

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

MARCH 1, 1922, TO MARCH 1, 1923



JANUARY 22, 1924.—Referred to the Committee on Printing
FEBRUARY 13 (calendar day, FEBRUARY 14), 1924.—Ordered
to be printed, with illustrations

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1924

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT OF
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MARCH 1, 1923, TO MARCH 1, 1924

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 159.

[REPORTED BY MR. MOSES.]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 13 (calendar day, February 14), 1924.

Resolved, That the "Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended March 1, 1923," be printed, with illustrations, as a Senate document.

Attest:

GEORGE A. SANDERSON,
Secretary.

JANUARY 23, 1924 - Referred to the Committee on Printing
FEBRUARY 13 (calendar day, February 14), 1924 - Ordered
to be printed, with illustrations.

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1924

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

Washington, January 19, 1924.

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, 1923.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT,

Secretary.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

**NATIONAL SOCIETY,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,**

Washington, January 9, 1924.

SIR: In compliance with the act of incorporation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, approved February 20, 1896, and by the direction of the national board of management, I have the honor to submit the report of the work accomplished from March 1, 1922, to March 1, 1923.

Respectfully submitted.

CLYDE D. (Mrs. A. H.) CONNELLY, *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. Marshal MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. Clarke (Mrs. A. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, District of Columbia; Frances B. Hamlin (Mrs. 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; Julia K. Hogg (Mrs. N. B. Hogg), of Pennsylvania; Katherine C. Breckenridge (Mrs. Clifton R. Breckenridge), of Arkansas; Sara Isabella Hubbard (Mrs. Adolphus S. Hubbard), of California; Mary L. D. Putnam (Mrs. Charles E. Putnam), of Iowa; Delia Clayborne Buckner (Mrs. Simon B. Buckner), of Kentucky; Emily Marshal Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), of Massachusetts; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland; Mrs. Frances P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows), Mrs. Mary H. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan), Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull), Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington), and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia, by the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes; to perpetuate the

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

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

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

Approved February 20, 1896.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THOMAS B. REED,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. E. STEVENSON,

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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

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

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

RICHARD OLNEY.

[SEAL]

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1922-23.

President General.

Mrs. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR.

Vice Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1923.)

Mrs. CASSIUS C. COTTLE.

Mrs. CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

Mrs. EDWARD LANSING HARRIS.

Mrs. HENRY McCLEARY.

Mrs. JAMES T. MORRIS.

Mrs. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK.

Mrs. EDWARD P. SCHOENTGEN.

(Term of office expires 1924.)

Mrs. JOHN TRIGG MOSS.

Mrs. C. D. CHENAULT.

Mrs. BENJAMIN D. HEATH.

MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL.

Mrs. LYMAN E. HOLDEN.

Mrs. ALBERT L. CALDER, 2d.

Mrs. HOWARD L. HODGKINS.

(Term of office expires 1925.)

Miss ALLICE LOUISE McDUFFEE.

Mrs. WILLIARD T. BLOCK.

Mrs. FRANK W. MONDELL.

MISS ANNE WALLACE.

Mrs. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL.

Mrs. HOWARD H. McCALL.

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Chaplain General.

Mrs. SELDEN P. SPENCER.

Recording Secretary General

Mrs. JOHN FRANCIS YAWGER

Registrar General

Miss EMMA T. STRIDER.

Corresponding Secretary General

Mrs. A. MARSHALL ELLIOTT.

Treasurer General.

Mrs. LIVINGSTON L. HUNTER.

Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. G. WALLACE W. HANGER.

Historian General

Miss JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution.

Miss LILLIAN M. WILSON.

Librarian General.

Mrs. FRANK D. ELLISON.

Curator General.

Mrs. GEORGE W. WHITE.

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Alabama: Mrs. Walter Ambrose Robinson, Mrs. Stanley Finch.

Arizona: Mrs. Hoyal A. Smith, Mrs. William Lee Pinney.

Arkansas: Mrs. Alexander M. Barrow, Mrs. Harry C. Anderson.

California: Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, Mrs. Allen H. Vance.

Colorado: Mrs. Herbert B. Hayden, Mrs. Clyde C. Dawson.

Connecticut: Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, Miss Katharine Arnold Nettleton.

Delaware: Miss Eleanor Eugenia Todd, Mrs. Edward Farrell.

District of Columbia: Mrs. William B. Hardy, Mrs. John M. Beavers.

Florida: Mrs. James A. Craig, Mrs. Theodore Strawn.

Georgia: Mrs. Charles Akerman, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge.

Hawaii: Mrs. Saly Hume Douglas.

Idaho: Mrs. Kennedy Packard, Mrs. D. W. Standrod.

Illinois: Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson.

Indiana: Mrs. Samuel Elliott Perkins, Mrs. James B. Crankshaw.
 Iowa: Miss Amy Gilbert, Mrs. H. A. White.
 Kansas: Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Mrs. Robert Bruce Campbell.
 Kentucky: Mrs. William Rodes, Mrs. John W. Chenault.
 Louisiana: Mrs. S. A. Dickson, Mrs. Thomas D. Stewart.
 Maine: Miss Maude M. Merrick, Mrs. B. G. W. Cushman.
 Maryland: Mrs. Adam Denmead, Mrs. Rex Corbin Maupin.
 Massachusetts: Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Mrs. George Minot Baker.
 Michigan: Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, Mrs. Addison Drake Kent.
 Minnesota: Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge, Mrs. L. C. Jefferson.
 Mississippi: Mrs. Ernest Eliot Brown, Mrs. Robert Somerville.
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 Montana: Mrs. E. Broox Martin, Mrs. Adelphus B. Keith.
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 New Hampshire: ———, Mrs. Leslie P. Snow.
 New Jersey: Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, Mrs. Charles R. Banks.
 New Mexico: Mrs. R. P. Barnes, Mrs. Francis Cushman Wilson.
 New York: Mrs. Charles White Nash, Mrs. Charles M. Bull.
 North Carolina: Mrs. W. O. Spencer, Mrs. Charles W. Tillett.
 North Dakota: Mrs. George Morly Young, Mrs. Melvin A. Hildreth.
 Ohio: Mrs. William Magee Wilson, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart.
 Oklahoma: Mrs. H. H. McClintock, Mrs. W. L. Mayes.
 Oregon: Miss Anne M. Lang, Mrs. Bruce L. Bogart.
 Pennsylvania: Mrs. Edwin Erle Sparks, Mrs. John Heron.
 Rhode Island: Mrs. Samuel H. Davis, Mrs. Frederick Morse.
 South Carolina: Mrs. Franklin C. Cain, Mrs. J. A. Bailey.
 South Dakota: Mrs. Leslie Grant Hill.
 Tennessee: Mrs. Logan Setis Gillentine, Mrs. John H. Cantrell.
 Texas: Mrs. William D. Garlinton, Mrs. Samuel L. Seay.
 Utah: Mrs. John Edward Carver, Mrs. Clesson S. Kinney.
 Vermont: Mrs. John H. Stewart, Miss Jennie A. Valentine.
 Virginia: Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs. James Reese Schick.
 Washington: Mrs. William S. Walker, Mrs. Henry W. Patton.
 West Virginia: Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Mrs. W. H. Conaway.
 Wisconsin: Mrs. George L. Parker, Mrs. Thomas W. Spence.
 Wyoming: Mrs. Bryant Butler Brooks, Mrs. Maurice Groshon.
 Orient: Mrs. Caroline E. McWilliams Holt, Mrs. Elaine Childs Elser.

First President General.

Mrs. BENJAMIN HARRISON (deceased.)

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE.

Honorary Presidents General.

Mrs. DANIEL MANNING. Mrs. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY.
 Mrs. MATTHEW T. SCOTT. Mrs. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY.

Honorary President Presiding.

Mrs. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice Presidents General.

Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895. Mrs. G. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 1913.
 Mrs. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899. Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
 Mrs. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906. Mrs. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
 Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911. Mrs. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
 Mrs. THEODORE C. BATES, 1913. Mrs. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.

PART I.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

The Thirty-second Continental Congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, at 10.40 o'clock.

The chaplain general read the Scripture lesson and offered prayer, and congress joined in the Lord's Prayer. The President general then addressed congress as follows:

I am glad indeed to look once more into your faces and to welcome you to Memorial Continental Hall, your hall, the temple you have erected to patriotism. There is gladness in seeing again the old friends and in meeting new ones; gladness in the thought that we are all together again, ready to give our time, thought, and deliberation to the affairs of our society. To national officers, to State regents, to chapter regents, delegates and alternates, and to all visiting Daughters I give glad greetings, and, in their names, pledge ourselves, one and all, to think and plan and care only for the highest and best good of our society's highest and best welfare.

