the president general and our national officers and chairman of our magazine committee. With such cooperation it has been possible to make the steady improvement in every branch of the magazine which I have outlined. My grateful thanks are due for their personal kindness and courtesy to me.

Respectfully submitted.

NATALIE S. LINCOLN, *Editor.*

Report of the Business Manager of the Magazine.

Mrs. CHARLES H. BISSELL.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

This report—April 1, 1920, to April 1, 1921—on the financial aspect of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine consists chiefly of a repetition of the too familiar phrase, "Everything costs too much."

If time allowed, a table of statistics would show conclusively that the cost of publishing and circulating the magazine has increased in the last four years—not steadily—but by leaps and bounds, culminating in the enormous increase of the year just closed.

The report of the treasurer general shows this to be a fact. To illustrate: A year ago the publishing cost of an edition of 15,000 was \$1,635; since July 1 the cost has been \$2,800—this for the printing and mailing—the illustrations increasing in price in about the same proportion, with the inevitable result that the report your chairman brings to-day is cause for serious thought.

The receipts for subscriptions are.....	\$14, 893. 10
From advertising.....	4, 308. 75
From sale of single copies.....	257. 17
Allowed by national board for printing minutes of board meetings...	5, 000. 00
Total receipts.....	24, 459. 02

If we had nothing but receipts to consider this would look remarkably well but, unfortunately, the other side of the ledger must be viewed.

The expense is distributed as follows:

Printing and mailing (12 issues).....	\$32, 596. 09
Illustrations.....	2, 044. 05
Copyright.....	12. 00
	\$34, 652. 14
Genealogical department:	
Notes and queries.....	360. 00
Postage.....	9. 05
	369. 05
Editorial department:	
Salary.....	2, 000. 00
Articles and photographs.....	1, 101. 25
Postage and miscellaneous expenses.....	291. 90
	3, 393. 15
General expense:	
Clerical service.....	809. 90
Expense, chairman.....	40. 12
Blanks, cards, stationery, file, postage, etc.....	705. 31
	1, 555. 33
Clerical service in business office.....	938. 10
Total cost.....	40, 907. 82

or excess of cost above income, \$16,448.81; and this large increase is nearly all in two items, printing and paper; these two items alone show an increase of \$16,053.53 above last year.

We are gaining slowly in returns from advertising; this year's receipts are \$4,308, against \$2,095.20 of last year.

Our magazine is something of which every Daughter may well be proud. Miss Lincoln, our editor, not only keeps it up to the standard but steadily improves it. Many, very many, Daughters, judging by the difference between the number of subscribers and the number of members of the society, do not realize its value. The loss is theirs; they can not afford to go without it. Every Daughter could gain something from the messages of the president general. The entire magazine is a staunch, strong, vigorous exponent of Americanism of the best kind. The volume of renewals proves that the Daughters who read the magazine value it. The real benefit derived from the magazine is something that can not be measured in dollars and cents.

The society has gone on year after year publishing at a money loss on the ground that we did gain something that justified the expense, and so the price of \$1 has been retained, although the price of every other magazine—good, bad, and indifferent—has been increased.

Our publishers, the J. B. Lippincott Co., have given us generous service. Your chairman had hoped for an appreciable reduction in the publishing cost for the coming year, but the estimate submitted removes the last hope she had that it would be advisable to hold the subscription price at \$1. She feels that the burden of selling for \$1 what it costs the national society \$2.75 to produce is too great to be longer borne, and therefore recommends that beginning with the July issue the price of the magazine be changed to \$2.

EVA V. M. BISSELL, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee on Conservation and Thrift.

Mrs. CASSIUS C. COTTLE, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

The phrase "conservation and thrift" is most prosaic by now, but it is still of vital importance to our Nation; so much so that the Government is requesting the assistance of all women's organizations in promoting an educational thrift program.

That the Daughters of the American Revolution are cooperating is proven by the fact that 47 States have appointed chairmen, a gain of 25 over last year. Your national chairman, upon receiving her appointment, wrote to Miss Howard of the savings division for information and literature, and through her she was put in communication with the 12 Federal reserve districts. By sending the names of chairmen to the heads of their respective Federal districts they, too, received Government literature.

In order to systematize the work your chairman issued a bulletin suggesting a few definite plans; that each chapter appoint a chairman to stimulate interest and provide thrift programs; that chapters as well as members adopt a budget system; that savings be invested in Government securities; that the welfare of our people and the conservation of the natural resources of our country be continued.

This bulletin was sent to each State chairman, State regent, and the Federal districts. Your chairman wishes to express her appreciation of the work of the State chairmen, especially those who sent her copies of the circular letters they sent their chapters. Also to the national vice chairman, Mrs. Alfred B. Johnson,

of Washington, for her assistance; it was due to her efforts that our Memorial Hall was loaned for thrift campaign meetings.

Your national chairman, living on the Pacific coast, has had a most voluminous correspondence. In February she sent a questionnaire to each State, and 41 were returned, from which a complete report has been compiled, but time will not permit giving the work in detail. Seven hundred and eighty-one chapters appointed chairmen; 684 chapters held thrift programs; 460 chapters are studying economic questions of the day; 690 chapters cooperating with the schools in teaching thrift; 155 chapters are using a budget system; 380 whose members are using a budget system; \$900 worth of stamps sold by chapter chairmen; \$12,300 Government securities purchased by chapters; \$419,000 purchased by Daughters of six States.

It is impossible to obtain a report of the entire membership. Seven hundred and ninety-three chapters interested in conserving the natural resources such as flowers, birds, trees, and waterways; 645 chapters doing welfare work, attending lectures on home nursing and trying in all ways to conserve the ideals of the home; \$2,500 contributed to maternity and children's hospitals; \$8,150 raised for the Hoover fund for the Near East; 620 chapters conserving the spirit of the returned soldiers; Pennsylvania chapters raised \$4,000 to equip the American Legion.

California has a problem to care for the many sick men who come in search of health. With every hospital full and an overflow of 4,200 men, the Los Angeles citizens assumed the responsibility of raising \$300,000 to build a permanent home. To this fund the Daughters contributed \$1,385.

South Dakota has an endowment fund of \$5,000 to educate the children of soldiers and sailors; \$900 given by other States for soldiers relief work.

To the question, "Do the Daughters of your State understand why the thrift campaign is necessary?" 41 State chairmen answered "Yes." So your chairman feels that at least a foundation has been laid for future work. She urges that the delegates here at this congress take back the message to their chapters, use your influence in having thrift made a part of every school curriculum, for the pupils in the schools to-day will be the citizens who must undertake the responsibility for continuing the well-being of our country.

In conclusion she would remind you that systematic saving, coupled with systematic investment, develops the sort of thrift that enabled our forefathers to found this Nation, and, if continued, will be the means of making America a prosperous and happy people.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. CASSIUS C.) MAY CHURCH COTTLE,
Chairman.

Report of Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides Committee.

MRS. BERTHA M. ROBBINS, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of Congress:

The object for which this committee has striven during the year has been to aid all the chapters in their Americanization work by placing in their hand material which would be accurate as to date and historical fact—our position as Daughters of the American Revolution demands accuracy, also that the text of the manuscript in describing the picture would instruct correctly as to the facts shown in the pictures, thereby giving to our children and our foreigners, for the foreigners in our country are our foreigners—and even ourselves—correct information. As quickly as the flash of the eye receive

the meaning of the picture, then the brain receives the impression of the information of the historical fact shown in the picture. In that way the visual education saves weeks and months of oral instruction. As the eye receives and conveys to the brain so much more quickly than the ear, so we know that the instruction given by our pictures has been of the greater value. This has been proven by the use of these patriotic lectures and slides in so many high schools, superintendents, principals, and teachers desiring this material, to be given in regular courses, some two weeks and others one week apart, regular instruction. Many lectures have been given in the large high school auditoriums for essay contests between the senior and junior students, their essays counting in their English work. This phase of the historical and English work has been especially developed in New York and Georgia. Mrs. Leonardi, of Sanford, Fla., writes: "I think that you are doing a wonderful work, and the benefit that it has been to the Sanford High School can not be overestimated. I hope that next school year we can have these slides and lectures as a part of the regular history course."

A course was engaged by the Brigadier General John Glover Chapter of Lynn, Mass., to be given for the foreign mothers in the Women's City Club. Mrs. Potter writes of the first lecture: "If you could have seen those mothers' faces! About 20 came, and all are going to bring their friends next time. Some of them couldn't understand the lecture, so her next neighbor translated for her. We all read the salute to the flag and the creed together."

That was part of that chapter's Americanization work. The Mayflower Pilgrim lecture has traveled widely in the celebration of the tercentenary. The State of Oregon used it as a part of their entertainment at the State conference when this lecture was given by the State regent, Mrs. Keating, in the State capitol before an audience of over 600. If we had owned three sets of this lecture instead of only one, they all could have been used just as much as this one and would have satisfied instead of disappointed so many. A tour had to be planned for this lecture to save time and material, for the wear and damage caused by transportation is almost beyond comprehension. We have tried to establish a club system; that is, where a lecture, as in the case of the Mayflower Pilgrim lecture, was in a State to have as many chapters use the set as could, saving the expense of transportation and also time, for when a chapter uses a set of slides and passes it on to a near-by chapter, the cost of transportation is shared by the chapter receiving the set; a short distance would cost less, and when the set was sent from Washington and perhaps sent back to Washington, wherever it was sent to out of that particular State, the expense was then divided among all the chapters using that lecture. It was a new plan, and I believe will work well when the regents understand it fully. I also believe the State regents could aid their chapters in planning such lecture clubs.

Last June the board of management voted \$100 for the use of the chairman for new material, not repairs. We have bought only one new lecture, "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence," and a set of slides illustrating "The Star-Spangled Banner"; also a set illustrating "America," to which we added the two verses of Dr. Henry Van Dyke's that all our country, with its mountains and seas and canyons wide and deep, prairies boundless sweep should be included in our America. Other manuscript which we owned has been rewritten in order to be more accurate and conform to high-school ideas.

The Mayflower Pilgrim lecture has been used mostly in Massachusetts, but also several times in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Colorado, Iowa, Missouri, Oregon, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. Other lectures have gone to Washington State, Colorado, Iowa, Georgia, Pennsylvania,

Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Missouri, West Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

Slides of the pledge of allegiance and the American's creed have been furnished to chapters for use in the moving-picture theaters. These slides all have on them our names, "Daughters of the American Revolution," so everyone may know that we are busy in our Americanization work.

Circulars have been issued as broadly as it has been possible to do; also the magazine has aided us in advertising our department. I have attended to all of the correspondence promptly. I wish to thank all for their cooperation in the management of these valuable lectures. We can make of this department a very valuable asset in our work, but we must advance with the new ideas which tend to simplify that work. I wish to offer this recommendation, that we investigate in order to adopt a new method by having our slides converted into films, not for moving pictures but for a regular lantern, with a small mechanical attachment, which with a roll of 100 pictures will weigh only 4 pounds, whereas our cases, with their easily broken slides, weigh over 20 and sometimes nearly 30 pounds, thus saving expense and delay in transportation. I also recommend that the committee have the use of a part of the time of a clerk, paying her \$5 a month for that time.

BERTHA M. ROBBINS, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee on Legislation in the United States Congress.

Mrs. ALICE BRADFORD WILES, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Ladies of the Thirtieth Continental Congress

The present chairman of this committee was appointed by the president general on February 3. Nothing pertaining to the work of the committee was given to her except three letters to be answered. Therefore this report relates only to the past two months.

Notice of a committee meeting was mailed to the members of the committee the very day of the appointment of the chairman. She at once tried to learn the status in the United States Congress of the bills indorsed by the continental congress. Most of them had been introduced in the Senate of the House, but the consensus of opinion was that there was no hope of the passage of any of them, with two exceptions, before the end of the session March 4.

These two exceptions were the Sheppard-Towner bill "for the public protection of maternity and infancy," and the bill carrying an appropriation for an archives building. The latter bill we really expected to secure, because a fire in one of the Government buildings in January had destroyed valuable census records of 1890 which no money could replace. That this might happen had been pointed out to Congress year after year by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and we had the sorry satisfaction of saying, "I told you so." The Senate did make an appropriation and decide upon a site for an archives building, but, alas for our hopes, this provision was cut out of the sundry civil appropriation bill by the conference committee in the January at the end of the session.

The Sheppard-Towner bill (often called the maternity bill) was also passed by the Senate and favorably reported out of committee in the House, but failed to be brought up for further action.

Since writing the above the Sheppard-Towner and the Fess-Capper bills have been reintroduced in the Senate and in the House, the latter with some

changes, and the bill which was known as the Smith-Towner bill has been introduced in the House, also with changes.

All the bills we indorsed will probably be reintroduced in the present session of Congress, and what measures in regard to them this national society will take is a very important problem facing us.

Everyone who has given any thought to the subject is agreed that we indorse too many bills and too many projects, and that we fritter away our influence if we ask our Congressmen to support and vote for everything that may appeal to us as worthy. Yet how draw the line? Our committees earnestly desire that their work shall bear fruit in Federal legislation, and they present to us for indorsement and support bills that have received the most careful thought and upon which they have had expert advice, and naturally each committee has concentrated on its own work and is justly convinced of its importance. It might be said of our committees:

After careful meditation
 And profound deliberation
 On the various pretty projects which have just been shown,
 Not a scheme in agitation
 For the world's amelioration
 Is half so important as is surely our own.

When we hear the eloquent appeals of our committees we agree with each one as it reports, and indorse their very reasonable requests with the sincere hope that they meet with success in their efforts. Yet what is the cumulative result?

The Continental Congress of 1920 indorsed 10 bills, and the national board during the subsequent year has indorsed the principles of 2 additional bills. Now, does anyone wish to go to her United States Senator or Representative and ask him to vote for 12 bills, or would any one ask your legislative committee to push 12 bills during one session of Congress, and importune the respective committees having them in charge. There might be 20 or 30 or 50 bills of which we should heartily approve, and in which we might be deeply interested, but surely it is common sense that if we wish to accomplish anything as Daughters of the American Revolution, and to be recognized as representing a sane, steady current of public opinion supporting the educative and patriotic purposes for which this society stands preeminent, then we must curb our impulses for legislative action, and concentrate upon a very few measures, which are not only good (for many are good) but for which we as descendants of revolutionary heroes may most appropriately stand. First and foremost among such measures your committee would unhesitatingly urge the most generous and far-reaching and immediate provision for the rehabilitation of all disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines. (See Recommendation 1.)

Before asking for any Federal legislation we urge every committee and every member to consider very carefully whether the desired object may not be obtained through State action, or whether legislation already on the statute books does not fully authorize the desired results.

There is much else connected with our Federal legislative work which your committee longs to discuss with you, but time can not be given, and you must therefore trust your committee and your national board to work out feasible plans and make decisions in regard to these very perplexing offerings of many good things.

The 10 bills indorsed by the last Continental Congress and the two by the board will be named that you may appreciate the reason for the last recom-

mendation to be made by your committee. They are all bills which we would like to see enacted into law.

1. The Sheppard-Towner bill for the care of mothers and infants.
2. The Smith-Towner bill for a department of education with the head of it a member of the Cabinet.
3. The Fess-Capper bill for Federal aid to physical education through the States.
4. A bill "relative to citizenship and naturalization of married women."
5. A law for "universal military training."
6. Kenyon-Vestal bill for teaching Americanism.
7. Bill for an archives building.
8. Bill for a "liberty memorial park."
9. A bill authorizing medals for women who served as volunteers in the Great War.
10. Better pay for soldiers in the Regular Army.

Indorsed by the board:

1. The purchase of Yorktown for a military park.
2. Placing the teaching of household economics on a financial par with the teaching of agriculture and industrialism under the national vocational educational act.

Surely, it needs only the reading of this list of bills indorsed by you to show you the un wisdom and the practical impossibility of working for all of them, and the utter scattering and minimizing of our influence.

To meet this situation which threatens to grow worse every year if uncontrolled, your committee makes its fifth recommendation of the committee on legislation in the United States Congress.

ALICE BRADFORD WILES, *Chairman.*

Appended to the report were a number of recommendations.

Report of Committee on International Relations.

MRS. PHILIP NORTH MOORE, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

The value of the work of this committee in the past has been exceptionally important, emphasizing not only the welfare of one's own country but the cooperation with others in preserving, protecting, and improving all that tends toward the highest civilization of the world.

With the armistice our international relations changed, even as every line of past warfare was changed from the great needs of the past years.

Until the United States decided its international policy it seemed wise for our committee to consider a common plane of interest that should not antagonize, should not meet with criticism, but should bind women of all nations until such policy should be definitely determined.

We have not therefore broken away from the splendid record of the former committee, but hold the plans somewhat in abeyance until demanded.

Your chairman had made an interesting trip to England, France, the Scandinavian countries, and others and found on every hand a most earnest desire on the part of those women to come into touch with our legislation for women and children—such legislation as would give mothers in every station in life the care and protection necessary to perform their sacred function.