But, with the gladness I feel also sad at heart when I realize that this is the last time I shall welcome you in this way. It hardly seems possible that three years have passed since you paid me the supreme honor of a unanimous nomination and election. The consciousness of that hour has never left me. It never will leave me. When accepting your gift of that office, I told you that I realized it was a great opportunity for service. These three years have proved that this was true. Higher than all the honors, greater than all the responsibilities are the opportunities for abiding service which that office gives. These are the opportunities for a service that is not confined to our society's own interests and welfare, but broadens out into service for home, for country, and for humanity. This is because our society is solemnly dedicated to home, to country, and to humanity. It is a solemn thing to accept the sacred trust of such an office, with its dedication of self to all that it involves.

Of my three years of service, it is for me later to give account; it is for you to pass judgment. But, whether that service be big or little, it has been given freely and in fullest measure and with gladness in the giving.

Then congress gave the salute to the flag, led by Miss Annie Wallace, chairman of the committee on correct use of the flag.

"American Creed" was then recited by congress and its author, Mrs. William Tyler Page, after which congress sang "America, the Beautiful."

The president general then introduced the Hon. Cuno H. Rudolph, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who welcomed the congress to Washington.

The president general then introduced Col. W. I. Lincoln Adams, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution, who addressed the congress.

Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, national president of the Children of the American Revolution, was presented to the congress and voiced greetings from that society.

After a vocal selection by Mrs. McGill Keefer, the president general addressed the congress as follows:

Members of the National Board of Management and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

"What is the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution? What does it mean? What does it do?"

My answer is that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is a living force. Every society which one has loved and worked for is a living force in the community. The kind of force it is depends upon the kind of influence it exerts in that community. And the kind of influence it exerts depends upon the kind of spirit in which you do its work. It depends on what you give to it, not what you get out of it.

Oh, you women, gathered here to-day from all the States, representatives of hundreds of chapters throughout our broad land, if I could only make you realize all that it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution, I should regard that one thing alone as worth all the toil and care and anxiety and thought that have gone into my service as president general during the past three years!

What does it mean to be a Daughter of the American Revolution? It means in its deepest sense a self-dedication to home, country, and God.

But many may say, "I am dedicated to these things without being a Daughter of the American Revolution." That is very true. Many are. But you Daughters of the American Revolution are the heirs of those patriots who gave us our ideals of home, who founded our country, who had supreme faith in God, and who brought this faith into their daily lives. Yours is the heritage which means America and all that America stands for, and yours is the sacred obligation to perpetuate and defend it. By joining this society she acknowledges that heritage and assumes that obligation before the world.

It has been well written that those who have no reverence for their ancestors will have nothing worthy to transmit to their descendants. It is true that we are a society that looks backward, but it is not into a dead past, as the critic calls it, but into a living past. No past that is worth anything can ever be called dead. And is not the past which gave us our homes and built up our country worth something? We look backward only that we may go forward with greater hope and courage. It is the fashion to sneer at the past, to make it the butt of superficial jokes and radical denunciation. But the fluttering leaves of a tree might just as well give themselves airs of superiority and deny the roots. Where would they be were the ax laid to the roots and the tree cut down? This is what many Americans calling themselves "liberals" are trying to do. Unstable, wavering, changeful as the wind that blows, they seek to cut the roots from under the tree, forgetful that the tree will come crashing down, carrying them and their cheap theories to ruin.

It has been pointed out that the immovable stability of Britain is her reverence for her past. When I was in England the thing that impressed me most was her safeness. One felt so secure, so safe, for there was change-

lessness in the midst of progress, there was a live past in the midst of the living present. It breathed from the great cathedrals and the venerable homes, big and little, where the same families have lived for generations; it lived in the ancient streets of cities which for generations have preserved the landmarks of past ages; it flourished in the hearts of a people who loved it as a sacred trust, to guard and pass on to future generations. In the sermon of a certain American clergyman preaching in London I find these words:

"The English have a beautiful fondness for things which are old. Yesterday is held in reverence. The past is considered sacred, and is carried forward into the new generation. * * * * * The illustrious dead are not allowed to slip out of the mind. * * * * * The nation stands face to face continuously with its mighty dead. Blessed are the people who reverence the great and good of the generations that are gone. Britain is immovable because of her tight grip on the past."

The same may be asserted of any nation that holds to its traditions with the same tight grip; but as yet it can not be said so surely of America. We build only to tear down. Our families rarely live in the homes of their ancestors, or even of their fathers and mothers. The changing aspects of American life are admitted as an outstanding characteristic. Here to-day and gone to-morrow has become a proverb. It is with difficulty that we have aroused interest in our past. It took a conscious effort. The existence of our patriotic societies is a proof of this statement. They sprang up to meet a need, which was literally the salvation of our past from oblivion. There are no patriotic societies of this kind in England. They are not needed there. But in America our past was fast vanishing out of sight and reverence for it was almost an unknown sentiment. The great ones of our history—Washington and Franklin and the rest—were, it is true, remembered in marble, song, and story, but we lacked that living consciousness of the past which would make its greatness a part of the present and an inspiration for the future. It is this consciousness that the patriotic society has stirred within us; and in this the Daughters of the American Revolution have been pre-eminent in their power and influence. To you it has been given especially to arouse such reverence for the past as shall be among the most stabilizing of the elements that will mold the future out of the changing ideals and standards of to-day.

For these are changing in this age of unrest. The standards of the past seem no longer the standards of today. The craze for "progress" and for so-called "liberal thought" is in danger of discarding the good in the past that should be permanent along with the chaff that should be and is transitory. People are being led away from the well-trodden paths of their ancestors and are following will-o'-the-wisps into the swamps of illusive and deceptive propaganda.

We sing—

O beautiful for pilgrim feet
Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness—

but are we keeping to that thoroughfare? It led onward and upward in God's evolution to the framing of a mighty nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. A false semblance of this equality, dedicated to the socialistic proposition that all men should have equality of possessions, has led another mighty nation to destruction. Yet this false semblance of equality still lures thousands into the belief that it is the

ultimate goal of human destiny. Under the mask of peace and freedom movements, of human brotherhood movements, of international friendship movements, this socialism, by whatever name you call it, masquerades as though it, and it only, were that "one far-off divine event toward which the whole creation moves." Tear off the mask and you will see it as it is—the denier of homes, the denier of country, the denier of God, the negation of all that men have held sacred from time immemorial. Has not this onslaught upon religion—this attempt of socialists to abolish God, to eliminate Him from His universe—had frightful proof in the murder of a vicar general of the Roman Catholic Church by the Reds of Russia? The whole world stands aghast at a crime perpetrated not alone against the individual but against the sacred religious instincts of all mankind, regardless of church or creed.

It was an example of Bolshevist repudiation of God. And Bolshevism is socialism and it is not confined to Russia. It is over here in this country, deriding our faith in a God of righteousness, sneering at spiritual things, leading astray our young people, some of whom are saying, "There is no God."

To combat this "spirit that denies," this spirit of evil in our midst, is the sacred task of every Daughter of the American Revolution. This is one of the things it means to be a Daughter.

Here is another. We are the makers and guardians of our homes. Are we keeping them true to the standards of the past, when large families of Americans gathered about the hearth and learned to shoulder one another's burdens and rub off one another's faults? Where are the large families of Americans now? This question compels attention when we remember that our country to-day is 43 per cent foreign. It is not birth control that America needs to-day, for this control will not be practiced by the foreigner and the poor, whom it professes to benefit. It aims straight at the heart of the American home and the most sacred relations of life. Make no mistake about that.

Great was the influence that went out from those large families of our ancestors, brought up as they were in righteousness and the sturdy, solid virtues that make up the character of the Nation. The same influence can not be wielded by the small families of to-day.

A book has recently come out which is entitled, "What is Wrong with our Girls?" I do not believe there is anything radically wrong with our girls. I do not believe in thus taking for granted that there is something wrong. The negative thought is always a weakness. Believe, rather, in our girls and boys. I believe they are just as good as we were when we were of their age. In every generation human nature—and youthful human nature—is the same at bottom, and human nature is good, not bad. Laxities there surely are, but boys and girls are not the only culprits. They but reflect what they find around them. Look well, then, to these surroundings and these influences, and the thoughts that prevail in the home and at school. Are they all that they should be for building up a foundation of honor and honesty, truth, and integrity? We are the descendants of a generation which named its daughters Prudence and Mercy, Hope and Faith. In these days we think we are the discoverers of the laws of autosuggestion, of the power of mind over matter, of holding to right thoughts. Yet it all goes back to the Good Book, which says, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Did not our ancestors dimly recognize this power of thought when they gave such names to their children, in the belief that constant repetition would inculcate those virtues in those who bore the names? There is nothing new in Coué-ism, but now we confine it to the physical, while in those days it was applied to the building up of character, and character builds homes.