Women of all the newly aroused countries were anxious to place the coming generation upon the highest possible plane, physically, mentally, and spiritually, and they were looking to the United States to take the lead.

There was no intention on the part of your chairman to bring this forward as the main subject, until, upon consultation with the vice chairman, I found this seemed to her the important phase at the moment.

The tentative plan called for a conference with the members of the family of diplomats residing in Washington, whose countries were specially alive to the welfare of their women and children.

When this conference was called all who were present entered into most interested discussion of conditions and needs in our own and other lands, and expressed unanimous desire to accept the findings of the committee, representing the relations of our organization with those of other countries, similar in character and purpose.

The family as a unit formed a common ground of interest for women of all nations, and legislation under discussion referred largely to such basis.

The progressive spirit of countries newly formed was emphasized and we realized we might well emulate their example in social legislation.

Following this conference we sent to our State chairman such Federal legislation and resolutions as had met the earnest approval of the members. They referred to nationality of women married to aliens; wife and family desertion an extraditable offense, subject to treaty; women on juries in securing justice in criminal and law cases; maternity and infancy; all of which met with instant response.

Resolutions for action covered the care of children in the famine-stricken districts of Europe, the children born out of wedlock, the endowment of mothers in necessitous circumstances, the fight against the traffic in women in all countries, enforcing laws made for their protection.

Responses from our State chairmen have been all we could ask. We have had detailed letters from more than half the States, referring our communications to their chapters, sending reports of successful legislation (or the reverse) and more specially giving items of interest in this new plan. They have proved themselves loyal Daughters in accepting the plan for the year, and it gives me pleasure to quote from some of the letters. A national committee can do nothing of value except through the States, and as chairman I am proud to present their combined report.

Under resolution I, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and West Virginia have reported clothing, and contributions to save the children in the famine-stricken districts of Europe from \$100 to \$10,000, and these are doubtless only a small part of actual gifts.

Only five have sent reports at intervals of two weeks as requested, one being from far off Yakima, Wash.

There has been close touch with Americanization, patriotic education, and immigration, which naturally I leave to those committees.

Connecticut reports most interestingly:

"Our Daughters are realizing that our country alone is not to be considered, but that each nation is part of the whole, that mothers and children of all countries are closely related to us, their interests are ours, what affects their homes affects ours. In the interest of humanity, aside from the selfish interest of home protection, we can do much to better conditions of the war-swept countries by an intelligent study of the situation."

This investigation, through reading and lectures, meets our warm approval.

The district reports that many of the chapters will individually take up different lines of the work, showing special interest in the independent citizenship for married women, and in the supplemental treaty with Great Britain to make wife and family desertions an extraditable offense.

Some States report their chapters small and scattered; while in States of smaller area the chairman has the advantage of addressing the chapters personally and emphasizing the message.

Massachusetts reports that several chapters devote 10 minutes each meeting to topics of international interest, or a paper upon "Conditions in other countries in relation to the United States."

Pennsylvania received the largest number of answers from the chapters, although Oklahoma received the largest proportion, 13 out of the 15 chapters complying with the instructions.

I need not attempt to give all returns; only sufficient to show how grateful we are as a committee for the understanding of our constituency.

We desire to give special recognition to the presence of the wives of the diplomats who advised with us at various times. One of the number has written for further information concerning work of women's organizations in this country, that she may transmit to the women of her country helpful suggestions.

Respectfully submitted.

EVA PERRY MOORE, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee on Transportation.

Mrs. A. J. BROSSÉAU.

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

Your chairman of transportation wishes that she were able to report to you the unqualified success in the matter of rates and time which she so earnestly sought. Instead, she feels that her efforts can best be summed up in the brief credo that "It's a long way to Tipperary."

The rate campaign was waged early in October, application being made to Mr. C. M. Burt, chairman of the Trunk Line Association, for reduced fares. Late in December he advised your chairman of a concession of one and one-half fare on round-trip tickets, in which the Western, Central and Southwestern Passenger Associations promptly concurred. The New England would make no reduction within their territory, but authorized a tariff from their boundary lines on to Washington. The Trans-Continental, having a very fair tourist rate of their own, felt that a further concession was unnecessary, and the Southeastern flatly refused to concur.

That Mr. Howard, chairman of the Southeastern Passenger Association, did finally and gracefully yield, and ultimately was more generous in the granting of concessions than any of the others, is a matter of great satisfaction to your chairman. She feels that the appealing letters written by the State regents of that territory were of immense value in the gaining of the desired point. Also, she wishes to pay tribute to the help and cooperation of a "mere man," whose final and clinching argument that the challenge of the woman's vote must not be too lightly regarded doubtless helped greatly in the change of viewpoint of several of these chairmen.

As you all know, the time first granted on the reduced-fare tickets was too short to be of material benefit to the travelers. After weeks of incessant warfare your chairman was able to secure two additional days on the purchase date and one on the validation date. The New England and Southeastern Passenger Associations allowed three extra days on the validation date. That she was unable to get a longer extension of time for all is to her a matter of keen regret, but she assures you that the failure was not due to lack of effort put forward to that end. It is to be hoped that next year conditions

will be so improved for the railroads that their representatives will be more amenable to persuasion.

The advanced purchase dates were granted only on condition that the identification certificates show a corresponding change, which accounts for the dates of congress given as April 16-23 instead of April 18-23.

Your chairman is deeply indebted to her predecessor, Mrs. Thomas Kite, for the much needed information and advice which she so generously gave. In closing, she wishes to thank the State regents and State chairmen of transportation for their helpful and courteous letters, and to beg the indulgence of all here assembled for the failures to which she acknowledges.

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE H. BROUSSEAU, *Chairman.*

At the close of this report Miss Martha Berry was introduced and spoke of the work of the Martha Berry School, and made an earnest appeal for its continued support. The numerous pledges, aggregating over \$2,800, which were made following this address were an earnest of the Daughters' approval of Miss Berry's work.

Mrs. James Carroll Frazer was next introduced and spoke regarding the scope and purposes of the Belleau Wood Association.

Immediately after the opening of the Wednesday afternoon session, a letter of greeting was read from Honorary President General Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. The reports of committees were then continued.

Report of the Committee on Patriotic Education.

Mrs. EDWARD LANSING HARRIS, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

It has been an interesting and profitable year in patriotic education and Americanization, and to give more than a superficial glance at the work of this important committee with its six subdivisions is not possible in the brief space of time allowed for a report; even the more extensive outline to be printed in the proceedings will not tell the entire story.

The majority of the chapters have done excellent work, and it is greatly to their credit that we have returns, more or less complete, from 46 States. An encouraging note is appended to the report from New York, which has 137 chapters: "I am very glad to be able to report for all the chapters of the State; something we have never done before, and we feel proud of it." Let other States take notice.

According to the records of the treasurer general, \$74,822.26 was contributed to general patriotic education the past year, the largest amount for a single year in the history of the society. Even this is conservative, since all chapters have not learned the advantage of sending all money for educational purposes to the national treasurer for final distribution, though there has been a marked improvement in this respect.

To reach the degree of efficiency we desire, two things must be observed: Money must be sent through the proper channels, and reports must be submitted on the required dates.

In another appended note a State chairman declares that: "Much credit is lost to the State every year by failure of the chapters to report on time and to the proper person," a statement just as true of other States and with which we all agree.

There is such an intimate connection between patriotic education and Americanization that it is difficult to assign definite lines to each, but, generally speaking any effort made by the Daughters of the American Revolution which relates to education in a broad sense may be classed under patriotic education.

The reports indicate that chapters generally are interested in their local schools and in the educational system of their respective States. Constitution day has been observed. Prizes for essays on patriotic subjects and excellence in American history are frequently mentioned. One of the best of the new ideas comes from Vermont. In several towns prizes were awarded in four different grades of the public schools for the best booklet illustrating the American's creed by pictures and quotations. The children were required to first memorize the creed. More than 40 booklets were submitted, and they formed an interesting exhibit at the State conference.

Across the continent, in the State of Washington, a member of Tacoma Chapter dramatized the Declaration of Independence for her eighth-grade pupils and trained them in it. They gave it effectively before large audiences.

The following compilation of data is furnished by Miss McDuffee, vice chairman for Americanization, which was obtained through her questionnaire:

"Missouri is cooperating to increase the book supply; Oklahoma is trying to secure educated and competent men on the board of school trustees; Texas is cooperating with the parent-teachers' association; Ohio chapters have written the members of the State legislature to pass a bill in regard to compulsory school attendance; Wisconsin is petitioning for more United States history in high schools; and Michigan chapters recently supported the superintendent of education in his wonderful educational program and campaign before the State legislature. Delegates were sent by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Michigan to the regional educational conference called by the National Commissioner of Education in Chicago and made up of representatives of all the groups in the Middle West interested in education.

"States are advocating women on school boards, cooperating with State teachers' associations, and maintaining loans and scholarships in the State universities, the agricultural colleges, and in the normal schools."

There is no more fitting memorial for the boys who gave their lives in the cause of liberty than the scholarship or the loan scholarship fund. Three such are reported this year:

Georgia Daughters have gathered a loan scholarship fund of \$5,000 for the benefit of worthy young men in the State university, an enduring monument to the memory of Georgia boys who made the supreme sacrifice. The Topeka Chapter of Kansas has established at Washburn College a scholarship of \$1,000 in memory of Victory Blakely, whose life was sacrificed in the Argonne. His mother is a member of the chapter. The beneficiary must be an ex-service man or the descendant of one who saw service in the World War. Illinois Daughters gave a scholarship to Tamasssee Industrial School in honor of the gold stars on their service flag.

A realization of our responsibility to the American Indian is indicated in a few reports. The State chairman of Michigan says:

"An effort is being made by Michigan Daughters to revive the native art of the Indian women by means of a contest for which many of the young women have registered. Especially designed medals have been ordered for prizes. Exhibits and sales of the work will be held and aid given to establish a permanent market, thus stimulating the pride of the Indian woman in her native handicraft and opening an avenue of approach for patriotic education."

Attention is called to the prize-essay contest, the terms of which were given in a recent bulletin. Mrs. Walter C. Roe, of Oklahoma, has offered a prize of \$50 for the best essay on the American Indian in the World War and his worth as an American.

The importance of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims gave to the year an unusual impetus for patriotic celebrations. The president general stressed the historical significance of this event in public speech and magazine articles, and the chairman of the patriotic education committee made it the keynote of a bulletin issued in October.

It is a pleasure to report that more than 70 per cent of the States reported participation in beautiful, appropriate, and impressive tercentenary celebrations. Pageants, historical programs, tableaux, plays, lectures, pictures of Plymouth, and study of Pilgrim literature were among the features mentioned.

As might be expected, Massachusetts led in the number and variety of its tercentenary celebrations, "and thus again," declares the State chairman, "has Massachusetts proved her undying love of and reverence for her forefathers and foremothers."

Upon request of Nebraska Daughters, 11 newspapers in one county carried editorials on November 11, 1920, Mayflower compact day, and 45 ministers in the same county delivered patriotic sermons in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims. Washington State has established a historical museum in honor of the tercentenary and Michigan has completed a drive for a net gain of 300 new members "to show in part its appreciation of the 300 years of liberty, justice, and free institutions which have been our heritage through the Pilgrim mothers and fathers."

At the February meeting of the national board of management a resolution was adopted relating to the motion picture. This resolution, in reality a "declaration of principles," is on record in the minutes of the meeting.

The growth of the motion-picture industry has been phenomenal and many evils have crept in. Children and the mentally deficient were fed on the low-type picture, and the thinking American public did not awaken to the situation until attention was centered on crime prevention.

There is no longer any dispute about the necessity for reform. The main question is how to bring it about. Every individual who takes thought for the future welfare of his country must bear his share of responsibility in this vital matter.

To further strengthen the cause and the work of this committee the congress is asked to give serious consideration to the following resolution:

Whereas the motion picture is recognized as the most powerful medium of expression and impression yet invented; and

Whereas the low type of motion picture is a menace to the future welfare of the Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Thirtieth Continental Congress assembled, do hereby go on record as favoring the movement for better films and better film production as presented by the national chairman of patriotic education and Americanization and indorsed by the national board of management.

Mrs. EDWARD L. HARRIS.

Mrs. CHARLES H. AULL.

Miss ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE.

A bulletin was issued April 1 in which suggestions are given for joining the "better film" movement. Reports show that the chapters are beginning to recognize their responsibility in this matter. The chairman in South Caro-

lina says: "The question of greatest interest in the State is that of the motion picture. The chapters are ready to follow any good plan for improving conditions that are a menace to our country." Several States have placed slides of the American's creed in motion-picture houses. Twenty-three States have petitioned their legislatures for State censorship.

One of the outstanding projects recently undertaken by this society is the "new America shop" in Chicago, sponsored by the Daughters of Illinois and indorsed by the State conference.

Your national chairman can speak from personal knowledge of the value of this work and will gladly answer inquiries concerning its establishment.

It has been well said that "the new America shop is far more constructively patriotic and spiritually pregnant of true civic results than anything recently begun."

Many State chairmen voiced a sentiment of pride in the work of their respective States, a pride which is fully justified and which the national chairman and vice chairmen share.

With appreciation to all the earnest workers who have made this a notable year in patriotic education and Americanization, this report is

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. E. L.) EVA GOULD HARRIS.

Report of Committee on Schools and Colleges.

Mrs. CHARLES HERBERT AULL, *Vice Chairman.*

Madam Chairman:

Last year the emphasis for the necessity of increasing our activities in and for the mountain schools was placed before you. This year, owing to post-war conditions, the imminent need for Americanization colleges looms before us; yet, while we must emphasize this branch of our work, we should not relax our vigilance among those of our own land and tongue, for the future destinies of the American by birth and the American by naturalization are so inseparably interwoven that what affects the one of necessity affects the other.

Patriotic education may be likened to a great tidal wave, which advances then recedes, but each advancement is greater than the recession until the last sand-swept shore is covered. We were engulfed by the wave of patriotic sentiment during the war and deplore the fact that no sooner was the danger over than the waters began to recede, but the sand-swept shores of ignorance and indifference have been benefited by that onrushing tide, and I am optimistic enough to believe they will remain richer for the deluge.

The partial and incomplete report, as it covers only 32 States, shows that the amount of money collected and the work accomplished for patriotic education during the year just closing, by the National Society, has reached such proportions that, with the cooperation of every chapter in the society, would warrant the undertaking of a project of any magnitude, and the work that could be commenced and finished would be monumental.

The scholarship we hold in the Colonial School for Girls, Washington, was awarded to Miss Wells, of Cleveland, Ohio, for the past year.

The scholarship which is ours in the School of Four Seasons, through the courtesy of Mrs. C. C. Calhoun, has been renewed and will be awarded.

Let me urge that your reports cover only those activities and expenditures that can be classified as patriotic education.

From Kentucky comes the cheering announcement that another D. A. R. school in the mountains is an assured fact. The school will be located in Floyd

County at a point remote from any center of civilization. The mountain people in their anxiety to secure the school have given 6 acres of land and pledged \$700 from their meager funds. Help has also come from eastern capitalists, who own iron and coal mines in that vicinity. Kentucky Daughters have a bright outlook in their undertaking, which is a dream come true.

The reports from the 32 States show that for purely patriotic education over \$60,000 has been received and disbursed as follows:

Arkansas -----	\$290. 00	Nebraska -----	\$281. 60
Connecticut -----	1, 995. 65	New Jersey -----	922. 00
California -----	160. 00	New Hampshire -----	155. 00
Delaware -----	550. 00	New York -----	7, 861. 60
District of Columbia -----	690. 00	Ohio -----	2, 898. 50
Florida -----	115. 00	Pennsylvania -----	3, 151. 65
Georgia -----	10, 079. 00	Rhode Island -----	585. 00
Illinois -----	6, 987. 50	South Dakota -----	97. 26
Indiana -----	1, 262. 28	Tennessee -----	8, 145. 60
Iowa -----	2, 520. 79	Texas -----	5, 407. 00
Kansas -----	1, 255. 00	Vermont -----	416. 45
Missouri -----	800. 00	Virginia -----	35. 00
Louisiana -----	151. 00	Washington -----	150. 00
Massachusetts -----	1, 267. 40	West Virginia -----	884. 50
Michigan -----	1, 887. 75	Wisconsin -----	287. 00
Mississippi -----	133. 60		
Montana -----	325. 00	Total -----	61, 748. 13

(Mrs. CHARLES HERBERT) ANNIE M. AULL,
Vice Chairman.

Report of the Committee on the Manual for Immigrants.

Mrs. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, *Vice Chairman.*

Madam Chairman:

I submit herewith my report on the Manual for Immigrants to date. The English manuscript of the "Manual" is now ready for the press and for translation. A copy of the manuscript is herewith submitted. It has not been the policy of your vice chairman to undertake the actual printing of the book until sufficient funds have been subscribed by the States to meet the initial cost without embarrassment; but the compilation of the manuscript and the collection of the funds have been proceeding simultaneously, so that in all probability we shall soon be able to go to press.