Many are the disintegrating influences that affect the homes of to-day—the movies, the automobile, the spirit of restlessness, all urging to excitement and change. It is for you to keep the homes of the Nation firmly built up on the sure foundations of the past—the foundations of a strong, pure family life around the family lamp, as a center, from which flows all that is highest and best in the Nation's character.

For a nation can rise no higher than the level of its homes and the character of its mothers. There can be no higher service to the nation than being a good mother.

Are the homes of the future safe in the hands of our girls? I believe that they are. Our girls will follow the sure instincts of good motherhood and home-making. And, as long as millions of little homes dot the hillsides and broad plains of America, the Socialist will never realize his vain dream of sinking them and all else in the collective ownership pool of the Reds.

And next to being a good mother is being a good teacher. Look well to your schools and the kind of teachers who are teaching your children. Next to our homes, our schools are the fountainhead of the Republic. We want teachers who are of high character, high ideals, and unimpeachable loyalty to America. Better the man or woman who teaches truth and integrity, orderliness and obedience, loyalty and love of country, than the most brilliant mind you can hire with money.

Character and patriotism and obedience to law—these are the essentials of training in the schools. Do we find them everywhere? There are many who feel that there is weakness of moral fiber in the teaching in many of our schools. And, it is well known that there is an organized movement of many years standing among radicals to insinuate their doctrines into the schools and colleges all over the land.

It is alleged that there are over 8,000 teachers in our schools who are not loyal to the Government and Constitution of these United States and who are using their opportunities to teach disloyal doctrines and to throw discredit upon the ideals and principles of our National Government. It is a fact that radicalism in our schools has increased alarmingly throughout the country. Here is a fertile field for your watchful care. See that your teachers are honestly, and not merely outwardly, loyal. See that they teach the principles of this Republic with that spirit of pride in this country that befits a true American. We want no teachers who says there are two sides to every question, including even our system of Government; who care more for their "academic freedom of speech" and opinion (so called) than for their country. Academic freedom of speech has no place in school, where the youth of our country are taught and their unformed minds are developed. There are no two sides to loyalty to this country and its flag. There is nothing debatable about allegiance to that flag and the Republic for which it stands. Freedom of speech does not give the right to teach disloyalty to our children and college youth. The teacher who does not wish to teach loyalty toward the land that employs him has one good remedy. He or she may resign and go where disloyal opinions can find expression without harm to anyone.

Guard well your schools, lest the life of the Nation be poisoned at its source. In the hands of our teachers lie the character and sound Americanism of our children, and the kind of men, women, and citizens they will grow up to be.

For our country is calling to-day for loyalty and for service such as our forefathers and foremothers gave, willingly, unselfishly, and without recompense.

“What we need most to-day is a revival of the spirit of its founders, who counted no sacrifice too great to be placed upon its altar. America is calling to each one of us to keep this spirit alive—to keep aloft its high standards of patriotism, of home life and public service, of liberty under law, of religion held fast in the daily lives of the people. Those are your standards, your heritage of ideals. Yet they are unknown to hundreds of thousands in our country to-day; they are scoffed at by thousands more, who are waging deliberate war upon the patriotism, and are seeking to discredit love of country in the minds of the rising generation. Therein lies our danger. Pacifists, socialists, internationalists of a certain type—all are working together to eradicate the sentiment of patriotism in the hearts of the people. Why? Because, they argue, patriotism means war, and war means armament for national defense, and national defense means safety against the hoped-for world revolution and the “dawn of the new day.” And so they would disarm America and kill patriotism in the hearts of her defenders. It is a vain dream. The “new day,” so called, of the Socialist and the Bolshevik will never dawn out of its sea of blood and destruction. The faces of our ancestors were ever turned toward the light of true liberty, not toward the lurid glare of the fires of license and destruction. In that light of true liberty they built up the Nation. It is for us, their descendants, to cherish what they built up and guard it from desecrating hands.

The need is great. What does it mean when justice fails in this country, when it yields to the desecrating hand of lawlessness, as has happened in Herrin, Ill., where no jury can be found to convict men responsible for cold-blooded massacre? What does it mean when a jury divides and fails to convict an acknowledged red caught plotting against the Government in the communist meeting in Berrien County, Mich.?

It means that in localities where such things can happen there has grown up a spirit of lawlessness foreign to America. It means that disloyalty to the principles of American justice and American liberty has undermined the character of the people. It means that the principles of communism have defied the Constitution and sowed the deadly seeds of treason in our midst.

It is time to awaken to this danger and to tell all radical agitators that there is no room in this country for the reds.

Stand by the Constitution and the flag, for many are seeking to mutilate or destroy the Constitution and to haul down the flag. Rather let us run up the flag, safe in the hearts of all Americans, where no other flag can fly.

Up to the breeze of the morning I fling you,
Blending your folds with the dawn in the sky;
There let the people behold you and bring you
Love and devotion that never shall die.
Proudly, agaze at your glory I stand,
Flag o' my land! Flag o' my land!

Standard most glorious, banner of beauty,
Whither you beckon me, there will I go.
Only to you, after God, is my duty;
Unto no other allegiance I owe.
Heart of me, soul of me, yours to command,
Flag o' my land! Flag o' my land!

Pine to palmetto and ocean to ocean,
Though of strange nations we get our increase,
Here are your worshippers, one in devotion,
Whether the bugles blow battle or peace.
Take us and make us your patriotic band,
Flag o' my land! Flag o' my land!

Now to the breeze of the morning I give you,
Ah! but the days when the staff will be bare;
Teach us to see you and love you and live you,
When the light fails and your folds are not there
Dwell in the hearts that are yours to command,
Flag o' my land! Flag o' my land!

"Only to you, after God, is my duty." That is the kind of patriotism that made us a nation. It gave us that flag with its circle of stars. It is the vital flame that burns on the altars of the Nation's life. It is our sacred duty to keep it burning. That is what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution.

In view of this it is very proper that each one of us should search our own hearts and ask ourselves: "What kind of service am I giving to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to my State, to my chapter? What kind of love am I putting into it? Am I in it for what I can get out of it in return for my dues, or in the way of social pleasure or of self-advancement? Am I in it for the satisfaction of ambition—for the office I can get? Or am I in it for love of country and what I can do to be of service to America? Am I in it as a sworn guardian of the Constitution and the flag, or only as a seeker of my own interests and pleasures?"

On the answers to those questions depends the kind of living force our society is in the country to-day—whether it be selfish, or whether it be high, and patriotic, and ennobling.

When we look back over the years at the achievements of our society, I think we can answer these questions.

The hearts and lives of good women have been put into our society; the service of unselfish women has been put into it—women who have loved God and country more than themselves, women who had a vision of patriotism and put reality into it. If this were not so, Memorial Continental Hall would not be standing to-day. If this were not so, the wonderful growth of our society and its splendid memorial and educational achievements all over this country to-day would never have been.

They who have had the vision of an unselfish patriotism, who have served God, home, and country, are the women who have made, and are making, of our society a living force for righteousness and loyalty. They are the ones who have put the right kind of love into it and the right kind of service. They have believed in it—believed in its worth whilence, in its ultimate development as a mighty power, rallying around the Constitution and the flag, "whether the bugles blow battle or peace," and directing the footsteps of men and women in the paths of liberty and faithful public service, blazed by their ancestors, the founders of this country.

Nobody paid much attention when a little group of women came together nearly 33 years ago and formed a society based on descent from Revolutionary ancestry. It was held to be a phase of ancestor worship, an outbreak of snobbishness, a futile looking backward to a dead past.

But those women founders and their later associates saw further and deeper, and to-day the deeper meaning of our organization stands revealed in all its significance. We realize that the finest and best use we can make of our lives is to do all we can to build up such an organization as ours, standing, as it does, for home, country, and faith in God. For are not these things fundamental? Is there anything else more fundamental?

We were born a nation of worshippers. Our ancestors of every sect came here seeking freedom to pray and praise as they wished. Faith in God was the corner stone of our national structure. We need a revival of that faith. Faith, affirmations, constructive thought—these are the things we need to-day—just the simple, “Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief.”

Life to-day is like one big question mark. Everybody is talking about problems. Nobody solves them. Everybody is asking questions. Nobody answers them. There is too much questioning and denying and too little affirming. We are being steeped in a literature of pessimism and negation and problems—ever problems—without solutions.

The result is a mass of ill-considered reforming, hectic organizing, and much orating in halls of legislation and otherwise. Feverishly people get together to push this and to promote that; to tinker at the Constitution; to bombard the President or Congress or the legislature; to form leagues or antileagues; to organize nationally and internationally in the name of millions who know little of what is being done in their name. Out of all this surge the still, small voice of faith must be heard if we are ever to get anywhere, and to hear it one must stop and listen. Like an overdosed patient, the world needs to be let alone for a while, to get quiet and to settle down to the business of getting well. We need faith and a leader and a quiet closet for prayer.

In the Sermon on the Mount there are no problems feverishly discussed; there are no negations. There are only strong, quiet affirmations, yet they changed the course of the world. “For He taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes,” and He said: “I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill.”

This faith is our heritage; it is our country’s heritage. “In God we trust,” is the Nation’s motto. See to it that we live up to it in our everyday lives.

Give out a spirit of confidence. Show reliance on things higher than the material. Be a constructive, not a negative, influence. Believe in America. Believe that God guides her now as always throughout our history. “Lord, I believe. Help Thou mine unbelief.” Thus shall we help to steady our country in this welter of groping minds. This, too, is what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution.

And with this deep meaning comes power—power to serve and to mold and to guide the destinies of this land. You who are the heirs of the fathers, you who are the mothers of the children, you who are the makers of America’s future—to you women, and men too—of American heritage, tradition, and background, the country looks for the perpetuation of its most sacred past; it looks to you for the safety of its future as the America we know and love.

This is what our society means. It is a living force for righteousness and patriotism only so long as you put into it the spirit of service that enriches the life of the people. In each community throughout the Nation, wherever a chapter exists, let it be the center from which radiates the spirit of true democracy building up an enlightened citizenship, a public conscience, a civic pride in good schools and honest public service.

Remember the kind of work we do and the kind of influence we exert depends on the kind of love we put into them. Your chapter will reflect the spirit of its members as from a mirror, and the whole national society will reflect the spirit of the chapters. Thus on each and every one of us devolves the solemn responsibility of a sacred service to be performed for home and country, because we are members of the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and heirs of a sacred trust. Can you not see, then, the power you are in this country, all working together to keep it true to the far-seeing vision of the fathers?

What you give to such a society is more priceless by far than what you get out of it. For all life is giving, not getting. All life is the expenditure of one's self, and if this expenditure is for high and noble ends we are of all women the most blessed.

Look beyond the limits of your chapter and your town. Put your love and your loyalty into the great national society of which you are a part. Make it and keep it a mighty power in the land, holding America safe in the footsteps of the great who have gone before. Thus will it grow mightier and mightier in the service of home and country, molding Americans in the image of a Washington and shedding the light of the great and constructive thought of the past along the dark and hidden pathways of the future.

This is the service to which, as Daughters of the American Revolution, we are dedicated.

Great is the stewardship and rich, indeed, will be the reward—an America made beautiful by God's grace as the temple of liberty and justice, righteousness and peace.

The president general's address was followed by a violin selection by Miss Ruth Kemper.

Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported as follows:

The number present, registered, and qualified to vote up to 9 o'clock this morning is:

National officers.....	10
Vice presidents general.....	18
State regents.....	40
Chapter regents.....	488
Delegates.....	348
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Total.....	904

Mrs. George W. White, chairman of the program committee, read the program of the thirty-second congress.

Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman of the committee on standing rules, read the following rules to be observed by the 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, provided only emergency resolutions shall be presented later than Friday.

All resolutions 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 recommend suitable action to be taken by the congress on all resolutions referred to it, except such as the committee by a vote of three-fourths of its members may vote not to report. The committee may also report resolutions proposed by the committee itself.

The Continental Congress by a majority vote may suspend this rule and immediately consider any resolution, or may order the committee to report a resolution at any specified time even though the committee has voted not to report it.

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 the granting of leave shall be decided by a two-thirds vote, without debate.

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

A recess was taken at 1.05 p. m.

The Monday afternoon session was called to order by the president general at 2 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is my great pleasure, Daughters of the American Revolution, to announce that President and Mrs. Harding have arrived, and to present President Harding.

President Harding addressed the congress as follows:

PRESIDENT HARDING. It is a great pleasure to greet and join in the welcome which the Nation's Capital gladly extends to the notable body of enlightened and patriotic women who gather annually to renew their pledges of highest national usefulness.

I am sure that Washington rejoices in the presence and profits by its contact with an association wherein long ago you merged the finest aspirations for service and submerged every consideration of section, faction, ancient division, and merely selfish ambition. I think it has been the uniform object of the Daughters of the Revolution to preserve and promote those sentiments of civic duty, of broadly national concern, of genuine patriotism, which constitute our richest inheritance from the fathers who laid the foundations of our national estate.

Our country will have done well when it is assured of the full enlistment of all the unselfish devotion of its womanhood in the supreme duty of implanting sentiments of real Americanism in the hearts of all our citizens. It is because your order has so long, so earnestly, so unswervingly led in enlisting womanhood for this splendid service that these yearly conventions are recognized as occasions of refreshment to the spiritual welfare and reinforcement to the physical reserves on which depend the national movement forward and upward. Yours is an unceasing, a self-perpetuating crusade. You seek constantly to draw in new armies of recruits to the forces which uphold the banners of exalted nationalism and of ennobling citizenship. Your service to country finds its recruits in the youth of the oncoming generation; it gains

in strength through the training and discipline of these; it seeks always to expand and improve its ideals and aims, through its efforts to open a wider and a truer vision to those who will be the leaders of to-morrow.

It is in this conception of your organization that, I think, we shall most justly appraise its usefulness to our country. You have made it your especial endeavor to train the rising generation in the ways of righteous and useful citizenship. In your zeal for a better to-morrow you have wrought greatly for a better to-day.

The Daughters of the Revolution have preserved for us all a lesson in the desirability of forbearance, patience, and toleration. In the beginnings of the Nation there were wide divergences of judgment about institutions, methods, directions, means, and measures. There were conflicts of sentiment and section, conflicts of fundamental social procedures. Passions were often inflamed and jealousy often threatened. Those conflicts required to be settled through mutual concessions, through generous recognition of inevitable and yet perfectly honest differences. Fortunately for our country's great experiment, there was a sufficient endowment of wisdom, moderation, and selflessness to make possible the adjustment of all the differences. The great project of a Government of the people, for the people, by the people was sent forth in the world because no group or faction or narrow interest assumed to be or to represent all the people. No group arrogated to itself all the political righteousness of the young Republic.

Because it has ever been the aim and object of your organization to keep this generous attitude at the front among your policies, one is prompted to note the striking coincidence between the complexities of those early days in our history and the problems which the world confronts to-day. Never has mankind faced the difficulties of such varied character, or on so huge a scale, as now propound to it the riddle of the Sphinx. The very destiny of the race, the future of civilization, seem to depend on our finding answer, and on our sincere, generous, broad-minded acceptance of that answer when it is found. Until the new paths are well revealed, we must hold secure those which we inherited. We shall not find an answer which will be completely satisfactory to any State, or race, or people. But if we shall pursue our quest with open mind and with the purpose of achieving the largest benefit for the greatest number, I believe in the end we shall discover that we have attained also a large advantage even for those who seemed to be making something of sacrifice to the common welfare.

Such was the spirit in which the fathers of our country reached the compromises which made this Nation possible. It is the spirit which your organization has sought to inculcate among all the elements of the community and to whose nurture you have contributed so generously and well. It is the spirit, I am very sure, in which the world of to-day must attack the problems that beset its way toward realization of the higher destiny we all believe is in store for humanity.

It is good to recall the beginning. The war-torn world of to-day easily might find a helpful lesson and a cheering encouragement in recalling the beginning of this Republic. In the chaos of their victory, prostrate in material fortunes, wrecked financially, with interests conflicting and ideas opposing, the founding fathers found a way to union and concerted effort to restoration and attainment. World wonder, sometimes world envy, has attended the astounding development. But there has come to us a glorious country, a cherished nationality, an inheritance which it is an inspiration to preserve, and we have the prospect of future advancement for ourselves and helpfulness to the world, ever to impel America onward.

I can not resist telling it to you—it is only a few days since I had the extraordinary fortune to shake hands with a gentleman who told me his father knew George Washington. Is that not a wonderful thing—that I could meet in 1923 an American whose father knew the founder of our Republic? And I speak of it to remind you how brief is the span of time between the immortal beginning and the wonderful now.

On numerous occasions I have met granddaughters or grandsons of some of the immortal founders. I have met two granddaughters of Alexander Hamilton. And that makes only three generations between the beginning and now—less than a century and a half! And yet here in America, with so unpromising a beginning, we have come to the point when I think it no unseemly boast to say that America is one of the governmental marvels of the world and the highest demonstration of democracy on earth.