In its compilation your vice chairman has had the valuable assistance of Government experts. Our president general, Mrs. Minor, has written the brief "Address of welcome" to the immigrant, with which the book opens. The table of contents is appended to this report.

As to the collection of funds, on December 28 the vice chairman issued a circular letter to all State regents and State chairmen of our patriotic education and Americanization committee, following up the appeal for funds that was first circulated as a part of the bulletin issued by the national chairman last fall. A copy of this circular is also herewith appended. It explained the plan and scope of the "Manual" and the method of financing it, and asked for a report from each State chairman of the progress of the work in her State. The response has been very encouraging. Twenty-nine States, representing North, South, East, and West, have been heard from, all, with but two or three exceptions, reporting enthusiastic interest and contributions already being sent in.

There is no time in this report to give a detailed record of the work in each State nor even to mention all. It must suffice to say that Delaware, South Dakota, Florida, Iowa, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Wyoming, Minnesota, Virginia, and Rhode Island are 100 per cent; Connecticut has paid two-thirds and New Jersey more than two-thirds of their quotas; Tennessee has paid one-half; Ohio and big Pennsylvania more than one-half; and chairmen in other States report that their chapters are paying or promising to pay their share. The exception did not voice a lack of sympathy with the work, but only the fear that the chapters having already pledged themselves for other work might not be able to respond very soon, as, for instance, one State is still making up its Liberty loan and Tilloloy quotas. Another chairman reports that some chapters do not realize the need. The total amount in the hands of the treasurer general at this writing is \$12,357.06, or nearly one-half the amount needed. This is a most gratifying result for the short period since the first appeal went out only seven months ago.

Your vice chairman has secured estimates from one printer, who requested the privilege of bidding, and she will get others before taking the proper steps to award the contract.

Various inquiries from other organizations have come to your vice chairman about our book, and even an order with money, which latter she, of course, promptly returned, as we are not yet in a position to fill orders or set a price. But these communications serve to show that the Manual will fill a need and be in demand when we get ready to push it forward.

Having heard the fear expressed that our Manual will be a duplication of others now in existence or contemplated by the United States Government or other agencies, your vice chairman has sought and received information from those in Government circles in a position to know, that there is no publication now existing or proposed of which ours would be a duplication in any way.

While it is the plan adopted by the national board to distribute the Manual free to the immigrants themselves at Ellis Island and other ports of entry, your vice chairman recommends:

1. That it be sold at cost price to all educators, teachers, or chapters desiring it for textbook use; and
2. That this sale and also the free distribution of the books be handled from Memorial Continental Hall in the same manner as the other official publication of the society.

ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL,

Vice Chairman.

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Report of Girl Homemakers Committee.

Mrs. W. B. NEFF, *Vice chairman.*

Madam Chairman:

Ohio has six chapters which are doing fine work in girl homemakers' clubs. Toledo leads with 250 girls, all Jewish, with the exception of two clubs of colored girls. Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, was the first to take up work of this sort and it has been highly successful. The exhibition given to the State conference when in session in Toledo during March was not only a delightful entertainment, but an exposition of the excellent training of the girls and their enjoyment of it.

Columbus Chapter has four clubs, in a settlement house in South Columbus under a paid teacher, who have been pursuing their work for several years and are not only proficient, but proud of their efficiency.

Cincinnati Chapter has two clubs of girls who alternate sewing and cooking and have become one of the features of the chapter work.

Canton Chapter built a beautiful cottage which is now under the direction of the public schools and thereby reaches a greater number of foreign girls than could possibly be taught by the chapter.

Moses Cleaveland Chapter has an enthusiastic club of 8 girls, whose number is frequently swelled to 14 by combining with another club. These girls are taught all the activities of housekeeping in rotation. They are so fortunate as to have the use of a furnished cottage, which they take care of. They are instructed in cooking and sewing. Their teacher is Mrs. Charles S. Reed, a former regent of the chapter.

Western Reserve Chapter averages about 200 girls, who also take all household accomplishments in a five-year course, beginning with 6-year-old girls and graduating usually by the time they are 12. This year they have stenciled curtains for their room and made pretty boxes covered with bright cretonne to use for clothes. They have also made very nice gingham dresses, which they will use as graduating dresses on the 29th of April. Through the generosity of a good friend the homemakers now own a beautiful summer home to which each one is entitled to go for her vacation of two weeks. Under the guidance

of their teacher the girls do all the work of the house, which was planned and built for the settlement to which they belong. They also have a well-kept garden, which is a novelty to girls living in the Haymarket district, and go home loaded with fruit and vegetables for their mothers. Many interesting and pathetic things occur from the love of the girls for the country and their ignorance of it. One little girl wanted to see a meadow, having been told that a meadow was something which grew in the country, and another seeing a haystack called out, "Oh, there is a mountain. I saw a picture of one like it."

From Illinois comes a cheering report. The work has been carried on for five years in several chapters and encouraging results are now apparent.

In Evanston the work is being done in connection with the city librarian, and they have this year maintained an auto library among the families of the girl homemakers, which they say has been a great success.

The Elgin Chapter girl homemakers' club prepared a luncheon and invited their mothers, more than half of whom attended.

Another chapter reports that their club is doing all the work of a three-room house. Two small children, left by their mothers while at work, are washed, dressed, and their food prepared by these girls.

In Peoria the classes are of all ages from 6 to 15. The 15-year-old class numbers six and they can now make beds properly, sweep and clean a room, cook a plain but substantial meal, and do plain sewing.

Two new chapters have undertaken the work this year, one of which reports having taken very young girls whom they provided with dolls dressed in clothes that could be taken off and put on. With these dolls the children were taught the care of a baby. They were also taught how to cook one dish properly.

All clubs have shown much interest and have learned rapidly and thoroughly.

(Mrs. W. B.) ELIZABETH H. NEFF,

Vice Chairman.

Report of Children and Sons of the Republic Committee.

Mrs. A. T. HILLS, *Vice Chairman.*

Mrs. Hills began her report with a few observations regarding the importance of giving to the children, both native and foreign born, the training and education necessary for good citizenship.

Your vice chairman for Children and Sons of the Republic is sure that much has been done by this branch of patriotic education which has not been reported to her. Several State chairmen have asked for supplies and instructions, which have been mailed in every instance.

Michigan leads in number of clubs and members. Sixty-seven clubs and an enthusiastic membership of 4,600 are reported. Three rural clubs have been formed. One chapter has charge of six clubs; another cares for three. In Battle Creek there are 16; Grand Rapids has 37. In Menominee there is a club of 550 members. It must have thrilled one group to be served with punch from a ladle that had been used in serving George Washington.

Maryland reports effective work in Baltimore schools, where particular attention is given to historical essays, recitations, and plays. Maryland also boasts of an orchestra, the oldest members being 15 years of age.

Florida's work is thriving and extending rapidly. In West Tampa there are nearly 400 boys in three clubs. In Jacksonville two chapters joined in caring for a club, having fine quarters and well-equipped leaders, and they have given a musical extravaganza, a pilgrim-day program, and a patriotic play.

Though Ohio sent no report there are four flourishing clubs in Cleveland, many of whose members are giving as freely as they have received. One club not only conducts a club for younger boys, but the boys are doing Americanization work among their countrymen who are anxious to learn from them. They are attracting favorable attention in many positions of trust. Two boys are studying for professions—law and medicine. At the Ohio State Conference many reports were read from other cities.

The range of instruction reported is wide, and the activities are many and varied. Programs arranged to suit individual groups include American history, debates, parliamentary law, self-government, municipal affairs, home keeping, citizenship talks, and addresses by prominent persons. Questions of honor and justice were discussed and prohibition and even the suffrage amendment received attention. For recreation there were basket ball, checker tournaments, motion pictures, gymnasium and swimming-pool privileges, celebrations of national holidays, armistice day, tercentenary affairs, flag drills, parades, floats. There have been big-brother events and gifts made to hospitals. One club has a completely equipped wireless station, which has received messages from Lyon, France.

One director says she creates an office if she has a boy who needs responsibility. Two directors have taken courses of study to equip themselves for their work. One of them was at Columbia University.

Every penny spent for our Sons of the Republic is an investment whose value increases with increasing years. We join the man who wrote from overseas to the Maryland chairman, after seeing what she was accomplishing, in saying: "For God's sake, keep it up," until the seed we plant, like the tiny seed in the parable, becomes a mighty tree, whose branches shall shelter millions yet unborn, and whose leaves are for the healing of the Nation. To do this we must forget ourselves, and remember only that we are fulfilling the vows we make when we pledge allegiance to our country.

(Mrs. A. T.) SARAH C. HILLS,
Vice Chairman.

Report of Committee on Americanization.

MISS ALICE LOUISE McDUFFIE, *Vice Chairman.*

Madam Chairman:

The result in Americanization in the various States has been gratifying to the extreme, a very high order of work being accomplished in nearly every State.

The scholarships in the two indorsed schools for the training of teachers in Americanization, which by vote of the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress was to be our main activity for the year, amounted to \$6,662.94 being given to the Schaufler Training School in Cleveland, Ohio, and about \$18,000 to the American International College in Springfield, Mass., the latter sum including what had been contributed toward the Sarah E. Guernsey scholarship. Ohio is easily first in this scholarship work, having made the magnificent contribution to Schaufler School of \$5,034.94, and Iowa second, having contributed \$2,597.34 to the American International College. Wyoming, among the smaller States, shows a fine spirit, contributing \$275 to the international college and hoping to have a teacher returned to the State to teach.

Twenty-six States are assisting in the naturalization courts, members of chapters being present to dignify the ceremony and to assist in various ways, and chapters in 32 States present flags, portraits of George Washington, copies of the Constitution of the United States, the American's creed and

other patriotic literature to new citizens. Washington State assists men who fail to pass and directs them to schools, giving them friendly aid until they become citizens. Chapters in Michigan send congratulatory notes to the men who have acquired citizenship, serve luncheon at the time of naturalization to the men and their wives, request the judges to give brief patriotic addresses, and call upon the families of the new citizens before and after their naturalization is completed.

The Daughters, fully realizing that the gateway of opportunity swings more readily to the foreign-born man in the factory and to his children in the schools than to the woman who is circumscribed by her multitude of duties in the home, have turned most naturally to these mothers of men. Beside visiting them in their homes in the good neighbor spirit, many States do excellent work in community houses, the District of Columbia maintains one in an alley, and friendliness and good will between native and alien is promoted by a reception at the Americanization School; the chapters in St. Paul, Minn., finance the West End Community House and a woman speaking several languages is employed as friendly visitor and assistant. Wisconsin gives the foreign-born woman parties, knowing that an opportunity to play will go far to make one feel at home in new surroundings. Vermont has civic meetings especially for the Italian, music is a feature, and the meetings are held in an art gallery. Far-away Hawaii gave three teas, one for 80 Chinese mothers and babies, another to 40 Filipinos, and still another to 40 Japanese women. Missouri is working with the housing problem, with special reference to the foreign-born. Daughters in Washington State go shopping with foreign-born women and take them to public libraries and to other public buildings. One chapter in New Hampshire held an Americanization meeting where 85 foreign-born children took part, and another has been holding seven monthly meetings to become acquainted with foreign-born women and has also assisted in forming sewing and literary clubs. Monthly Americanization meetings are held by a Montana chapter in the chamber of commerce where chapter members come in contact with foreign-born men and women.

Thirty-one States help in securing pupils for night schools, 12 States maintain New America schools, and 40 States are engaged in teaching foreign born men and women in various classes.

Ten chapters in Pennsylvania support schools in sewing, cooking, and house keeping. California, the District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming have classes in English, cooking, sewing, and home making and are deserving of especial mention for the quality of the work accomplished. Kansas works among the Syrian women, Michigan mostly among the Polish, Italian, Holland, and Russian women, while Texas and Kansas do fine work among the Mexican women. Montana is in great measure responsible for a large Americanization school in the Y. M. C. A. Arizona helps the Red Cross nurse to bring foreign-born women to classes in home nursing for the sick. A chapter in California held commencement exercises for the citizenship class of the night school on Flag Day.

Thirty States have conducted prize essay contests, all with the general Americanization idea as to subject, Iowa being in the lead with 23 chapters participating.

Many chapters have distributed the American's creed in schools throughout the country, a chapter in Texas having pasted 6,000 in schoolbooks. Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, distributed approximately 115,000 creeds to the public schools to be pasted in schoolbooks, 29,000 to parochial schools, and enough

to the public library to supply all its branches. Many other chapters have given books and magazines or have given framed copies of the Constitution of the United States or Lincoln's Gettysburg speech. One chapter gave a library to two schools. Ohio and the District of Columbia have specialized on the Constitution this year. Whatever is done for the schools is ultimately taken into the homes and is bound to react to the well-being of the Nation.

Many States report talks on citizenship, health, American history, and various patriotic subjects, illustrated with slides and particularly arranged for the foreign-born men and women. Patriotic stories are told by chapter members or, at the request of chapters, by the professional story-tellers in public libraries to children of foreign parentage.

A chapter in the District of Columbia provides all the material for a kindergarten, Kansas has a kindergarten in a Mexican neighborhood, and five chapters in Michigan have specialized in kindergartens in foreign neighborhoods and one chapter is conducting one on a large scale.

Twelve States have held international exhibits. Massachusetts has assisted in arts and crafts; Vermont has held an exhibition of Italian and American needlework; Illinois has held two international exhibits; Michigan four and Connecticut six, the one in Hartford lasting 17 days. Cottage industries have been carried on by seven States; Illinois has a new America shop in Chicago, and Michigan has a shop for the sale of finished products in Detroit.

Twenty-nine States have endorsed the bill requiring the same qualifications for citizenship for women as for men. Twenty-five States have written to the Committee on Education and their own Congressmen in the support of the Smith-Towner or the Kenyon-Vestal bills to create a national program of Americanization with national financial aid in proportion to the States own initiative.

South Carolina every chapter has written, setting a splendid example to other States. Mass work of this kind is wonderfully effective.

One of the most important contributions to the growth of Americanization is the passage of the home teachers' bill in the State legislature of Oregon. This was accomplished through the direct effort of the State regent.

One chapter in Pennsylvania has made an admirable contribution to the Americanization work of the Daughters of America in carrying out a suggestion made by Franklin K. Lane, ex-Secretary of the Interior, at a great Americanization meeting held two years ago in Washington. He said that the problem of Americanization would in great measure be solved if every patriotic American-born woman would be a good neighbor to one foreign-born man. Each member of the chapter in Pennsylvania has been a personal friend to a foreign-born girl or woman.

The total amount contributed to Americanization work by the Daughters, irrespective of the immigrants' manual, southern mountain schools and other scholarship, is \$42,630.33.

Many of the States report that patriotic education and Americanization have been the chief work of their chapters this year. A State chairman writes: "Each chapter in our State organization has felt the call of its own particular ability and each has accomplished well-earned results." Another says: "The returns from the questionnaires show a new interest in this department, or else we have been able to get more full reports than usual." One of the most hopeful features for the future of the work and its permanency as a growing branch of our far-spreading national society is the fact that 46 States sent in reports. When one realizes that Americanization, the making practical in the present the highest ideals of our past and through friendship translating them to the newcomers to our shores, is America's greatest weapon in her fight against

bolshevism, there comes a high resolve. With this in mind, may chapters in every State furnish still greater leadership and cooperation in this potent work which is preeminently our own.

ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE,
Vice Chairman.

The remainder of the afternoon session was occupied by addresses the first one being by Mrs. McCall on behalf of Tamassee D. A. R. School. Mr. C. S. McGown spoke of the activities of the International College at Springfield and America's need of such work as is being done by that institution. Mrs. Robert Barnes Parker spoke for the Lincoln Memorial University in Tennessee, and Miss Clemmie Henry for Maryville College. Admiral Badger gave a brief statement of the organization and objects of the Aztec Club of 1847 and asked assistance of the Daughters in extending its membership. Mr. Rufus Choate in a brief address urged the Daughters to use their influence to secure legislation to foster the newly developing dye manufacturing industry in the United States.

The Wednesday evening session was called to order by the president general, and opened by invocation by the Rev. Herbert F. Randolph, D. D. The evening was occupied by State regents' reports and by addresses by Miss Alice M. Robertson, Congresswoman from Oklahoma, by Mr. Henry J. Ryan, and by Mr. Thomas L. Sloan. A delightful feature of the program was the singing of a number of songs by the Indian prima donna, Princess Tsianina. An address by Mrs. Mary W. Roe, wife of a missionary to the Indians, concluded the program.

The Thursday morning session was called to order by the president general at 10.10 o'clock. The chaplain general conducted devotional exercises. The chairman of the credential committee reported as follows:

The credential committee reports the following additional members present as duly accredited delegates and registered: Chapter regents, 89; delegates, 22; total additional, 91; making the voting strength of Continental Congress at this time, viz, national officers, 10; vice presidents general, 17; State regents, 40; chapter regents, 813; delegates, 514; total, 1,394.

Respectfully submitted.

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Chairman of Credentials

Report of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. FRANK W. MONDELL, *President General.*

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

I bring to you greetings from the National Society, Children of the American Revolution. I feel sure that you are all interested in our society because

I know that every woman here is a lover of children, and, as such, realizes the importance of the child in the general scheme of things. The citizen of the future is the child of to-day who must be given the most careful, conscientious training if we, as a Nation, are to attain the ideal standard of citizenship that we hold as our goal. The lessons that we teach our boys and girls in virtue and patriotism will be passed on from one generation to another, consequently we must plan and build carefully and painstakingly to attain a citizenship worthy of the Republic.

The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution does not claim to train the child along every line, but it does endeavor to give the child a thoroughly good patriotic training, which to my mind is as essential as the scholastic or religious training he receives in the schools and Sunday schools. The value of our work appears to be appreciated, for children are coming into the society in far greater numbers than ever before in the history of the organization, the national number now having reached over 16,000. The growth in this year's membership shows an increase of over 50 per cent more than that of any preceding year. Not only are the old societies growing but new ones are constantly being organized. Maine, Massachusetts, and Texas have the largest number of new societies this year—the latter State, Texas, having recently organized one society of over a hundred new members, beside other smaller societies.

I desire, Madam President General, on behalf of our organization to extend to yours our thanks for the share which your officers and members have had, through their encouragement and cooperation, in speeding the growth and development to which I have just referred. Your assistance has been very helpful and is greatly appreciated. I also desire to bear witness to the earnest, faithful, and efficient work of the officers of our society. Their enthusiasm and devotion has borne abundant fruit in the progress we have made.

A year ago I requested your cooperation in the patriotic work of the children, calling attention to the fact that in our growth and expansion your society had the assurance of a fruitful source of trained and helpful membership. We have received the support and cooperation which we then sought and I not only urge and hope for a continuance of this helpful and sympathetic cooperation, but its enlargement and extension.

In these times, when the tendency and the fashion is to disparage the ways and the things of the past, and to approve and applaud new styles, new standards, and new doctrines, we should find real inspiration in the fact that there still remains, that there is, indeed, an increased interest in the study of the lives and the philosophy of the founders of the Republic. Notwithstanding the spread and seeming popularity of extraordinary and radical social and political doctrines, we may take fresh courage from the fact that the progress and growth of our society bear witness that among the young people of the land there is a growing and increasing interest in the story and lessons of the steady habits and the sane philosophy of our Revolutionary ancestors.

It is inevitable that the tremendous upheavals of the past few years, the profound and far-reaching changes which have been wrought, should have their effect on conditions and tendencies, some of which give us great concern for the future, but, on the other hand, the growth of societies like ours and the increased interest manifested in them are encouraging evidences of the fact that there has also come to us out of the experiences of the Great War an increased patriotism, a wider interest in those things that contribute to the people's welfare and to the glory of the Republic.

The Nation looks to the children of her illustrious citizens of the past for her leaders. Are you training your children, descendants of her founders, to answer that call? We are prepared to help you and we ask you to give us our opportunity by turning the attention of the children to our organization.

If you agree with me that the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution is doing a good and useful work in trying to overcome the prevailing unrest of to-day by helping to train good citizens for the future, won't you show your faith in us by advising and influencing the young people of your families and your communities to join our organization, thus aiding us to fulfill our mission and attain our ideals?

Madam President General, this is a time of real inspiration. Our country having taken an honorable, helpful, and heroic part in the great world drama recently closed—another glorious chapter having been added to our national history—we are, I hope and trust, entering upon a long period of peace, prosperity, and progress.

Our country's recent history and achievements assure us that the pulses of patriotism still beat strong and true in the hearts of our people, that the lessons of the past—the past that your society and our society cherish—have not been forgotten, and, that despite our occasional questionings and misgivings, all is well with the Republic.

The remainder of the morning was devoted to the discussion of various resolutions.

State regents' reports and a discussion of the proposed amendment to the by-laws, increasing the initiation fee of the society, occupied the Thursday afternoon session.

At the Thursday evening session the congress listened to addresses by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union by Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of New York; and by Maj. Gen. Aspacian, of Armenia, who made a plea in behalf of his distressed country.

Nominations were then made of candidates for the offices becoming vacant at this time.

The Friday morning session was called to order by the president general and opened by prayer by the Rev. Charles Wood. The chairman of the credential committee made the following report

The credential committee reports the following additional members present as duly accredited delegates and registered: Chapter regents, 10; delegate 3; total additional, 13; making the voting strength of Continental Congress at this time, viz, national officers, 10; vice presidents general, 17; State regent 40; chapter regents, 823; delegates, 517; total, 1,407.

Respectfully submitted.

LILLIAN A. HUNTER,
Chairman of Credentials.

The remainder of the morning was devoted to the presentation of resolutions and a further discussion of the proposed amendment to the by-laws, increasing the initiation fee from \$1 to \$5. This amendment was adopted.

The Friday afternoon session was called to order at 2.05 o'clock

Report of the Office Building Committee.

Mrs. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirtieth Continental Congress:

The office building committee, appointed by the president general, as provided by the resolution adopted by the Twenty-ninth Continental Congress, held its first meeting on June 24, 1920, and five meetings have been held subsequent to that date, two in New York City and three in Memorial Continental Hall.

Before any architects were considered the members of the committee fully discussed the necessary features of the building to be erected.

To assist the committee in visualizing their ideas, Mr. Joseph M. Kellogg, professor of architecture in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and a nephew of the chairman, drew and presented to the committee tentative floor plans which were of great assistance in arriving at a general idea of the requirements for the society's working quarters.

With these requirements decided upon, several well-known architectural firms that had expressed a desire to draw plans for the building were asked to submit illustrations of their work, and the fact that the Daughters were contemplating the erection of an office building was inserted in an architectural journal of national circulation. Twelve firms in all submitted illustrations of their work—seven from Washington, D. C., three from New York, one from Chicago, and one from New Haven.

By vote of the committee it was decided to recommend to the national board of management the employment of the well-known firm of Marsh & Peter, of Washington, as architects for the office building of the society.

On October 20, 1920, the national board of management approved the recommendation of the committee, and Marsh & Peter were notified of their selection.

The plans drawn by Marsh & Peter have been on exhibition in the hall since the opening of this congress, and 62 closely typed pages of specifications have been prepared.

The plans and specifications include the erection of a two-story and basement annex building 100 by 110 feet, with two inclosed connecting passages to the present building and alterations at the rear door and window for the new entrance to the present building.

Provision is made in the plans for several much needed alterations and additions at the points where connections are made between the new building and the hall. The fuel-storage space is enlarged and the walls waterproofed, a ash hoist is provided, and other improvements made to add to the efficiency and economy of the mechanical plant and convenience in connection with the present building. These changes in the present plant will make it possible to serve both buildings from the same heating plant.

In the basement of the new building will be fireproof lockers for the valuable records of the society, a rest room, lunch room, and lockers for the clerks, a workroom and printing room, and receiving and shipping room for supplies, etc. On the first floor will be the working offices of the society, the catalogue room in the center, and radiating from that the workrooms and offices of the various national officers and the business manager.

On the second floor will be the president general's office and suite, the office of the magazine editor, the office of the reporter general to the Smithsonian Institution, one for the certificate clerk, several committee rooms, and a small assembly hall and living quarters for the superintendent.

The building will be of fireproof construction and the specifications call for materials of the best grade, plain and serviceable but appropriate, to avoid depreciation and constant renewals,

The exterior of the building will be of selected white limestone of a kind that will whiten rather than darken with age, and the steps, sills, and wearing parts at the ground will be granite.

The floors in the principal office rooms will be of Georgia long-leaf pine and the corridors will have floors of noiseless cork composition. The wood finish in the president general's suite will be enameled white; the general woodwork in the working rooms will be oak finished, in a silver-gray shade.

The elevator will be the automatic push-button type, no operator being required, and the best-approved safety devices will be installed in connection with it. The wide and easy staircases will have marble steps and iron balustrades.

All rooms will be well lighted, heated, and ventilated, the ventilating duct running up through the roof.

The room containing the records of membership—the application papers—is provided with metal doors and windows and is absolutely fireproof, and fire and burglar proof vault will be in the office of the treasurer general.

Very special precautions were necessary in the design of the foundation and underground work, due to the nature of the subsoil, which we found to our sorrow when our hall was built to be wet and swampy. It will require approximately three months to put in the foundations, which must be extremely heavy to withstand the pressure of the water and soft ground underneath.

As was stated last year, the members will not be importuned to make contributions to pay for the new office building, but the "privilege of giving" will be extended to all members of the society who desire to have a part in the erection of the building, which will mark the advancing value of our society.

Already several States have expressed their desire to make gifts to the extent of finishing and furnishing various rooms. Connecticut has asked for the president general's suite; North Carolina for the historian general's office; Nebraska for the office of the reporter general to the Smithsonian Institution, this room being taken in honor of Mrs. Charles H. Aull, outgoing vice president general from that State. Georgia has selected a committee room, and Wisconsin has also selected a room next to the president general's suite. New Hampshire contemplates taking a room, the exact one not yet decided upon, and Washington and Oregon have suggested that they unite on a room together. The National Society Children of the American Revolution have asked for a committee room and the National Officers' Club has selected the small auditorium.

Several years ago a large group of active and past officers and State regents and vice regents formed a club which meets once a year before the congress to renew old friendships and form new ties. This club pledged last year \$1,000 toward the small auditorium in the new building, and this year voted to entirely finish and furnish this room. This is a gift of approximately \$8,000 from these women who have already served the society as its faithful officers.

With our office building a reality and not a vision, our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall can be restored to its original purposes—a memorial to "men and women who achieved American independence." Then at congress time the Daughters from all over the country who come to their national headquarters will have a place to sit and chat for a few moments without feeling that the business of the society is being retarded or interrupted. Our society's business can be properly carried on, and the rooms in our hall so beautifully furnished by the States fortunate enough to have had that privilege will be freed from inappropriate use and made available for uses suitable to their nature and furnishings.

Respectfully submitted.

SARAH E. GUERNSEY, *Chairman*

The remainder of the morning was devoted to a discussion of two minor amendments to the by-laws, the presentation of gifts, and to miscellaneous business.

The Friday evening session was called to order at 8.20 o'clock. The tellers reported the result of the election. The program for the evening was "Living Portraits of American Historical Women," in charge of Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, historian general.

The Saturday morning session was devoted to unfinished business, the presentation of gifts, and the installation of the newly elected officers. At 1.20 p. m. the president general declared the Thirtieth Continental Congress adjourned sine die.

North Carolina	2
Virginia	2
South Carolina	1
Georgia	1
Florida	1
Alabama	1
Mississippi	1
Louisiana	1
Arkansas	1
Missouri	1
Illinois	1
Indiana	1
Ohio	1
Michigan	1
Wisconsin	1
Minnesota	1
Nebraska	1
Kansas	1
Oklahoma	1
Texas	1
Arizona	1
New Mexico	1
Colorado	1
Montana	1
Wyoming	1
Idaho	1
Utah	1
Nevada	1
California	1
Washington	1
Oregon	1
Alaska	1
Hawaii	1
Total	41

MEMORANDUM

The records of the past year show that the work of education and Americanism in foreign population has been carried on with increasing energy. The American International College at Springfield, Mass., is an institution especially devoted to this work. It

PATRIOTIC AND PHILANTHROPIC WORK OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[The committee reports referred to in the following pages are the reports presented at the Thirtieth Annual Congress, and appearing in the foregoing summary of the proceedings of that congress.]

During the past year special problems requiring solution, the unrest and suffering of humanity in our own land and across the seas have made and continue to make insistent demands upon the Daughters of the American Revolution. The records show that these calls to service have been faithfully met, and at the same time old causes to which the Daughters stand pledged have not been neglected.

Only a brief general statement of what has been accomplished can here be given, and it is presented under the following heads:

NEW CHAPTERS FORMED.

Alabama.....	3	North Carolina.....	2
California.....	4	North Dakota.....	2
Colorado.....	2	Ohio.....	3
Connecticut.....	1	Oklahoma.....	2
Georgia.....	5	Oregon.....	3
Idaho.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	3
Illinois.....	5	Rhode Island.....	2
Indiana.....	4	South Carolina.....	1
Iowa.....	4	South Dakota.....	3
Kansas.....	1	Tennessee.....	5
Kentucky.....	1	Utah.....	1
Maine.....	1	Virginia.....	1
Maryland.....	1	Washington.....	4
Massachusetts.....	3	West Virginia.....	3
Minnesota.....	1	Wisconsin.....	1
Mississippi.....	1		
New York.....	4	Total.....	78

AMERICANIZATION.

The records of the past year show that the work of educating and Americanizing our foreign population has been carried on with increasing energy. The American International College at Springfield, Mass., is an institution especially devoted to this work. The

Sarah E. Guernsey scholarship was established some years ago in this school; contributions to this scholarship are reported from Arkansas, California, Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, and West Virginia. Connecticut, besides contributing to this scholarship, raised a fund of \$550 for the training of one teacher in the college and gave two \$50 scholarships.

Scholarships are also reported by Florida, Kansas, Massachusetts, and South Dakota; while contributions of considerable amounts were made by Delaware, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming. Maine has financed one young woman at the college, and Maryland has supported two students.

Ohio Daughters gave the principal part of their support to the Shaufler School at Cleveland; South Dakota also contributed to this institution.

Wisconsin reports \$2,000 spent in scholarships and Americanization.

In parts of Florida clubs have been organized for the children of foreign-born parents. In Colorado, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Texas, night schools for foreigners are conducted. In the mining districts of Kansas classes are held for adults and kindergartens for the children of the foreign population.

New Orleans Chapter conducts a sewing class for foreign women. Deborah Avery Chapter, of Lincoln, Nebr., assisted in the night schools of the city and gave 28 dozen flags to pupils doing creditable work. Ruth Wyllis Chapter, of Hartford, Conn., gave an "Exhibit of Native Arts of Our New Americans" and in connection with it a pageant called "Spiritual Intercourse of the Peoples," which was written by a member of the chapter and in which children of foreign-born parents participated.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Chapter provides weekly lectures on Americanization at the Lackawanna steel center. The chapters of the District of Columbia contributed to the salary of an extra teacher of Americanization under the board of education of the District. They also maintain two centers of Americanization in the city; and the chapter members attend the naturalization courts and welcome the newly made citizens. This practice is customary with the Daughters in many localities.

Contributions to the Philippine scholarship are reported by Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia.

(For details regarding Americanization work, see report of vice chairman of Americanization.)

THE FLAG.

A necessary element of good citizenship is due respect to the symbol of the Nation's authority. For this reason the correct use of the flag is one of the cardinal principles of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A more or less public celebration of Flag Day is an almost universal custom and affords an opportunity for Americanization work and patriotic education by means of lectures or talks and the distribution of flags and flag codes.

A large number of flags have been given by the various chapters to schools, historical societies, to American Legion posts, and to Boy Scout troops. Constant effort is made to prevent the misuse of the flag and in a few instances cases have been brought into court.

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

This heading covers a great number of varied activities, all of which aim to promote a better knowledge of our country's history, its institutions, and ideals, and to foster a spirit of patriotism, especially among school children, native as well as foreign born.

In many localities prizes are offered in the public schools for essays on historical subjects or for high standing in classes in history and civics.

Memorial Day is generally observed by the chapters and is made an occasion for instruction in patriotism. In many States lecture courses on American history are provided. Copies of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution are distributed, and a large number of framed copies of both have been placed in public-school buildings and in rooms where clubs and societies, particularly of young people, meet. Thousands of copies of the American's Creed have been distributed, and children are encouraged to memorize it.

Efforts along one or more of the above-mentioned lines are reported by nearly every State in the Union.

(See report of committee on patriotic education.)

GENERAL WELFARE WORK.

Foreign relief work.—The appeal of the needy and starving millions in other lands has met with a generous response from the Daughters.

The Near East relief received contributions from 20 States, and doubtless from many others which failed to report it. Several States contributed to the Chinese famine fund. The various forms of European relief have also bulked large in the work of the past year. Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New York, and Rhode Island report liberal

contributions to the Hoover fund. Poland and Serbia also received contributions.

Assistance to France continues to be the largest single item in the European relief work of the Daughters, though much of it has evidently not been reported. Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Maryland, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming report continuance of at least a part of their support of French orphans, while the Minnesota Daughters report the readoption of 68 of them, and also that the Daughters have a donorship in the Joffre Vocational Institute of France. Connecticut, Michigan, and New York report contributions to "devastated France."

Iowa reports \$354 and Oregon, Washington, and West Virginia contributions (amounts not specified) for European relief.