It was under the inspiration of the fathers—ah, I believe the founding was inspired! Somehow there were laid the broad principles, and there was given a beginning on which we Americans have builded, not for ourselves alone, but we have furnished an asylum of hope to the oppressed of the world, and we have asked them to come here and drink in the inspiration of American freedom and to embrace the offerings of American opportunity, and to stand exalted amid the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

We have never been remiss except in one thing—and I speak of it now because I rejoice in your efforts to correct that remissness—we offered much and we asked too little. It is not right for anybody on earth to have the fortunes, the privileges, the favors, and the opportunities of American citizenship without assuming every duty and obligation.

No; I do not see how any American can escape a sense of satisfaction in contemplating this brief span. And if I had one word to say on this happy occasion—which is a very great and personal privilege to me—I want America to preserve the things that came to us, and then in the best conscience of the Republic to go on for ourselves and play our just part in helping humanity forward throughout the world.

The president general invited Mrs. Cassius C. Cottle, vice president general of California, to take the chair while she gave her report.

President General Minor submitted the following report:

National officers and members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

The time has come for your president general to give an account of her three years of stewardship. With genuine regret she presents this, her last report as president general and chairman of the national board of management, for, hard and incessant as the labors of her office have been, they have brought with them many privileges, many opportunities of real and abiding service, and many things around which will gather pleasurable and happy memories as long as memory lasts.

This report, besides being a report of the past year of activities, will necessarily be a summary of the three years of this administration.

During the past year five regular meetings of the national board have been held, three special meetings for the admission of members, and authorization and confirmation of chapters, and eight meetings of the executive committee, at all of which your president general has presided. One of these special meetings was held in midsummer, an innovation due to the unusually large number of application papers awaiting the action of the board, which would otherwise have been delayed until October. The total number of members admitted

during the year has been 10,145, a most satisfying increase, considering the fact that all of these members came in under the operation of the increased initiation fee, which was not the case with the slightly larger total of last year, many of whom were those who had applied while the fee was still only \$1. During the three years of this administration the total number admitted has been 33,876, making a total active and living membership to date of 135,626.

In the beginning of her administration your president general planned to visit every State in the Union at least once during her term of office. It has been a great disappointment to her that that has not been possible, owing sometimes to illness and sometimes to the inability to adjust conflicting dates. She has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the borders of Canada to the Gulf and the farthest end of Florida, and has visited 28 States in all, some of them more than once, besides a great number of chapters and groups of chapters. During the past year the States visited have been Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Texas, Tennessee, Florida, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, and Georgia.

Owing to two attacks of the grip, so prevalent during the past year, she has been obliged to disappoint many States, and herself as well. It has been a real grief to her every time she has had to cause disappointment to so many Daughters, and to give up the pleasure and inspiration it has always been to her to visit your State meetings and State conferences and the chapter meetings that she has found it possible to include.

It has become more and more the duty as well as the pleasure of the president general to travel about among the States, carrying what message she can of inspiration and helpfulness, accompanied often by one or more of her national officers. The office of president general more than any other demands this constant traveling, not only to Washington (if a nonresident) and to the States, but also for the transaction of other official business, and as your representative on occasions of note. It was for this reason that your national board deemed it proper, at the beginning of this administration, to initiate the policy of paying traveling and hotel expenses of the president general when on official business. In the opinion of your president general this is the only dignified and self-respecting course for any society to pursue, and as such she will recommend its continuance.

Ever since early December she has been occupying the president general's suite of three rooms in the Administration Building, finished and furnished in her honor by her own State—Connecticut. This has added greatly to her convenience and comfort, and has correspondingly reduced the demands on the traveling and hotel expense fund. In thus publicly acknowledging this gracious honor from Connecticut your president general points out the advantages of these cheery, beautiful rooms to her successor.

The president general then mentioned the various functions at which she had been a guest and speaker during the year.

In all her speeches and public addresses her constant theme has been the urgent need of combatting the growing menace of radical propoganda of every kind.

Against socialism, pacifism, and false internationalism she has sounded a note of warning on every suitable occasion, urging our society to be a rock of defense for our Constitution and American principles of representative government.

The president general described the important work being done at Ellis Island, concluding as follows:

Through your instrumentality, cheer, comfort, and encouragement are being brought to the frightened, anxious, and often suffering women and children at the gates of a **strange land**.

Another constructive undertaking successfully achieved by this administration in the field of alien education, to which our society has been devoting its chief energies for upward of 15 years, has been your Manual of the United States for the Information of Immigrants and Foreigners. Inaugurated in the first year of this administration, your manual has passed into the first rank of publications designed for the education and help of the foreigner. As one of the three national undertakings projected by this administration it has surpassed all that your president general had hoped for it. The ever-growing demand for it and the unsolicited testimonials that come pouring in are sufficient proof of its success. It should be looked upon as a permanently established activity of this society and be given a sure financial backing that will carry it on through one edition after another as needed by the growing demands. Your manual, like your magazine, should remain a permanent publication, carrying American ideals and American standards of living into the homes and lives of our foreign-born. Two English editions and five foreign-language translations have been issued from the press, or 375,000 books in all, since the beginning of the work. Three other translations—Russian, French, and German—have been ordered. Thousands of copies have been distributed at Ellis Island and through the agency of our chapters in many States. The call for an additional quota from the States at the rate of 25 cents per member, as voted by resolution of the thirty-first congress, was responded to most loyally. The total amount subscribed, to date of March 31, 1923, including both first and second quotas, has been \$48,005.97. The sum total expended on the seven editions is \$32,082.90, leaving a balance on March 31 of \$15,923.07, from which must be taken the cost of the Russian, French, and German translations, leaving a balance of \$5,842.07 for the use of the incoming administration in carrying on the work. The manual is your book; it has achieved a nation-wide reputation; it is carrying its message of patriotism and sound Americanism into thousands of hearts and homes. This should be an incentive to chapters to pay whatever unpaid quotas there may be, that the work so well begun may go on and reap greater and still greater harvests in the field of good citizenship.

A detailed report of the committee on the pilgrim memorial fountain and the painting for the French Government will be given in another place, but it is fitting here to express gratification for the cordial reception accorded the painting, not only by the representatives of our own Government, to whom it was turned over immediately after the close of the last congress, but also by the officials of the French Government on its arrival in Paris. It now hangs in the room of the American War Department exhibit in the great French war museum, conspicuous for its excellence as a work of art of the first rank, and as a gift from a woman's society of such eminence as ours has attained in the estimation of the French Government and people.

It is, frankly, a great disappointment to your president general that conditions in the town affairs of Plymouth have been such as to delay the acquisition of a suitable site for our pilgrim memorial fountain. It is probable, however, that we can proceed when these have been straightened out. A beautiful design by McKim, Mead & White has been accepted and the fund of \$25,000

is complete, a small amount having been transferred to it from the surplus of the painting fund by order of the thirty-first congress.

For these three national projects the sum total of 85 cents per member was asked—60 cents for the three, and later 25 cents additional for the manual. This small sum and the \$2 per chapter for Ellis Island is all that this administration has asked of the chapters for the three years, but you can see what it has accomplished. It shows what can be done by all sharing the burden. That it was voluntary and in no sense an assessment collectible by law adds to the grace and honor of the splendid response given to this administration in carrying out this enduring memorial and educational work.

One of the outstanding undertakings inherited from the preceding administration is the water system at Tilloloy. The story has already been told of the building of the waterworks and of your president general's journey to France to present it, in August, 1921, to the town and people of Tilloloy. It remains to add that last summer there was a period when the well, deep as it was, ran dry from an unprecedented drought. Baroness de la Grange, who is still our representative and agent in the work, notified your president general, who ordered the well deepened, and water was again found. A radiogram received from Baroness de la Grange states that water is now plentiful. This experience, however, suggests that the surplus remaining in our Tilloloy fund after all bills are paid, and which now amounts to \$4,861.58, had best remain as a permanent fund, invested in this country and under the control of our society, the interest of which may be applied in perpetuity to the upkeep and maintenance of our gift. It is to be inferred that the village of Tilloloy will also do much to maintain the gift received with such joy and gratitude, but it is carrying many burdens, and so it seems best for us to help. Your president general, therefore, will later introduce a recommendation to this effect.

Reminiscences of Tilloloy bring back many other memories of the trip abroad taken in behalf of your relief work for devastated France. They recall the sacred privilege that was hers to pay tribute in your behalf to the unknown soldiers of Great Britain and of France, when wreaths were placed on their tombs in your name. They recall the many courtesies received from the French and British Governments, bearing witness to the esteem in which our society is held in these two countries. And they recall the tragic vision of the battle fields, which should never be forgotten until the faithless ravager fulfills his promise to make just reparation for the damage and ruin that he caused.

Your president general looks with pride to the growing prestige, and how our help and cooperation are sought upon all occasions, and how she has held aloof, so that nothing would divert us from our own legitimate work.