The largest amounts reported for foreign relief work are:

Connecticut -----	\$3,461.00
Michigan -----	2,191.90
New York -----	4,884.75

Local charities and philanthropies.—The works of charity and mercy coming under this heading are so varied and so numerous that only the barest outline can here be presented. Among the principal objects to which gifts of money, supplies, and personal service have been given are hospitals, orphanages, children's homes, homes for the aged, visiting nurses' associations, settlement houses, rescue homes, soldiers' homes, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Boy Scouts, day nurseries, Red Cross, classes in home nursing, fresh-air funds, public playgrounds, and providing milk for infants of poor families and for undernourished school children.

As a result of the efforts of the Daughters of Kansas, better living conditions were provided in the Mexican camps in the mining district.

In Mississippi the Daughters were instrumental in obtaining legislation providing for the proper care of the feeble-minded, and also law permitting women to act as factory inspectors.

Virginia reports the largest amount given by any one State for local philanthropies, being \$25,000 to King's Mountain Memorial Hospital. The other large sums reported for charitable and philanthropic work are Florida, \$1,586.50; Georgia, \$1,033.40; Iowa, \$3,375.75; Kansas, "nearly \$3,000"; Maryland, \$10,633.50; Michigan, \$2,996.39; Minnesota, \$3,969.10; New York, \$2,852.30. Many other States were active in philanthropic work, but the amounts expended were not reported.

Special work for the relief of the World War victims is reported by Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington. South Carolina contributed \$1,000 to a State endowment

fund for the education of children of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the World War.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

During the year numerous scholarships and gifts have been given to schools and colleges other than the southern mountain schools (q. v.) and the American International College at Springfield, Mass., and the Schauffler School at Cleveland, Ohio.

Virginia heads the list with \$48,000 raised for the Iva Kota School.

Alabama.—A D. A. R. school has been organized for illiterate girls.

Connecticut.—Gifts amounting to \$1,685.30 to various schools, of which \$1,000 were given toward the Jonathan Trumbull memorial professorship of American Government at Harvard, in memory of Connecticut's Revolutionary War governor.

Delaware.—Five hundred dollars raised as a nucleus for an historical library at Delaware College.

Florida.—Scholarships given to the State school at Tallahassee.

Georgia.—Over 50 scholarships given; a total of \$13,900 expended in educational work, including patriotic education.

Maryland.—Four scholarships were given to St. Mary's Seminary and one to the State normal school. Two chapters are educating a boy at Hindman Institute, Kentucky.

Michigan.—A loan scholarship (\$600) given to Northern Normal School.

Montana.—A scholarship (\$250) given to one of the State institutions.

New Jersey.—A foundership (\$500) given to the New Jersey College for Women.

Pennsylvania.—A memorial scholarship, to be used preferably by a World War soldier, given by Brookfield Chapter to Pennsylvania State College.

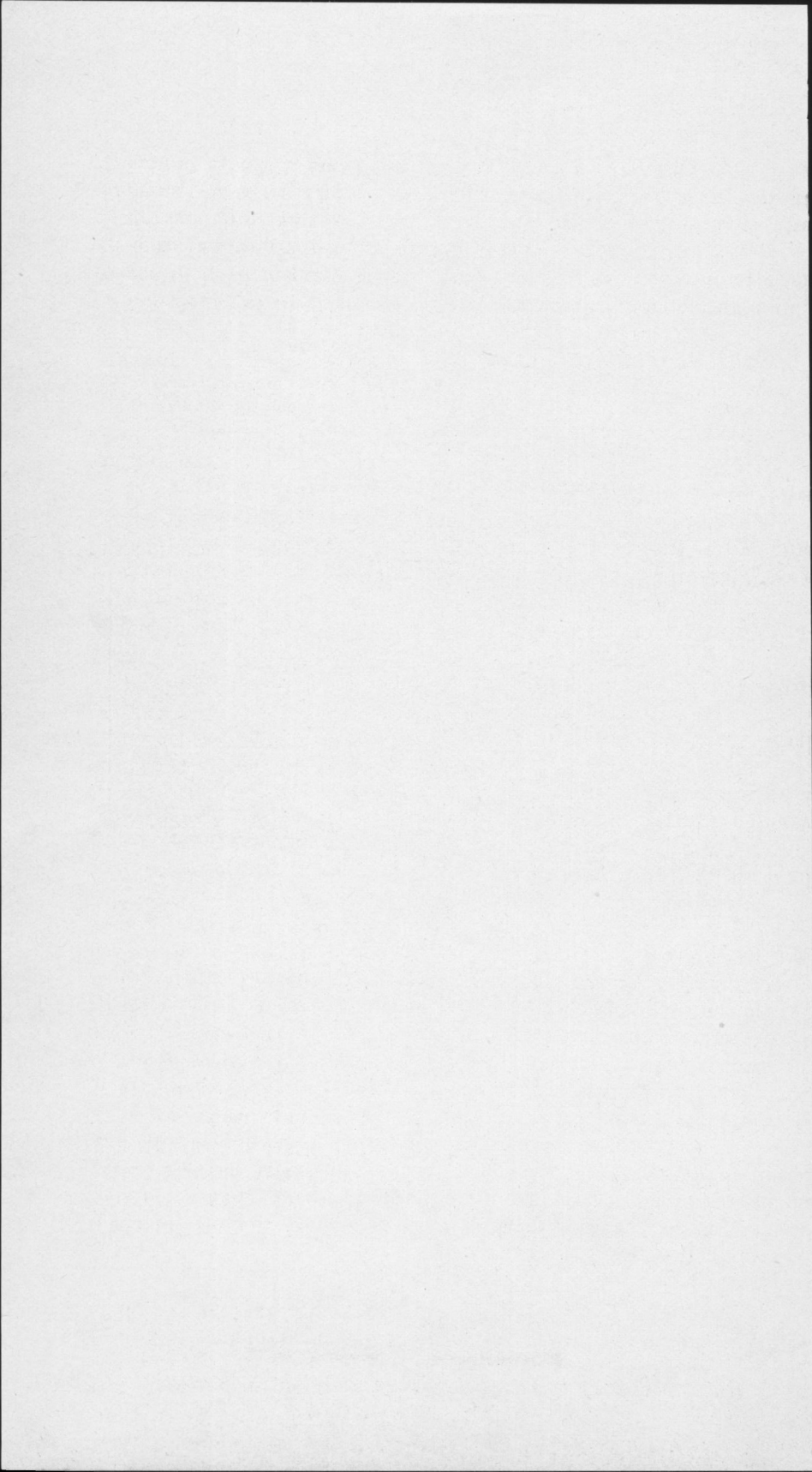
Texas.—Ten thousand five hundred dollars given in scholarships as follows:

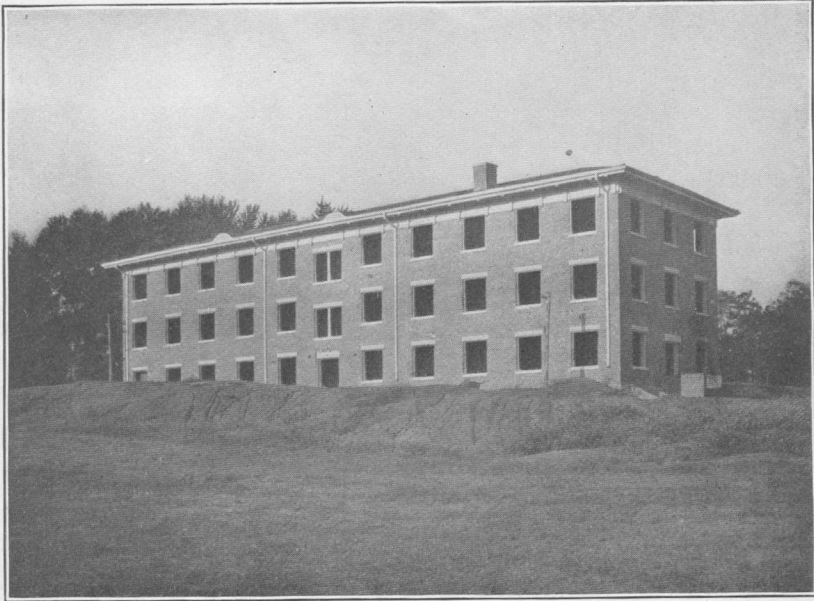
University of Texas.....	\$3,000
Denton Normal School.....	2,500
Rice Institute.....	5,000

SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS.

The slogan of the Tennessee Daughters, "For the mountain child," seems to have inspired the entire society, as is evidenced by their gifts to the Southern mountain schools.

Founderships and scholarships were given by Connecticut (total amount, \$2,142), District of Columbia, Florida, Massachusetts (amount, \$708.50), and Pennsylvania (\$1,000). South Carolina has





The Tennessee D. A. R. Hall at Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.

paid \$20,000 of its \$50,000 pledge to Tamasee. Tennessee raised \$9,946.70 for D. A. R. Hall, a boys' dormitory at Lincoln Memorial University, and gave over \$900 to other Southern mountain schools.

Contributions of various amounts were given by Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana (\$1,221.30), Delaware, Maryland, Michigan (\$1,243.65), Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New York (\$4,255.35), Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, and Washington. Illinois reports \$9,059.69 and Iowa \$1,200, given to "Southern mountain and other schools."

THREE NATIONAL ENTERPRISES.

Three outstanding new enterprises by the entire society were inaugurated during the year: First, "A Manual for Immigrants" (see report of vice chairman in charge of); second, a fountain in memory of the Pilgrim Mothers; and, third, a painting to be given to the war museum in France (see report of committee on pilgrim memorial fountain and painting for war museum). The expense of these three objects was apportioned among the States, and eight have already paid their full quota.

CHAPTER PROPERTY.

Pioneer Chapter, Idaho, has acquired the first log cabin built in Boise.

Thomas Watters Chapter, of Lewistown, Ill., has purchased the old Beadles mansion, where Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas were entertained, and will use it as a chapter house.

Shawasso Chapter, Owosso, Mich., has purchased the second log house built in the town and will use it for a historical museum.

A gift of an acre of ground, valued at \$5,000, has been given jointly to the John Evans Chapter and the Elizabeth Luddington Chapter of West Virginia.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

Arkansas.—The war records of the State have been compiled and are ready for printing.

Connecticut.—Military records previously compiled have been bound at the request of the national society. Sketches of the service of Connecticut Daughters who went overseas are being collected.

One chapter has copied the old tombstone records in a Long Island cemetery.

Florida.—War records of Florida men and women who served in the World War have been collected, bound, and presented to Memorial Continental Hall Library.

Georgia.—Two interesting old documents have been found in the office of the secretary of state which contain many names to be added to the State D. A. R. roster of Revolutionary soldiers.

Indiana.—The honor roll of Indiana soldiers has been compiled.

Idaho.—Data collected for making a map showing location of historic spots and the Oregon Trail.

Kansas.—Two volumes of military records of Kansas soldiers, sailors, marines, and overseas workers have been compiled.

Maine.—Several interesting historical studies have been made by the committee on historical research, one being "Soldiers under 16 in the Revolutionary War," of whom there were found to be over 105,000.

Maryland.—Carter Braxton Chapter has prepared an index of wills of St. Marys County. The State historian has copied the tombstone inscriptions in old Westminster churchyard and has compiled the D. A. R. war records in four volumes.

Michigan.—The following records have been compiled:

"Michigan Men Decorated for Valor in World War," accepted for publication by Michigan Historical Commission.

Military records of Michigan's D. A. R. service flag completed.

Gold star service records compiled.

County almanac, or calendar data, for Michigan's Doom's Day Book under compilation.

Stories of early Michigan.

First one hundred estates in Kalamazoo County.

Quakerism in Battle Creek.

Burials in old Homer.

Records of Rose Center.

History of St. Joseph.

History of Bay City seal.

Beginnings of Calhoun County.

Bible records of Daniel Empie, soldier of the Revolution.

Michigan pioneer ancestors of Michigan D. A. R.

Biographical data and military service of territorial pensioners.

New York.—A directory of battle flags at Governors Island has been published.

Oklahoma.—Record of World War soldiers has been compiled.

Vermont.—General Lewis Morris Chapter at Springfield has found an old letter written by Washington; also the charter for the old Wentworth Ferry across the Connecticut River, being the ferry used by John Stark and his men on the way to the Battle of Bennington.

Valuable historical papers have been prepared by the Daughters in Connecticut, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kentucky, Oregon, and Virginia, and by the State historian of Maryland.

OLD TRAILS ROADS.

Under this heading is included not only the work done on the National Old Trails Road but also on local trails and highways that are of interest historically.

Alabama.—Several old highways have been marked.

Florida.—Old Hernandez Trail at Titusville and Old Kings Road, built in 1798, have been marked.

Illinois.—The marking of the Lincoln circuit was begun with a ceremony at Danville November 20, 1920.

Louisiana.—Fort Miro Chapter has traced a portion of the old Spanish Grieb "Cortez Trail," which extended from San Antonio to St. Louis.

Michigan.—Portions of several old Indian trails have been traced and an old territorial road located at its entrance to Ann Arbor.

Mississippi.—Another boulder has been erected on the Old Natchez Trace.

A great amount of work on old trails and highways is in progress in a number of States.

SPECIAL MEMORIALS.

Arkansas.—A bronze tablet was placed at Pine Bluff in memory of the first white settler, Joseph Bonne, a Frenchman, and an interpreter to the Quapaw Indians.

Kentucky.—A bronze tablet placed on the homestead of William Whitley, the pioneer Indian fighter.

Michigan.—Sarah Treat Prudens Chapter, of Jackson, has erected a tablet in honor of Austin Blair, the war governor of the State.

HISTORIC SITES AND OBJECTS.

The preservation and marking of sites and buildings made memorable by the events of other days is no small part of the legacy which the Daughters of the American Revolution are preparing for future generations.

In addition to the detailed account given in the report of the chairman on preservation of historic spots, q. v., the following achievements seem worthy of mention here:

Connecticut.—During the year the chapters have given \$2,318.55 and the State D. A. R. treasury \$500 for the maintenance of the Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth homestead, which is the property of the State D. A. R.

Truelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, of Milford, placed a tablet on the old home of its namesake, who gave her life in caring for American soldiers who had contracted jail fever on British prison ships.

Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter has improved the Wolf Den property, made famous by Israel Putnam's exploit.

Lucretia Shaw Chapter, of New London, has placed a marker on the Nathan Hale Schoolhouse, of which the chapter is official custodian.

Ruth Wyllis Chapter, of Hartford, has restored the room of the secretary of state in the old Bullfinch Colonial Statehouse and placed in it a bronze tablet.

The total amount expended in the State for marking and preserving historic sites was \$3,031.67.

District of Columbia.—A bronze tablet placed upon the building at 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, used by James Madison as the President's house from October, 1815, to March, 1817, the White House having been burned by the British August 24, 1814.

Georgia.—Mary Hammond Washington Chapter erected a bowlder on the site of "Old Wayside Inn," where Gen. Lafayette was entertained while in Macon on his visit to America in 1825.

Idaho.—A tablet has been placed on old Fort Hall, commemorating the first religious services held west of the Rockies.

Illinois.—Shadrach Bond Chapter is placing a tablet in Carthage to commemorate the address of Stephen A. Douglas, 1858, and Springfield Chapter is marking 13 spots in the city made memorable by Abraham Lincoln.

Indiana.—New Harmony Chapter erected a bronze tablet marking the Rappite Cemetery.

Maryland.—Cresap Chapter unveiled a tablet marking the site of old Fort Cumberland.

Massachusetts.—Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter presented a bronze tablet to the town of Wollaston in memory of Capt. Wollaston, for whom the town was named, and who, in 1625, established trading posts along the Massachusetts coast.

Michigan.—Abiel Fellows Chapter located sites of two deserted villages—Beisel, in Leonidas Township, and Eschel, near Three Rivers—also the site of Moab (platted in 1828 by Christopher Shineman and now a part of Three Rivers).

Stevens Thomson Mason Chapter, of Ionia, located the first mills in the county; also the Indian village of Cob-moo-sa.

Ypsilanti Chapter located the site of the first settlement in Washtenaw County.

Nebraska.—Major Isaac Sadler Chapter, of Omaha, has framed and hung up in the relic room of the Omaha Public Library the guidon carried in France by the Three hundred and thirty-fifth (Nebraska) Ambulance Corps.

THIS BUILDING WAS USED
AS THE "PRESIDENT'S HOUSE"
FROM OCTOBER 1815-MARCH 1817 BY
JAMES MADISON, FOURTH PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES,
AFTER THE WHITE HOUSE
WAS BURNED BY THE BRITISH TROOPS
ON AUGUST 24, 1814.



PLACED BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1921

A bronze tablet placed on the building at No. 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. by the District of Columbia Society, D. A. R.



THIS TABLET MARKS THE SITE OF
OLD FORT CUMBERLAND

WHICH WAS BUILT IN 1755
BY ORDER OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND
NAMED IN HONOR OF THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND
CAPTAIN GENERAL OF THE BRITISH ARMY.
IT WAS THE BASE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS
OF GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK
AND COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON
IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.