On the other hand, whenever the Government has sought our help, which has been frequent, there has ever been a ready response from Memorial Continental Hall. We have lent the aid of our machinery to Government undertakings such as the thrift movement, and have stood staunchly by the Government in its appeal for a wise preparedness as the best road to peace. Our hall has been sought for Government meetings of all kinds, notably the Budget meetings and the lecturer's conference on public opinion and world peace, which was arranged at the personal request of President Harding.

The hospitality of our hall has been accorded to many notable gatherings, and many men and women of world-wide fame, too numerous to mention, have spoken from our platform during the past three years.

Chief among these notable gatherings was the Conference on Limitation of Armament, for which your president general officially offered the use of our

hall, and received the very gracious and grateful acceptance of the Government. The prestige that these sessions brought our society and the historic fame that they have conferred upon Memorial Continental Hall need not be stressed again, but a most pleasing sequel remains to be reported. This is the gift of a tablet from the Government to this society in recognition of our service in loaning Memorial Continental Hall for the conference, given as a token of the appreciation of the Government and in commemoration of the holding of that epoch-making event in our auditorium. This tablet is placed in the rear wall of the platform, directly back of where President Harding stood when addressing the conference. The full inscription follows:

IN RESPONSE
TO AN INVITATION BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
DELEGATES FROM
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—THE BRITISH
EMPIRE—FRANCE—ITALY—JAPAN
ASSEMBLED IN THIS AUDITORIUM
NOVEMBER 12, 1921
FOR A
CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT
TOGETHER WITH THE DELEGATES FROM
BELGIUM—CHINA—THE NETHERLANDS AND PORTUGAL
INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DISCUSSION OF
PACIFIC AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

On February 6, 1922, at the close of the conference, the following treaties were signed by representatives of the participating nations:

Treaty limiting naval armaments.

Treaty relating to submarines and gases.

Treaty relating to insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean.

Treaty relating to policies concerning China.

Treaty relating to Chinese customs tariff.

This tablet was presented by the Government of the United States, November 12, 1922, as a token of appreciation to the officers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for making available Memorial Continental Hall for the sessions of the conference.

[SEAL.]

WARREN G. HARDING,
President of the United States.

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1922.

It will be remembered that the Armament Conference met on the day following Armistice Day, 1921, when the heart of all America centered in the Capitol, where our unknown soldier lay in state before being borne to his final resting place at Arlington. As reported that year, our society was officially invited to these solemn ceremonies and your president general laid a wreath from our society on the bier of the dead soldier.

The following April the thirty-first congress made a solemn pilgrimage in a body to Arlington to pay grateful tribute to the unknown American. A beautiful memorial service was held in the majestic amphitheater, after which all marched in procession to the sarcophagus, where the president general placed the society's wreath, followed by the offering of floral tributes from all the States by the State regents.

The Liberty loan fund of \$100,000 was reported to the last congress as having been completed, and the debt incurred in making good the war-time pledge to our Government as having been paid off in full, although a few States had not paid in all their quotas. This released the interest of this fund—\$4,250 a year—for the “patriotic relief work” for which it was intended. Consequently the congress voted:

“That this thirty-first congress authorizes and directs the establishment of a standing committee, to be known as the Liberty loan fund committee, which committee shall consist of the president general and the treasurer general ex officio, and five other members, to be appointed by the president general, and shall have charge of the administration of the income from this fund in accordance with the purpose designated in the vote of the twenty-seventh congress, and subject to the approval of the national board of management.”

As directed by this vote, your president general appointed this committee, naming thereon Mrs. Henry B. Joy, chairman, Mrs. Hodgkins, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Hanger, and Mrs. Ellison. After long and diligent search for a worthy object for this money, your committee reported the following decision for the approval of the national board at its February meeting: That the income from our Liberty loan bonds be used for the Real Daughters' pensions as long as may be necessary. This was unanimously adopted as being in full accord with the purpose of the Liberty loan fund. There are at present on our rolls 30 Real Daughters, of whom 19 are drawing our society's pension, which was increased by vote of the thirty-first congress to \$20 per month. This amounts to an expenditure of \$4,560 a year, and the fund yields only \$4,250, but an accumulated surplus will take care of the deficiency for some time.

Another matter referred by the last congress to the national board for consideration was the proposed gift of the Rosa Bonheur Chateau in France to the national society by Miss Anna Klumpke. Your president general presented this matter to the April board meeting immediately following the congress and it was voted:

“That the president general appoint a committee to get all the practical facts that we need to know with regard to the offer of the Rosa Bonheur Chateau to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to report to the national board of management at its earliest opportunity.”

Your president general appointed the following: Mrs. Cook, chairman; Mrs. Whitman, Miss Richards, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. Leary, Mrs. Butterworth, Mrs. Seydel, and Mrs. Bissel. This committee, after careful investigation, reported to the October board meeting as follows:

“That the committee, having duly investigated and considered the gracious offer of Miss Anna E. Klumpke to constitute the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the custodian of the Rosa Bonheur Chateau, reports to the national board that in its opinion the plan is impracticable from a business standpoint, and recommends that the society regretfully decline to accept the trust.”

The board unanimously adopted the recommendation and issued notification thereof to all national officers and State regents and State vice regents.

You will share my pleasure in the announcement that Colonel Scott has sent your president general another check for \$1,000, to be used during the coming year for prizes in any way that is deemed best, either for essays or for the magazine, but most of it to be used, preferably, for increasing the circulation of the magazine. We certainly accept this gift from this generous donor with the utmost appreciation.

Your magazine maintains its high standard of excellence and is cheap at the price that is charged for it. It has an appearance and contents worthy of the

dignity of the society. Historically the value of the magazine is recognized by experts in research work, and its worth is appreciated outside of our organization as well as among our members. It is most gratifying to note that the loss in the publication of the magazine has dropped from over \$16,000 for each of the first two years of this administration to \$5,685.96 for the last year.

The lineage books have been steadily compiled and published. A total of 11 volumes has been printed during the three years of this administration.

Life membership fees increase little by little, thus adding to the endowment fund established by amendment to our by-laws, on recommendation of your president general to the thirtieth congress. Had the fee been reduced to \$50, as called for in the original amendment, she feels confident that a much larger fund would have been realized for both the national society and the chapters. A beginning has been made, however, and it is often the first step that counts the most.

Your president general is pleased to report that there have been secured the last three lots of land in the rear of the Administration Building over which the national society had no control. It was necessary for their protection to own the whole square on which the hall and Administration Building stands. When an opportunity came to the president general to purchase this last remaining parcel of land she brought the matter before the board on February 8, 1922, and was given full power to secure these remaining three lots—Nos. 8, 9, and 10 in square 173. She began negotiations at once for their purchase and carried them on until her departure for California, when she placed the matter in the able hands of the chairman of our advisory committee, Mr. George W. White. On her return she found them progressing so satisfactorily that she thought best to leave them in Mr. White's hands. He has kept her in touch with every move, and finally, in December, 1922, the purchase was successfully concluded. The total cost was \$60,062.68 for 14,601 square feet, at the very reasonable average price of \$4.11½ per foot. The deeds are still in the recorder's hands, as six months are required in the District of Columbia for the recording of deeds.

It is still further gratifying to report that the land has been paid for in cash out of our current fund. There will be no appeals for contributions and no loans contracted to pay for land. We are most fortunate to have been able to secure land in this locality when we did at such a price. Since our purchase the Government has bought land in our vicinity to the amount of \$1,500,000 on which to erect buildings in accordance with the beautiful plans laid out for city development from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial and across the proposed bridge to Arlington. Moreover, it has been constantly increasing in value ever since the days of Mrs. Fairbanks's administration, when the first small lot was purchased on which we began the erection of this hall. From that time to this each administration has added to our holdings, until now the society may take justifiable pride in owning the whole square on which our two buildings stand. Your president general deems it one of the greatest privileges of her administration that she has been able not only to complete the acquisition of this property but also to pay for it on the spot in cash. She desires to acknowledge with the utmost appreciation the very valuable assistance rendered in the matter by Mr. George W. White, our advisory committee chairman.

From the financial standpoint the biggest undertaking of this administration is undoubtedly the erection of the administration building. This has been brought to a successful conclusion, and our business is in full operation in its

new quarters. This happy consummation has been made possible by the financial policy inaugurated at the earliest practicable date by this administration. It was promised in the beginning that chapters would not be solicited for funds for the general construction of the building. This promise has been kept. States have been given the opportunity to give "special features" and to finish and furnish rooms if they desired them, but these were voluntary gifts. Proceeds from the block certificates, which we have had on hand for years and are desirous of selling off, were voted to be applied to our building fund. But other than these two sources of revenue or financial resources for our building operations have been our current income, and the loans that your national board was "authorized, empowered, and directed" by Congress to negotiate. There have been no appeals for funds.