ERECTED BY
CRESAP CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
IN 1920

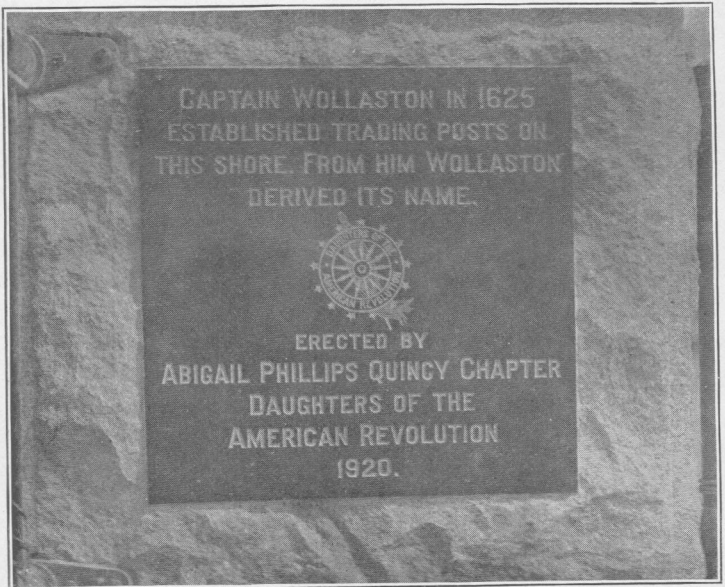
A bronze tablet placed by Cresap Chapter, D. A. R., on the outer wall of Emanuel Episcopal Churchyard, Cumberland, Md., to mark the site of old Fort Cumberland.



1. Old Constitution House, Windsor, Vt., which the Vermont Society, D. A. R., is helping to preserve. In this house the first governor of Vermont signed the State Constitution.



2. The monument restored and bronze tablet erected by William Henshaw Chapter, D. A. R., over the grave of Major-General Adam Stephen at Martinsburg, W. Va.



Marker erected by Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, Massachusetts.

New York.—Leffert House, Prospect Park, owned by the Borough of Brooklyn, has been placed in charge of Fort Greene Chapter and is being used for a chapter house.

Henderson Chapter, Jordanville, has unveiled a monument commemorating a massacre at Andrustown, July, 1778.

North Dakota.—Restoration and preservation of Roosevelt cabin intrusted to Minishoshe Chapter, of Bismarck, by State board of administration.

Pennsylvania.—Bellefontaine Chapter has restored an old cemetery at Bellefontaine where many Revolutionary soldiers are buried.

Franklin County Chapter is assisting in the care of old Rock Springs Presbyterian Church Cemetery, and Colonel Crawford Chapter is caring for another hitherto neglected cemetery.

Colonel John Proctor Chapter has located the site of old Fort Roberdeau, built in 1778 by Gen. Daniel Roberdeau, a member of the Continental Congress.

Vermont.—One hundred dollars given toward maintaining Old Constitution House at Windsor.

Washington.—Bronze tablet placed on Pickett Bridge at southern end of Oregon Trail, commemorating the fact that where the big concrete bridge now stands Capt. George E. Pickett once built a wooden military bridge.

West Virginia.—At Martinsburg the original monument at the grave of Maj. Gen. Adam Stephen has been reconstructed, using, so far as possible, the original stones. A bronze tablet with inscription was placed on the restored monument.

Wisconsin.—Bronze markers placed on an old intaglio Indian effigy at Fort Atkinson, on an old tavern in Janesville, and on old Fort Winnebago.

Wyoming.—Sheridan Chapter cooperated with State committee in marking Fort Phil Kearney and also the site of the wagon-box fight.

MEMORIALS TO SOLDIERS OF THE WORLD WAR.

While actively engaged in service for the living, the Daughters have not forgotten their debt of gratitude to the soldier dead of the World War.

Bronze memorial tablets have been erected at Los Angeles, Calif.; at Jewett City and Greenwich, Conn.; at Daytona and Titusville, Fla.; at Downers Grove, Ill.; Nebraska City, Nebr.; Haverhill, N. H.; Girard, Pa.; and Augusta County Courthouse, Va.

Five bronze markers and a boulder have been erected by the Daughters of New York State.

A drinking fountain, two scholarships in the Southern Industrial Institute, and a tablet were North Carolina's memorials.

Georgia has raised a fund of \$5,000 for a scholarship for worthy boys in Athens University, in memory of Georgia's gold-star boys.

Two memorial scholarships in southern mountain schools were given by individual Daughters of Illinois.

Pond Creek Chapter, Oklahoma, erected a monument and steel flagstaff in memory of the Grant County boys who "paid the last full measure of devotion" to their country.

Three graves of immediate descendants of Revolutionary soldiers have been marked during the year.

Shadrach Bond Chapter, of Illinois, placed a bronze tablet on the tombstone of Angelica Hansen Fonda, a Real Daughter, buried in the Carthage cemetery.

Mississippi Daughters placed a marker at the grave of Maria Phae Bennett, a Real Daughter buried near Baldwin, Miss.

Mary Marshall Chapter, of Michigan, marked the grave of Peter Prindle, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, buried at Marshall, Mich.

MEMORIALS TO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

District of Columbia.—Eleanor Wilson Chapter furnished a marker for the grave of Zaccheus Wilson in Sumner County, Tenn. He was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence and a captain at the battle of Kings Mountain.

Indiana.—Markers were placed at eight graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

Louisiana.—A marble marker was placed at the grave of John Abney, near Fillmore, Bossier Parish.

Michigan.—Battle Creek Chapter marked the grave of Benjamin Ferris, born 1762, died 1832; served as captain; buried near Athens Calhoun County, Mich.

General Richardson Chapter, of Pontiac, marked the grave of Joel Phelps, born, 1755; died, 1838; served in Massachusetts in 1776 and was wounded.

New York.—Six new markers to graves of Revolutionary soldiers and three replacements are reported. In addition to these, Washington Heights Chapter erected a marker at the grave of Daniel Weller, a soldier of the Revolution, and Lucinda Treat, his wife.

Beaverhill Chapter, of Rockland, erected a monument to Cap John Graham, of Grahamville, N. Y., and Buffalo Chapter a bronze marker at the grave of Stephen Freeman, in Quaker Cemetery Orchard Park, N. Y.

Pennsylvania.—Pittsburgh Chapter has placed in the new school house of Leetsdale a bronze tablet in memory of Maj. Daniel Lee who was one of Gen. Washington's personal friends and brave officers.



IN MEMORY OF
DANIEL LEET
SOLDIER AND PATRIOT
1748 - 1830

COMMISSIONED SURVEYOR 1769
BY WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE
PERSONAL FRIEND AND ASSISTANT TO
GENERAL WASHINGTON, WHO COMMISSIONED HIM
MAJOR IN THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY
QUARTERMASTER, PAYMASTER, AND BRIGADE-
MAJOR IN THE VIRGINIA LINE
STAFF OFFICER AND MEMBER OF THE
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEFS OFFICIAL ARMY FAMILY
WITH WASHINGTON AT TRENTON, AT THE CAPTURE
OF THE HESSIANS AND AT VALLEY FORGE
ONE OF THE FIRST JUSTICES OF THE
WASHINGTON COUNTY COURTS
IN 1782 IN COMMAND UNDER COLONEL CRAWFORD
IN THE SANDUSKY EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS
MENTIONED FOR GALLANTRY JUNE FOURTH AND FIFTH

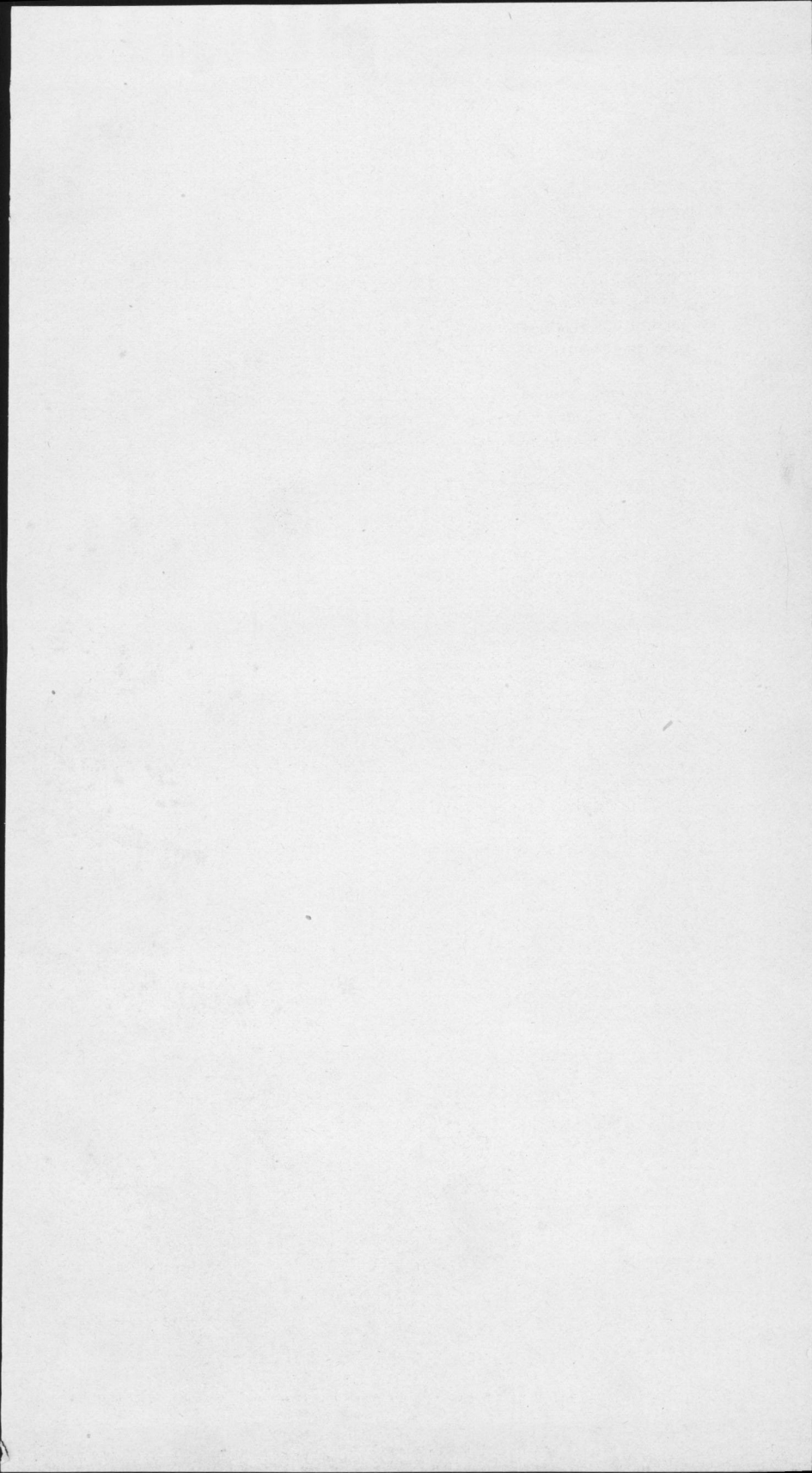
THE BOROUGH OF LEETSDALE IS A
SMALL PART OF THE EXTENSIVE TRACT OF LAND
OWNED BY DANIEL LEET.

ERECTED BY THE PITTSBURGH CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1921



TE DEUM LAUDAMUS

A bronze tablet placed in the new schoolhouse at Leetsville, Pa., by the Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R., in honor of Major Daniel Leet.



During the past year the Pennsylvania Daughters have located 198 graves of Revolutionary soldiers and marked 57.

South Carolina.—Mary McClure Chapter, of Allendale, has marked the grave of Reuben Kirkland, a soldier in the Revolution, and also has marked the spot in old Barnwell district, where the Revolutionary hero, Capt. Mumford, was killed and buried.

Jeremiah Jones Chapter has marked the grave of William Gardner, a Revolutionary soldier, buried in Orangeburg County.

Pee Dee Chapter erected a bowlder in Bennettsville in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of Marlborough County.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS LOCATED.

- ABBOTT, ELIJAH TRIALL. Born 1749, died 1814. Private, Luddington's Regiment, Comm. 1778, May 28. Buried at Dutch Church, Rhinebeck Village, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- ACKARD, ADAM. Born 1741, died 1799. Dutchess Militia, Fourth Regiment. Buried at Stone Church, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- ACKERT, CONRAEDT. Born 1745, died 1835. Dutchess Militia, L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at Wurtemberg, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- ACKERT, GEORGE (JURY). Born 1754, died 1808. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at Stone Church, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- ACKERT, SOLOMON. Born 1756, died 1848. Ulster Militia, First Regiment. Buried in community ground, Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- ADAMS, EBENEZER. Born 1752, died 1846. Pension list 1840, N. Y., Line Fourth. Dutchess Militia Fifth, Dutchess L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at Upper Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- ADAMS, LIEUT. JOHN. Died March 26, 1849, aged 104 years 1 month and 4 days. Buried in Old Cemetery, Brooklyn, Pa. "Soldier of the Revolution." Grave located by Montrose Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- ADST, JOHN. Born 1751, died 1798. Albany Militia Eighth; Albany Militia Ninth. Buried in Baptist Ground, Stanford, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- ADST, SAMUEL. Born 1722, died 1806, in April. Albany Militia Ninth Regiment; Dutchess L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in Baptist Ground, lot 1, Stanford, Dutchess County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- ALLEMAN, STOPHEL. Buried in abandoned old burying ground in rear of Farmers' Hotel, southeast corner Pine and High Streets, Middletown, Pa. Inscription undecipherable. Record in possession of Swatara Pine Ford Chapter. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- ANDREWS, LOUDEN. Buried in Letts Cemetery, 6 miles south of Ionia, Mich. Grave located by Stevens Thomson Mason Chapter of Ionia, Mich.
- ARNDT, BARNHARD. Born August 7, 1754, died February 12, 1828. Buried in old graveyard, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.

- ATKINSON, BEZALEEL. Born in Connecticut, 1762; died in New York, 1824. Buried in old cemetery on Leonard and Atkinson farm, Hilton, N. Y. Grave located by Sophie de Marsa Campau Chapter, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- BAIRD, WILLIAM. Born 1713, died 1792. Buried in Dunnston Cemetery, Pa. Grave located by Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BALDWIN, WILLIAM. Born 1725, died 1804. Buried in Baldwin lot, South Canterbury, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Connecticut.
- BANKER, FREDERICK. Born 1760, died 1848. Humphreys Company, Orange County Militia Fourth. Buried at St. James, Staatsburgh, town of Hyde Park, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BARBER, Col. WILLIAM. Born 1754, died 1798. Buried on Newbold estate, Hyde Park, private ground, all stones now removed. Grave now unmarked. Associator, Beekman Precinct Second Line Regiment. Malcolms Levies, "Late Col. U. S. A." In 1884, 12 stones were in this plot. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BARD, JOHN, M. D. Born 1716, died 1799. Cumberland Company Minute Men, New Jersey Records. Buried at St. James, Staatsburgh, town of Hyde Park, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BARD, RICHARD. Born 1736, died 1799. Buried in Church Hill Graveyard near Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BARD, SAMUEL, M. D. Born 1742, died 1821. President Medical College, N. Y. Examiner of surgeons in Revolution. Buried at St. James, Staatsburgh, town of Hyde Park, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BARNHISER, JOHN. Died June 2, 1848, aged 106 years. Buried in Old Union Graveyard in Waynesboro, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BECKWITH, SYLVANUS. Born 1742, Connecticut; died 1839. Dutchess Militia, L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in lot 1, Baptist Ground, Stanford, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BEITELMAN, LENHART. Born 1740, died May 19, 1819. Buried in old graveyard, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BENEDICT, ISAAC. Born 1742, died May 17, 1841. Buried in Parade Ground Cemetery, New Canaan, Conn. Grave located by Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Conn.
- BENJAMIN, JOHN. Buried at Robinson Run United Presbyterian Cemetery, near McDonald, Pa. Grave located by Canonsburg Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BENNER, HENDRICK, Esq. Born 1759, died 1817. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Associator Rhinebeck precinct. Buried at Dutch Church, Upper Red Hook, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BENNER, JOHN FELTON. Born 1742, died 1833. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Red Hook, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BENNER, PETER, Jr. Born 1763, died 1842. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Red Hook, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BICKEL, JACOB. Born December 15, 1755; died December 16, 1822. Buried Lutheran Swamp Church, Montgomery County, Pa. Grave located by Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown, Pa.

- BIESECKER, JOHAN JACOB.** Born January 31, 1746; died December 17, 1793. Buried in old graveyard, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BLACKESLEY, DAVID.** Buried in Spartansville Cemetery, Pa. (Sparta Township). Grave located by Brokenstraw Valley Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BLAIR, JAMES.** Buried at Woolwich, Me. Grave located by Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, Maine.
- BLOTTENBERGER, JOHN.** Buried in Old St. Peter's Lutheran Churchyard, Union and High Streets, Middletown, Pa. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BOLTZ, MICHAEL** (name of family changed to Pultz). Born 1739, died 1823. Dutchess L. B. R. Sixth Regiment. Buried in Wurtemberg, Rhinebeck, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BOND, JONAS.** Born 1720, died 1810. Buried in Westminster Churchyard, Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Connecticut.
- BONESTEEL, NICHOLAS.** Born 1753, died 1852. Associator Rhinebeck precinct. Buried at Stone Church, Rhinebeck, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BORGARDUS, EVERADUS.** Born 1738, died 1799. Took pledge Kingston and Rhinebeck. Captain First Ulster Militia, lieutenant Fifth Company. Rhinebeck precinct. Buried at Dutch Church, Rhinebeck Village, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BOYLES, JOHN.** Buried in Bellwood Cemetery, Blair County, Pa. Grave located by Colonel John Proctor Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BOYLES, WILLIAM.** Buried in Bellwood Cemetery, Blair County, Pa. Grave located by Colonel John Proctor Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BRETZ, LUDWIG.** Buried at Middletown Cemetery, Middletown, Pa. "Soldier in the Revolution in Capt. Albright Deibler's Company 1776 of Lukens Valley, Pa." Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BRIGGS, CALEB.** Born 1749, died 1828. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in Briggs family ground, Stanford, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BRIGGS, THOMAS.** Died 1837. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Third. Buried in Briggs family ground, Stanford, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BRITTON, WILLIAM.** Aged 90. Served as a private in Revolution. Came to Michigan in 1824 from New York; settled in township of Brandon. Buried in Horton burying ground, Atlas Township, Genessee County. Grave located by Mrs. Don Southwort Chapter, Lansing, Mich.
- BROWN, ALEN.** Buried in Church Hill Graveyard, Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BROWN, CHRISTIAN.** Born December 18, 1740; died September 27, 1821. Buried in old graveyard, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BROWN, JOHN ADAMS.** Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BUCK, DANIEL.** Died April 13, 1821, aged 77 years. Buried in old Episcopal Cemetery, Great Bend, Pa. Grave located by Montrose Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BURD, COL. JAMES.** Born March 10, 1726, at Ormission, Scotland; died October 5, 1793, at Tinian, Pa., aged 67 years 6 months 25 days. Buried at Middletown Cemetery, Middletown, Pa. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.

- BURGER, GEORGE. Born 1755, died 1839. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Fourth. Buried in Wurttemberg, Rhinebeck, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BURGESS, CAPT. JOSEPH. Born 1736, died 1820. Buried in Westminster Churchyard, Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Connecticut.
- BUSH, HENRY. Born 1754, died 1791. Harper's Levies; Pawlings Levies, Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Fourth. Buried at Dutch Church, Hyde Park village, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- BUTTS, Capt. SHEREBIAH. Born 1732, died 1807. Buried in Westminster Churchyard, Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Connecticut.
- CANFIELD, DEACON NATHAN. Born 1750, died 1803. Westchester Militia, Second Regiment. Buried in Baptist Ground, lot 1, Stanford, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- CANNON, WILLIAM. Died August 30, 1854, aged 99. Came with the Astor Fur Co. to Oregon. Buried at St. Paul Churchyard, Marion County, Oreg. Grave located by Yamhill Chapter, Oregon.
- CARPENTER, BENJAMIN. Born 1749, died 1837. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in Carpenter Hill, Stanford, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- CARPENTER, DAVID. Born 1752, died 1831. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in family ground on Kilmer farm, 3 miles north of La Fayette, town of Milan. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- CASH, WILLIAM. Born 1726, died 1816. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in Baptist Ground, lot 1, Stanford. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- CASSEL, JOHANNES. Born December 22, 1766, died October 28, 1838, aged 71 years 10 months 9 days. Buried at Old St. Peter's Lutheran Churchyard, Union and High Streets, Uniontown, Pa. Inscription in German. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- CHALFANT or CHAFFIN, SOLOMAN. Buried in Monongalia County, Clay District, near Pentress. Grave located by Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, West Virginia.
- CHAMBERS, Capt. WILLIAM. Buried in Falling Spring Churchyard, Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- CHURCH, WILLIAM. Died 1846. Buried in Hodge Cemetery, Hartland Township, Livingston County. Grave located by David Livingston Chapter, Howell, Mich.
- CLUM, PHILIP. Born 1769, died 1815. Albany Militia L. B. R. Tenth. Buried 2 miles east Pine Plains, south side of road. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- COLEMAN, THOMAS. Buried in Grand View Cemetery, Juniata, Blair County, Pa. Grave located by Col. John Proctor Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- COLVER, ELISHA, Esq. Born 1723, died 1791. Associator Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in family ground, North Lafayette Town, Milan. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- CONGER, BENJAMIN. Born 1752, died 1822. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried in Baptist Ground, lot 1, Stanford, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- COOPERNAIL, WILLIAM. Buried at Stone Church, Rhinebeck, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.

- COTZ, DAVID. Born October 17, 1741; died July 6, 1800. Buried in old graveyard, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- COWLES, TIMOTHY. Born April 15, 1752; died November 29, 1838. Served in the Connecticut Militia, in New York, under Benjamin Hinnman. Buried in Claremont, N. H. Grave located by Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont, N. H.
- CRAIGHEAD, Col. GEORGE. Buried at Chartiers Hill Cemetery. Grave located by Cannonsburg Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- CRAMER, JOHN (KREMER). Born 1747, died 1783. Dutchess Militia Sixth Regiment. Buried Dutch Church, Rhinebeck Village, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- CRAMER, PHILIP (OR KRAMER). Born 1746, died 1808. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Sixth. Buried at Stone Church, Rhinebeck, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- CRANDALL, SAMUEL. Born 1744, died 1820. Dutchess Militia L. B. R. Fourth, associator. Buried in Baptist ground, lot 2, Stanford, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- CRAPSER, JOHN, JR. (CRAPSEY). Born 1750, died 1824. Albany Militia L. B. R. Fifth. Buried in Providence Cemetery, Pleasant Plains, Clinton County, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- CRAWFORD, Capt. JOHN. Buried in Falling Spring Churchyard, Chambersburg, Pa. Inscription on headstone, "A soldier and prisoner of the Revolution is buried here." Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- CRAWFORD, Col. JOSIAH. Died 1819, aged 83 years. Buried in Falling Spring Churchyard, Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- CUPPLES, JAMES. Died July 7, 1843; aged 85 years, 7 months. Buried in Bird Presbyterian Cemetery, Mifflin County, Pa. Grave located by Kishacoquillas Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- CURTIIS, CAPT. JOHN. Connecticut troops. Buried in abandoned family plot. Stone gone. Barrytown Station, Red Hook, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- DAGGETT, JOHN. Born 1754 in Lebanon County; died 1837 at Girard, Pa. Buried in Girard Cemetery, Pa. Grave located by Elk Valley Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- DAME, EDWARD. Born 1753; died November 4, 1840. He was a member of the Piscataqua Harbor troops in 1779 at Fort Washington. Buried in Goshen, N. H. Grave located by Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont, N. H.
- DAVIS, HARRY. Born 1757, died 1844. Dutchess Militia. Buried at St. Paul's Lutheran, Red Hook Village, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- DAVIS, ISAAC. Died 1821. Captain Fourth Ulster Militia. Buried at Dutch Church, Rhinebeck Village, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- DAVIS, WILLIAM. Died 1786. Third line lieutenant Bogardus Weissenfels Levies, Ulster Second. Three times under Pawling. Wounded Ver Plancks Point. Buried at Dutch Church, Rhinebeck Village. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- DE GROFF, MOSES. Born 1740, died 1828. Associator Rombout Precinct, Dutchess Militia, Second Regiment L. B. R. Buried at Vanderbilt Place, Hyde Park, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.

- DEICHMAN, JOHANNES. Born August 28, 1747; died April 1, 1814. Buried in old graveyard, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- DELEMATER, BENJAMIN. Born 1744, died 1801. Took pledge in Kingston. Ulster First Regiment, Willetts Levies. Buried in Dutch Churchyard, Hyde Park, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- DENNIS, JOSEPH. Born 1765, died 1832. Either in line or levies. Hired by several classes in L. B. R. regiments. Buried in St. James Staatsburgh Town, Hyde Park, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- DENNISON, JONATHAN. Born 1722, died 1802. Albany Militia. Buried at Dutch Church, Rhinebeck Village, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- DE WITT, PETER. Born 1762, died 1799. Weisenfels Levies, Capt. Thompson. Buried at Dutch Church, Rhinebeck Village, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- DICKEY, JAMES. Died March 13, 1813; aged 50 years. Buried in State Hill Graveyard (1 mile from Mercersburg, Pa.). Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- DIMON, JONATHAN. Born March 14, 1761; died January 3, 1821. Buried in old Episcopal Cemetery, Great Bend, Pa. Grave located by Montrose Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- DIXON, Sergt. WILLIAM. Born 1743, died 1812. Buried in State Hill Graveyard (1 mile from Mercersburg, Pa.). Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- DOEBLER, ABRAHAM. Born March 17, 1765; died August 17, 1849. Buried in Mount Lebanon Cemetery, Lebanon, Pa. Grave located by Lebanon Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- DOMBLASER, PAUL. Born October 15, 1706; died June 3, 1804. Buried in old graveyard, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- DRUM, ANDREW. Born 1759, died 1829 (or 1819). Albany Militia, Sixth Regiment. Buried at St. Paul's Lutheran Churchyard, Red Hook Village, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- DU BOIS, KOERT. Born 1763, died 1831. Dutchess Militia, Second Regiment. Buried in Friends ground, Crum Elbow, Hyde Park, N. Y. Grave located by Chancellor Livingston Chapter, New York.
- DUNN, WILLIAM. Buried in Dunston Cemetery, Pa. Pulaski's Legion, Continental Troops. Grave located by Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- EAKER, GEORGE. Died January 10, 1818. Buried in Welsh Run Churchyard. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- ETTLER, JOHANNA PHILIP. Born April 22, 1755; died August 30, 1820. Buried at Old Lutheran Burying Ground, Old St. Peter's Lutheran Churchyard, Union and High Streets, Middletown, Pa. Inscription in German. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- FINDLAY, Col. JOHN. Born 17—, died 1838. Buried in Falling Spring Churchyard, Chambersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- FINDLAY, SAMUEL. Died 1804, aged 71. Buried in Church Hill Graveyard near Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.

- FITCH, JOHN. Buried in Bardstown, Ky. Grave located by John Fitch Chapter, Kentucky.
- FOGEL, ANDREAS. Born October 2, 1734; died January 29, 1802. Buried in old graveyard, Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- FOGEL, JOHANNES. Born January, 1735; died February 10, 1813. Buried at Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- FOGEL, LENHART. Born 1738; died November 3, 1810. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- FRANKENFIELD, LENHART. Born September 29, 1757; died August 21, 1834. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- FREY, JOHAN FRIEDERICK. Born September 15, 1763; died May 17, 1829. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- GIBBS, LUMAN. Scout at Fort Randolph. Buried 8 miles from Point Pleasant, W. Va. Grave located by Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, West Virginia.
- GILL, YOUNG. Born 1765; died 1854. Enlisted in North Carolina Militia. Was in Battle of Guilford, 1781. Buried in the Cowner Cemetery, Walton County, Ga. Grave located by John Clark Chapter, Social Circle, Ga.
- GLASGOW, JAMES, SR. Died October 12, 1840; aged 87 years. Buried in Bird Presbyterian Cemetery, Mifflin County, Pa. Grave located by Kishacoquillas Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- GRADWOHL, THEOBALD. Born May 11, 1753; died February 26, 1827. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- GREEN, ELISHA. Born August 17, 1764; died March 19, 1827, aged 56 years 6 months 24 days. Buried at Old St. Peter's Lutheran Churchyard, Union and High Streets, Middletown, Pa. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- GROSZ, ISAAC. Born April 10, 1758; died January 31, 1812. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- GUNNISON, SAMUEL. Born 1719; died May 14, 1805. He was in Capt. Balou's regiment and in Capt. Uriah Wilcox's company. Buried in Goshen, N. H. Grave located by Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont, N. H.
- HAAS, CONRAD. Born February 20, 1755; died August 30, 1819. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- HALL, WILLIAM. Buried near Mannington, W. Va., in the Downs's family graveyard. Grave located by Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, West Virginia.
- HALLMAN, ANTHONY. Died December 5, 1791, aged 54 years 2 months 5 days. Buried in Leverington Cemetery, Roxboro, Philadelphia, Pa. Grave located by Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown, Pa.
- HANAN, THOMAS. Buried at Swans Creek near Point Pleasant, W. Va. Grave located by Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, West Virginia.
- HARTMAN, ADAM. Died March 21, 1846, aged 84 years 10 months 17 days. Buried in Old Union Graveyard, Waynesboro, Pa. "A Revolutionary soldier." Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.

- HATFIELD, STEPHEN. Died May 19, 1824, aged 65 years. Buried in Waynesburg Cemetery, Pennsylvania. Grave located by John Corbley Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- HAWKINS, WILLIAM. Buried in Pleasant Flats Cemetery, West Virginia. Grave located by Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, West Virginia.
- HAYES, JOHN. Born November 2, 1751; died July 17, 1839. Private, Infantry and Cavalry, North Carolina Militia. Placed on roll December 18, 1833. Buried in Decatur Cemetery, De Kalb, County, Ga. Grave located by Baron De Kalb Chapter, Clarkston, Ga.
- HECK, GEORGE. Buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Arch Spring, Blair County, Pa. Grave located by Colonel John Proctor Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- HECK, PETER. Buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Arch Spring, Blair County, Pa. Grave located by Colonel John Proctor Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- HEARNDON, JOSEPH. Born 1756, died 1853. Enlisted in United States Army at 16 years of age. Fought in Battle of Guilford and at Gates's defeat. In the latter engagement he was taken prisoner. Moved from Chatham County, N. C., to Walton County, Ga., where he died and was buried with the honors of war. Buried in the Herndon family burying ground, Walton County, Ga. Grave located by John Clark Chapter, Social Circle, Ga.
- HENDERSON, JOHN. Buried at Henderson, W. Va. Grave located by Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, West Virginia.
- HERSFORD, JOHN. Was on Gen. Lafayette's staff. Buried at Brick Church, Mercers Bottom, W. Va. Grave located by Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, West Virginia.
- HERRICK, ROBERT. Born 1702, died 1787. Buried in Westminster Churchyard, Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Connecticut.
- HERTZELL, JOHANNES. Born August 21, 1762; died March 6, 1842. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- HEYSER, Capt. WILLIAM. Buried in German Reformed Churchyard, Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- HILL, THOMAS. Buried at Tanner farm in Fayette County, Ky. Grave located by Bryan Station Chapter.
- HINE, JOHN. Born September 8, 1750, in Milford Conn.; died May 13, 1837. Buried in Orange Cemetery, New Haven, Conn. Grave located by Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Conn.
- HOXWORTH, EDWARD. Died January 11, 1847, aged 84 years 3 months. Buried in Montgomery Baptist Churchyard, near Colmar, Montgomery County, Pa. Grave located by Valley Forge Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- HUNT, WILLIAM. Born July 27, 1757; died December 8, 1809. Served in Col. William Candler's regiment and was in the siege of Augusta and battles of Kings Mountain, Blackstock's Farm, Fish Dam Ford, and Cowpens. Buried at Hunts Corners burying ground, Washington County, Ga. Grave located by Major General Samuel Elbert Chapter, Tennille, Ga.
- INGALLS, JONATHAN. Born May 4, 1762; died August 2, 1843. Entered the Revolutionary War with his father at the age of 14; assigned to Gen. B. Arnold's division and served through the war. Buried in Sebewa Township, Iona County. Grave located by Stevens Thomson Mason Chapter, Iona, Mich.
- IRWIN, JAMES. Buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa. Grave located by Colonel John Proctor Chapter, Pennsylvania.