That we were able to purchase our land and pay something on our building debt out of our income was due to the raising of our initiation fees and other charges. The cost in clerical service, etc., of admitting a member to this society is more than \$2; in some cases it is more than \$5, and even \$10 when special investigation has to be made.

When the initiation fee was only \$1, it is obvious that the deficiency had to be met out of the income from the annual dues. Raising the initiation fee covered the cost of admitting the members and released that amount of annual dues for other expenses. Similarly, the increase in the charges for supplemental papers and for copying papers covered the cost of this service; and the increase in the subscription price of the magazine and a charge for the lineage books, hitherto issued free, reduced what had to be paid on these publications out of our current income. All these increases therefore released a corresponding amount of our income for other purposes and enabled us to apply it on principal and interest of our debt. Our debt to-day is \$280,000, but what have we in return for it? Our building and equipment, assets worth fully \$425,000. As pointed out from the beginning by your president general and the chairman of the building committee, this debt can be taken care of out of income by paying off both interest and principal systematically and gradually through a term of years. Your treasurer general has so managed your funds that it has not been necessary to borrow all that we were authorized to obtain. If we had not paid cash for our land we could have paid more on the debt; but then we would have had to borrow for the land, so that it is as broad as it is long.

It is a source of pride to every member of the D. A. R. Society to have carried and accomplished such big undertakings as the purchase of our land and the erection of our administration building without the usual process of begging for funds but solely from our own resources and on our credit as a sound business corporation.

Our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall, thus vacated by the business department of our society, may now be devoted to its memorial purposes as a depository for the priceless relics of the Revolutionary period. I hope to see the day when nothing but genuine period furniture worthy of its dignity shall adorn its rooms, each one of which may be made a museum of precious treasures and heirlooms rich with the history of the donor State.

The rooms vacated have been redecorated and put into perfect condition under the direction of your building and grounds committee, the cost being paid by the States in the case of the rooms that were State gifts. Other rooms have been taken by States which had no opportunity of doing so before. The corridors and banquet hall have also been redecorated, this at the society's expense, and the entire interior is now in perfect repair. All this has been safely done under a new and watertight roof with no fear of leakage. Before the time came to redecorate the interior your building and grounds

committee had begun and finished work on the new roof authorized last year by the board at an estimated cost of \$8,500. We now have a roof that protects us as we never have had before, and the saving in damage will more than make up for the cost in a few years.

Your president general submits the following recommendations:

1. That all expenses of the president general while on official business be defrayed by the national society, the maximum limit to be \$3,000 for any one year.
2. That the action of the national board in creating a national committee to be known as the Ellis Island committee be ratified.
3. That the balance of the Tilloloy fund after all bills are paid, now amounting to \$4,861.58, remain as a permanent fund to be invested in Liberty bonds and to be under the control of the society, the annual income therefrom to be sent each year to the village of Tilloloy to be used toward the maintenance and upkeep of the waterworks plant.
4. That the cup which has been offered for a number of years to the midshipman at the Naval Academy at Annapolis who made the best record in "international law and seamanship" be awarded for excellence in "practical seamanship." This is at the request of the superintendent, Admiral Wilson, who states that because of a change in these courses at the academy it is his opinion and that of the academic board that this change of the award will make the selection of the winner more practicable while still carrying out the original intention of this society.

And to you, members of this society, and State and chapter regents, I want to express my deepest appreciation of your splendid loyalty and cooperation. The hard and incessant labors of this office, the knotty problems, the unremitting care—all have been lightened by an ever-present consciousness of your unflinching support. The friendships made, the harmonious personal relationships with each and every one of you, the sense of dedication to a service that was uplifting and worth while—all these have been an inspiration to me, and have made the past three years stand out with a depth of meaning all their own. They have given me strength and faith and courage to give out the best that was in me to the society and to its high calling as a servant of our country working for our country's good. In all my efforts to make our service measure up to what it ought to be I have felt and appreciated your ever-ready response. Everywhere the spirit of the chapters has been fine and loyal and enthusiastic. Without your earnest support and cooperation I could have accomplished but little. If my administration has done anything that is worth while and enduring, it is due to the fine spirit of harmony and loyal responsiveness from all of you—from national officers and chairmen, from State and chapter regents—for it has been your administration, yours and mine together. Together we have done many things that I believe are of abiding worth. For this I am supremely grateful—grateful to have known you all in the beautiful relationships that have been ours, and grateful to have had the high privilege of leading our great organization in ways of usefulness and patriotism.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

Report of the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. JOHN FRANCIS YAWGER.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

In reporting to you to-day of my stewardship in this high office which you so graciously honored me with three years ago, it is with a deep sense of gratitude that I have been allowed to serve you.

During the past year we have had five regular meetings of the national board of management and eight meetings of the executive committee. It is a great pleasure to report that such a splendid patriotic interest and enthusiasm is being shown amongst the women throughout these United States, that 8,145 membership cards have been sent, and with the 2,000 just admitted at the board meeting on Saturday, will make 10,145 sent this year, or 33,876 personally signed during this administration. Sixteen thousand two hundred and forty-four membership certificates have gone from this office, an increase of 516 over last year, making a total of 34,745 in the past three years; 1,479 block certificates have been issued, 328 over the number of last year, making in all 4,101.

Minutes of board meetings have been prepared for the magazine and proof read; the printing of the national committee lists, the constitution, and by-laws as amended have been attended to and proof read; and copies of all rulings of the board have been furnished the offices and committees requiring information. The proceedings of congress have been put in shape for the printer, together with the reports from the 48 State regents, the proof read and index made, and the book sent by the printer to the members of the national board of management, each chapter through the chapter regents, and chairmen of national committees. And, Madam President General, I trust that although my term expires with the adjournment of this congress I may be permitted, as my predecessor was, to have in charge the printing of the proceedings of this congress. There have been dark clouds amongst the bright and shining ones; your recording secretary general has been obliged to sign condolence cards to be sent to too many families where loved ones have just stepped over; for one registrar general, one honorary president general, two honorary vice presidents general, and that wonderful little woman, our beloved Pen Founder, but the clouds have all had their silver linings, "For by their deeds ye shall know them," and the beauty of their lives and their influence shall live on forever.

The high lights which will ever shine in the records of this administration are: In October, 1921, we took part in the laying of the cornerstone for the administration building, and in November of the same year we moved our office from the New York State room, so that it might be at the disposal of those who took part in the Limitation of Armament Conference.

These past three years have been a marvelous experience, and I am proud and grateful that I was permitted to take even a small part in this administration; that I had the honor to serve with Mrs. George Maynard Minor as president general; and the fine women comprising her board, their many kindnesses and courtesies, will always be a beautiful memory. I am glad the

slogan was for God and home and country, for the Christianity and love for humanity—that this administration has stood for, ever recognizing—

That when a man does all he should and all he can,
 He may not always shun the storm
 That from a sudden cloud may form;
 'Tis, therefore, ever safe to be
 At peace with Him who rules the sea,
 To keep His compass in the heart,
 Though canvas, planks, and cables part.

With that compass in the hearts of every one of us and with the glorious Stars and Stripes lashed firmly to the mast of our great, patriotic ship, which stands for God-ship, kin-ship, and friend-ship, surely there are no seas too broad to cross, no goals too far to reach but what the devoted daughters of this national society would not be willing to give of their time and service for love of God and home and country.

RITA A. YAWGER,
Recording Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. G. WALLACE W. HANGAR,

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

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

Organizing regents confirmed.....	91
Organizing regencies expired.....	34
Organizing regents resigned.....	6
Organizing regents reappointed.....	16
Chapters authorized.....	33
Chapters organized.....	83
Chapters disbanded.....	7
Total number of chapters to date.....	1,923

I have had the honor of asking the national board to confirm the following: There being no State regent of Nevada, an organizing regent was appointed at Reno through the recommendation of your organizing secretary general; Mrs. Sallie Hume Douglas, State regent of Hawaii; Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, State vice regent of Ohio; Mrs. T. W. Spence, State vice regent of Wisconsin.

Commissions issued to:

Vice presidents general.....	7
State regents and State vice regents.....	49
Reelection cards to State regents and State vice regents.....	20
Charters issued.....	48
Permits issued for regents' and ex-regents' pins.....	321
National officers, State and ex-State regents.....	34
List of chapter regents issued to chairmen of committees without charge	17
With charge.....	18
Total number of cards filed.....	29,815

Changes in the card catalogue necessitated by resignations, marriages, deaths, dropped on account of nonpayment of dues, transfers, or changes of addresses have been promptly made.

Total admitted membership, 189,454.