- IRWIN, JOHN. Buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa. Grave located by the Colonel John Proctor Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- JACKSON, JACKSON. Died September 4, 1842, aged 80 years 4 months 10 days. Buried in Old Cemetery, Brooklyn, Pa. Grave located by Montrose Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- JANSEN, JOHANNES. Born January 21, 1767; died February 28, 1812. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- JEFFREY, BENJAMIN. Died May, 1833, aged 81 years. Buried in Lutheran graveyard, St. Thomas, Franklin County, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- JOHNSTON, THOMAS. Born 1750, died 1828. Buried in State Hill graveyard (1 mile from Mercersburg, Pa.). Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- JONES, JOEL. Died 1845. Buried in Brawley Cemetery, near Meadville, Pa. Grave located by Colonel Crawford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- JOSLIN, HEZEKIAH. Born in Killingly, Conn., February 18, 1757; died in Onondago County, Cicero, N. Y., February, 1836. Served first in Capt. Herrick's company, Col. Brown's regiment. Enlisted at Tyringham, Mass., now called Monterey. First Berkshire Regiment. The Joslin family came to Westmoreland from Tyringham, Berkshire County, Mass. Buried in Lairdsville Cemetery, near a little village or hamlet of Lairdsville, town of Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y. His grave has no headstone, but he is buried near his wife, Chloe (Hall) Joslin, who died in 1824 and has a stone. Grave located by Mrs. Julia L. G. Carpenter, State historian, North Dakota.
- KING, CHRISTIAN. Died May 1, 1795, aged 51 years 4 months. Buried in old St. Peter's Lutheran Churchyard, Union and High Streets, Middletown, Pa. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- KING, JOHN. Born December 5, 1740; died July 15, 1813. Chaplain of Col. Samuel Cuthbertson's battalion. Buried in Church Hill Graveyard, near Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- KINGSLEY, RUFUS. Died May 26, 1846, aged 83 years. Buried in old cemetery, Brooklyn, Pa. Grave located by Montrose Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- KLASE, JOHANNES. Born December 15, 1757; died February 24, 1836. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- KLASE, VALENTIN. Born April 15, 1759; died April 28, 1812. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- LENECHO, LENARD. Born January 18, 1737; died October 18, 1789. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- LENECHO, ULRICH. Born February 18, 1738; died February 26, 1818. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- OEHLER, STEPHEN. Born October 13, 1749; died 1816. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- OEENIG, MATHIAS. Born September 29, 1756; died August 12, 1816. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.

- LARVALL, JOHAN MICHAEL. Born May 24, 1716; died September 12, 1796. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- LARVALL, MICHAEL. Born May 5, 1755; died July 23, 1850. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- LARVALL, WILLIAM. Born January 30, 1740; died December 6, 1802. Buried at Hecktown, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- LAUMAN, GEORGE. Died June 26, 1809, aged 65 years 10 months. Buried in old Lutheran Burying Ground, old St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Union and High Streets, Middletown, Pa. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- LAUR, ADAM. Buried in Williamsburg Cemetery, Blair County, Pa. Grave located by Colonel John Proctor Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- LAWRENCE, LEVI. Born August 9, 1766; died December 10, 1838. Enlisted August 1, 1781, at Castleton, Vt.; applied for pension August 20, 1833; granted His daughter, Almira Margaret Lawrence, born August 7, 1832, was a Real Daughter, National No. 62169, a member of the Saginaw Chapter. She died January 13, 1911. Buried at Buford, Ontario. Grave located by Saginaw Chapter.
- LEACH, JEDEDIAH. Born 1754; died 1832. Buried in Westminster Churchyard Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Connecticut.
- LEONARD, SILAS. Born in Connecticut, 1746; died 1796. Buried in old cemetery on Leonard and Atkinson farm, Hilton, N. Y. Grave located by Sophie de Marse Campau Chapter, of Grand Rapids, Mich.
- LICHT, PETER. Born 1748; died November 16, 1805, aged 57 years 5 months. Buried in abandoned old burying ground in rear of Farmers' Hotel, southeast corner Pine and High Streets, Middletown, Pa. Inscription in German. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- LINDSAY, DAVID. Buried in Presbyterian Cemetery, Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa. Grave located by Colonel John Proctor Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- LINES, CAPT. MAJOR. Born 1748; died March 2, 1814. Buried in Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, Conn. Grave located by Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Conn.
- LINN, JAMES. Buried in Oak Spring Cemetery. Grave located by Cannonsburg Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- LIVINGSTON, PHILIP. Died May 12, 1778, aged 63 years. Buried in German Reformed Church Cemetery in York, later removed to Prospect Hill Cemetery where a monument of white marble, surmounted by an urn, was erected in his memory. Grave located by Yorktown Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- MADERA, CHRISTIAN. Buried in East Oak Cemetery, Morgantown, W. Va. Grave located by Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, West Virginia.
- MATHER, NATHANIEL. Buried in Niobe Cemetery, New York. Grave located by Brokenstraw Valley Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- METZGER, JOHN. Born June 24, 1740; died April 24, 1826, aged 85 years 10 months. Buried in old St. Peter's Lutheran Churchyard. Union and High Streets, Middletown, Pa. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- MILLER, JOHN HAMNICK. Born October 3, 1754; died October 22, 1813. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.

- MILLS, JESSE. Died June 13, 1833; aged 77 years 9 months 7 days. Buried in Brooklyn, Pa., Cemetery. Grave located by Montrose Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- MITCHELL, EDWARD. Born in Maryland, 1760; died 1837. Buried in a little family burial place on Knoblock farm, about 4 miles southeast of Belleville, Ill. His father, Lieut. James Mitchell, lies beside him. Grave located by Belleville Chapter, Illinois.
- MOFFETT, JOHN. Died 1829. Was captain in the South Carolina Militia. Fought in battle of King's Mountain, October, 1780, and in South Carolina campaign of 1781. Buried in Decatur Cemetery, Dekalb County, Ga. Grave located by Baron de Kalb Chapter, Clarkston, Ga.
- MOORE, HENRY. Died September 10, 1795, aged 94 years. Buried in Middletown Cemetery, Middletown, Pa. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- MORSE, CHARLES. Born 1734; died 1801. Buried in Baldwin lot, South Canterbury, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Connecticut.
- MCCARTNEY, DENGAL. Buried in Pleasant Valley Road Cemetery, Blair County, Pa. Grave located by Colonel Proctor Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- MCCOBB, JAMES, JR. Buried at Woolwich, Me. Grave located by Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, Maine.
- MCCOY, ALEXANDER. Died 1822, aged 92 years. Buried in Church Hill Graveyard, near Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- MCCUTCHEON, ALEXANDER. Died 1814, aged 88 years. Buried in Church Hill Graveyard, near Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- McDOWELL, Gen. WILLIAM. Died May 19, 1831, aged 85 years. Buried in State Hill Graveyard (1 mile from Mercersburg, Pa.). Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- McDOWELL, First Lieut. WILLIAM. Born March 22, 1778; died June 19, 1835, at St. Thomas, Franklin County, aged 86 years. Mustered out November 3, 1783. Buried in State Hill Graveyard, 1 mile from Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- McFARLAND, ROBERT. Born January 12, 1740; died January 22, 1823. Buried in Church Hill Graveyard, near Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- McGUIRE, NICHOLAS. Buried at Nelson Farm, Catfish, Blair County, Pa. Grave located by Colonel John Proctor Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- McNARY, Chaplain THOMAS. Buried at Oak Spring Cemetery. Grave located by Cannonsburg Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- McPHERREN, ANDREW. Buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Arch Spring, Blair County, Pa. Grave located by Colonel John Proctor Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- McWILLIAM. Buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Arch Spring, Blair County, Pa. Grave located by Colonel John Proctor Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- BERLANDER, CHRISTOPHER FRIEDRICK. Born January 15, 1748; died October 2, 1795, aged 47 years 8 months 18 days. Buried in abandoned old burying ground in rear of Farmers' Hotel, Pine and High Streets, Middletown, Pa. Inscription in German. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- VER, PETER. Died March 3, 1823, aged 66 years 4 months. Buried in Middletown Cemetery, Middletown, Pa. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.

- PARK, EBENEZER. Born 1759; died 1849. "A soldier of the Revolution." Buried in Spicer lot, near Westminster Churchyard, Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Connecticut.
- PARRISH, CYPERIAN. Born 1760; died 1848. Private. Buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Vernon, Mich. Grave located by Shiawasso Chapter, Owosso, Mich.
- PARTHEMORE, PHILIP. "Soldier in the Revolution in Capt. Samuel Cockran's company (1777) of Middletown, Pa." Buried in Middletown Cemetery, Middletown, Pa. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- PATTERSON, JAMES. Born in Ireland 1752; died 1809. Buried in Whitley Township, Green County, Pa. Grave located by John Corbley Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- PECK, GAD. Born 1764; died June 3, 1853. He was the last surviving soldier in New Haven. Buried in Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, Conn. Grave located by Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Conn.
- PFEIFER, FREDERICK. Born November 22, 1722; died July 11, 1778. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- PINDALL, JACOB. Buried in Wisman Graveyard near Laurel Point, in Monongalia County, W. Va. Grave located by Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, West Virginia.
- RAYMOND, ZECHARIAH. Buried near Columbus, Pa. Grave located by Brokenstraw Valley Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- RAYNESFORD, Capt. JOSEPH. Born 1734; died 1792. Buried in Westminster Churchyard, Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Connecticut.
- RAYNESFORD, RICHARD. Born 1711; died 1791. Buried in Westminster Churchyard, Canterbury Township, Conn. Grave located by Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Connecticut.
- RICHARDS, MATHIAS. Died August 4, 1830, aged 72 years 5 months 8 days. Buried in Evans Cemetery, Reading, Pa. Grave located by Lebanon Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- ROHN, HEINRICH. Born November 11, 1731; died May 17, 1795. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- ROHN, JACOB. Born March 8, 1750; died October 4, 1809. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- ROHN, JOHN PETER. Born January 4, 1763; died August 21, 1834. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- ROOT, LEMUEL. Buried in Antis Cemetery, Sabbath Rest, Blair County, Pa. Grave located by Colonel John Proctor Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SANTEE, JOHANNES. Born August 8, 1757; died March 5, 1840. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SANTEE, JOHN. Born October 20, 1730; died April 28, 1807. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SANTEE, VALENTIN. Born May 3, 1764; died January 7, 1812. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.

- SCHALL, First Lieut. GEORGE. Born August 24, 1735; died 1802, aged 67. Buried in Hill Church Cemetery, near Boyertown, Montgomery County, Pa. Grave located by Valley Forge Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SCHILP, PETER. Born December 9, 1744; died January 24, 1788. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SCHMIDT, JOHANNES. Born August 23, 1758; died January 26, 1835. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SCHNABEL, JACOB. Born July 20, 1760; died February 24, 1834. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SCHNABEL, MATHEWS. Born December 7, 1761; died July 9, 1831. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SCHNEIDER, JOHN JACOB. Born July 27, 1755; died March 12, 1835, aged 79 years, 7 months, 15 days. Buried in Old St. Peter's Lutheran Churchyard, Union and High Streets, Middletown, Pa. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SCHORTZ, MICHAEL. Born September 8, 1758; died January 31, 1812. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SCHWEITZER, JOHN. Born April 15, 1755; died November 29, 1839. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SCHWEITZER, LEONARD. Born February 7, 1757; died December 14, 1833. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SCHWEITZER, RUDOLF. Born February 1, 1753; died December 2, 1822. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SCOTT, DAVID. Buried at Fort Martin, Cass district, about 6 miles from Morgantown, W. Va. Grave located by Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, West Virginia.
- SCOTT, JAMES. Buried in Granville Graveyard, 2 miles from Morgantown, W. Va. Grave located by Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, West Virginia.
- SHAAKIN, JOHN PHILIP. Born December, 1735; died 1807, aged 88 years 7 months 17 days. Buried in old St. Peter's Lutheran Churchyard, Union and High Streets, Middletown, Pa. Inscription in German. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SHARP, ABRAM. Buried near Kirkwood, Ky. Grave located by Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Kentucky.
- SHEELEY, CAPT. JOHN. Buried at Nicholsville, Ky. Grave located by Bryan Station Chapter.
- SHOVER, FRANCIS. Died September 22, 1830, aged 88 years 7 months 17 days. "Soldier in the Revolution." Buried in old Union Graveyard, Waynesboro, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SHUSTER, PETER. Born March 30, 1748; died January 7, 1805, aged 56 years 9 months 8 days. Buried in abandoned old burying ground in rear of Farmer's Hotel, southeast corner Pine and High Streets, Middletown, Pa. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SMITH, COLESBY. Died 1840. Is listed in North Carolina in account of United States as allowed by auditor of Hillsboro district as per report No. 84 (1783), page 134, No. 4579. Came to Burke County, Ga., in 1796. Grant

- signed by Gov. Kilmer for Revolutionary service. Buried in the Youngs Cemetery, Washington County, Ga. Grave located by Major General Samuel Elbert Chapter, Tennille, Ga.
- SMITH, EBENEZER. Buried at Woolwich, Me. Grave located by Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, Maine.
- SMITH, JAMES. Died July 11, 1806, aged 93. Buried in Presbyterian Churchyard, York, Pa. Grave located by Yorktown Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SMITH, CORPL. JEREMIAH. Born July, 1747; died July 19, 1838. Buried in West Haven Congregational Church Cemetery, New Haven, Conn. Grave located by Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Conn.
- SMITH, SAMUEL. Died 1815, aged 72. Buried in Shannon Graveyard, 1 mile south of Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SNODGRASS, THOMAS. Buried in Middle Spring Burying Ground. Grave located by Cumberland County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- SPENGLER, MICHAEL. Born December 7, 1760; died March 29, 1848. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- STICHLER, PETER. Born August 9, 1761; died December 18, 1843. Buried in Evans Cemetery, Reading, Pa. Grave located by Lebanon Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- STINSON, THOMAS. Buried at Woolwich, Me. Grave located by Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, Maine.
- STUART, JAMES. Died 1813, aged 77. Buried in Church Hill graveyard, near Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- TEWKSBURG, ISAAC. Died 1813. Native of Amesburg, Vt. Buried in Old Cemetery, Brooklyn, Pa. Grave located by Montrose Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- THOMPSON, JOHN C. Died September 10, 1824, aged 62. Buried in Middletown Cemetery, Middletown, Pa. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- THOMPSON, ROBERT. Died September 19, 1824, aged 62. Buried in State Hill Cemetery, 1 mile from Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- TIFFANY, NOAH. Died July 19, 1818, aged 66. Buried in Old Cemetery, Brooklyn, Pa. Grave located by Montrose Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- TOOT, GEORGE FRED. Born August 3, 1759; died January 23, 1813, aged 53 years 5 months 20 days. Buried in Old St. Peter's Lutheran Churchyard, Union and High Streets, Middletown, Pa. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- UNANGST, GEORGE. Born December 29, 1752; died December 10, 1827. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- VAN LEAR, JOSEPH. Born 1743; died July 3, 1819. Buried in Church Hill graveyard, near Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- WAGNER, JOHANNES. Born December 5, 1767; died April 24, 1827. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- WALKER, SAMUEL. Died April 8, 1812. Buried in State Hill graveyard, 1 mile from Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.

- WATKINS, MARK. Born December 6, 1762; died June 21, 1836. Was the son of Capt. Nathan Watkins, under whom he served for one year, having enlisted January 1, 1776, at Partridgefield, Mass., February to July, 1777, as a drummer also with his father's company. He served one month in 1780 with Lieut. Kibbee under Col. Fellows. Was in the battle of Habberton and taken prisoner and held four months. He applied for pension September 6, 1828, as a resident of Naples, N. Y. Buried in Leonidas, St. Joseph County, Mich. Grave located by Abiel Fellows Chapter, Three Rivers, Mich. He married Esther Legg, July 15, 1784, in Partridgefield, Mass. She was pensioned March 27, 1839, at the age of 71 years. She died October 24, 1839.
- WELLS, ISAAC. Died May 9, 1836, aged 76. Buried in St. John's Episcopal Graveyard, Norristown, Pa. Grave located by Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown, Pa.
- WELLS, STEPHEN. Born August 2, 1751; died 1834. He was in John Moody's company and in Col. Baldwin's regiment from September to December, 1776. Buried in Plymouth. Grave located by Asquamchumauke Chapter, Plymouth, N. H.
- WHEELER, EPHRAIM. "A Soldier of the Revolution." Buried at Alamo, Kalamazoo County, Mich. Grave located by Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- WILHELM, JOHAN LUDWIG. Born April 15, 1759; died September 14, 1833. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- WILHELM, JOHN JACOB. Born August 24, 1720; died March 26, 1805. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- WILLIAMS, DANIEL. Buried, Climer, N. Y. Grave located by Brokenstraw Valley Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- WIND, JOHANNES. Born February 19, 1747; died October 3, 1819. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- WINDNAGLE, MATHIAS. "Soldier in the Revolution, in Capt. Samuel Cochran's company, 1777, of Middletown, Pa." Buried at Middletown Cemetery, Middletown, Pa. Grave located by Swatara Pine Ford Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- WISECARVER, GEORGE. Born in Fredericktown, Va.; died 1842. Buried in Franklin Township, Greene County, Pa. Grave located by John Corbley Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- WYORK, HENRY. Died 1819, aged 72 years. Buried in Church Hill Graveyard, near Mercersburg, Pa. Grave located by Franklin County Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- YOUNG, JACOB. Born January 21, 1760; died March 24, 1827. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- YOUNG, JOHAN GEORGE. Born November 10, 1729; died March 22, 1809. Buried in Hecktown Cemetery, Northampton County, Pa. Grave located by Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania.
- ZEARFOSS, FREDERICK. Born March 18, 1763; died October 11, 1844, aged 81 years, 6 months. Buried in Center Square Lutheran Cemetery, Montgomery County, Pa. Grave located by Valley Forge Chapter, Pennsylvania.

Содержание: 1. Общие сведения об учебном процессе в высшем учебном заведении. 2. Организация преподавания. 3. Методика преподавания. 4. Педагогические кадры. 5. Материально-техническое обеспечение учебного процесса. 6. Результаты учебно-воспитательной работы. 7. Заключение.

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7. Заключение.

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