Again this year, as last, I urge the importance of reporting promptly the election of chapter officers. No special blank is necessary, but the report should be sent to the organizing secretary general, thus complying with the constitution and by-laws of the national society, making a correct catalogue and an up-to-date official mailing list.

In summing up the work of the past three years, it is with a great sense of pride that I report 216 organizing regents have been appointed, 129 chapters have been authorized, and 254 chapters have been organized, including the "Benjamin Franklin" Chapter in Paris, France. This is the largest number of chapters ever organized in the same length of time. Total number as reported, 1,923.

Organizing regents have also been appointed by the national board in Shanghai, China; Buenos Aires, South America; and we are hoping that it will be possible very shortly to have organizing regents in Alaska and in India, respectively. No reports of organization, however, have as yet been received from foreign countries, except the one in France.

I trust the information for State regents and State vice regents and organizing regents, compiled by me and found in the pamphlet "Necessary Information," and also the "Suggested Programme" for organization meetings has proved of value to you in your work.

The new system of filing as worked out for filing your chapter records is proving helpful and valuable. This work could not be started until we moved into the new office building and requires time and great care, so that it is only possible to report the filing finished as far as Iowa. When completed you will find your chapter records in sequence, easily gotten at, and insured against the wear and tear incident to constant handling.

In closing this my last report as your organizing secretary general, I wish to express my gratitude for the letters of encouragement and helpfulness which it has been my good fortune to receive, and to express my appreciation of the cooperation of the splendid work of the State, chapter, and organizing regents, as well as the prompt and cheerful attention to duty of the clerks associated with me in this work, and to my successor express the hope that she may have the same helpful experiences which have been mine.

LUCY GALT (Mrs. G. WALLACE W.) HANGER,
Organizing Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. A. MARSHALL ELLIOTT.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

I have the honor to present to you the following report:

From my office during the past year there have been sent to the national board of management and chapter regents the resolutions adopted by the Thirty-first Continental Congress, the amended constitution and by-laws, the address of the president general, the verses relative to the magazine, the 1923 committee lists, the lists of papers of the historical and literary reciprocity committee. We were also called upon to address the wrappers for the proceedings of the congress which were sent to the national officers, State and chapter regents, as well as the addressing and mailing of 2,000 circular letters.

There have been received and recorded 5,082 letters and 4,740 letters have been written.

The number of supplies issued to chapters and individuals making request for them follow:

Application blanks	78, 833
Leaflets "How to become a member"	5, 331
Leaflets of general information.....	4, 245
Pamphlets "Necessary information"	1, 483
Constitutions.....	3, 019
Transfer cards	4, 351

All orders for free copies of the immigrants' manual have been filled in my offices, the number totaling 192,860, of which 36,651 were in the English language, 4,500 Spanish, 24,835 Italian, 16,114 Polish, 9,028 Hungarian, and 11,732 Yiddish.

These statistics may sound very dry and uninteresting, but I want you to read between the lines—to see that each package sent away carried a practical meaning; from application blanks, your first step toward membership in our great society; the manuals whereby we hope to give to the immigrants in our country the practical knowledge of the laws and privileges of our land, their new home.

In this, my last report, I wish to express my appreciation of the unflinching courtesy and tact of the clerks in my office. May I thank you from my heart for the great honor you conferred upon me and tell you that the work which you gave me to do has been a constant joy to carry on.

LILY TYSON (Mrs. A. MARSHALL) ELLIOTT.

Report of the Registrar General.

MISS EMMA T. STRIDER.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

To-day, when Americanization is the slogan of our society, it would seem that the surest way of increasing that great work "for home and country" is by adding to our own membership, for every woman, when she traces her own lineage back to those who risked and perhaps gave their lives for the cause of American independence, must feel her interest in the historic past quickened and therefore her own responsibility in the present and hope for the future aroused.

I have the honor to report that since the last Continental Congress 10,145 members have been admitted to our society. The last national number accorded at the board meeting on April 14, was 189,454. In addition to the original papers 2,189 supplementals have been accepted, making a total of 12,334 papers verified, of which 1,125 added new records to our files.

The established policy of the office that the examination of application papers takes precedence over supplementals is continued, as the growth of the society is of first importance. All supplemental papers now in the office have been compared with the ancestors' catalogue and those still unverified have been found to be on new records of service. We have not been able to examine these because of the great number of applications received.

During the year 463 original and 147 supplemental papers have been returned unverified, frequently because of incomplete data. If, before affixing their signatures, chapter registrars would examine all papers to see that the instructions in our leaflet are carried out, many delays and disappointments would be avoided. Our requests for places of birth, death and residence

during the Revolution of the ancestors, and dates down the line of descent, in old records as well as new, are dictated by our desire to complete and protect the old records in our files. In the early days of the society, before conflicting records were contemplated, papers were accepted without dates, but experience has proved them absolutely necessary for the identification of the ancestor and the correction of the genealogical line. In comparing new papers with old ones it has been found that frequently generations have been added or omitted. Though the requirement for dates is an old one, criticism is still directed to our office for its enforcement, while, on the other hand, many letters have been received complaining that mistakes have been made on account of a lack of a rule necessitating proof for every generation in the line. In view of the many conflicting records being received, this may become a necessity in the future.

The routine work has progressed as usual, permits having been issued for 2,962 insignia and 1,340 ancestral bars, also for 3,177 recognition pins.

Our correspondence is extremely heavy, over 16,000 letters, about 52 per working day, and 10,000 postals having been sent out during the year. Included in that number are the letters inclosing application papers returned for attestation before notary, chapter officers' signatures, and indorsements of members required by our by-laws. This work alone requires about one-half the time of one clerk in our office.

Our new quarters in the Administration Building have afforded sorely needed room, so that our work since being there has been performed with much greater facility.

During this administration the growth of the society has been unprecedented, 33,876 women having been added to its membership and 7,209 supplemental papers having been accepted, making a total of 41,085 papers verified by our office in the last three years.

Since the entrance of the present incumbent into the office of registrar general there have been 24,653 original applications and 4,620 supplemental papers, each one in duplicate, presented for signature, so that 58,546 signatures have been written by your registrar general.

EMMA T. STRIDER.

Report of the Treasurer General.

Mrs. LIVINGSTON A. HUNTER.

Madam President General, Members of the Board, and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

I have a confession to make. Our president general, in her wonderful report, has incorporated therein the report of the treasurer general. I have just one item that she did not mention, and I will give that to you directly.

In bringing to you the third and last report of your financial activities during the present administration it would seem but fitting to turn backward the pages and consider briefly the three years as a whole.

As was reported three years ago, the last administration had, under the leadership of our now honorary president general, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, cleared the society of an indebtedness of over \$90,000 to which her administration had fallen heir; had also purchased and paid for a portion of the land upon which the new Administration Building now stands, and with the exception of a small balance due the Liberty loan fund, turned over to the care of the present administration, the society free from all indebtedness and in a position to push forward to greater expansion and achievements.

It has been most gratifying to watch the rapid growth of your great organization, both in numbers and in influence, as evidenced in its financial reports.

During the past three years many problems have been met and solved. The problem of the first year confronting the present administration was the question of how to make a depreciated dollar reach as far as in former years. The problem of the second year was to keep apace with the unprecedented growth of the organization, while the problem of the past year has been to provide adequate office space and equipment for the national officers and clerical force that they may carry on in the most efficient way possible the work of your rapidly growing and expanding society.

To the Thirtieth Continental Congress was brought the consideration of the "one dollar initiation fee," which was shown to be insufficient to meet the actual expense incurred in admitting a new member, the deficit having been met from funds supplied by the annual dues of members already admitted. The delegated body at that time voted to increase the initiation fee to \$5, thus releasing that portion of the annual dues used to admit new members and making it available for the current expenses and for expansion and growth.

The unprecedented net increase of some 25,000 members during the past three years has, of necessity, caused an increase in the office force and current expenses.

The high level reached in the cost of supplies in 1920 still prevails, as well as the salaries of trained clerical help and employees.

In passing from one administration to another there will always be unfinished work left for the incoming officers and national board to carry on to a finish.

One of the projects passed on to the present administration was the Liberty loan bonds, which had at that time an indebtedness of \$10,500. During the past three years, through contributions from the States and the application of interest received on the bonds themselves, as well as the profit gained from the exchange of the Victory bonds for longer-term Liberty bonds, this indebtedness has been canceled and the sum of \$12,876.22 accumulated.

To the list of States marked 100 per cent to the Liberty loan fund has been added during the past year Vermont and Kentucky, while New York has more than gone over the top.

A second project to come to the present administration was the completing of the water-works plant in the village of Tilloly, France. As your president general has reported, the initial work is completed; but a water-works plant, like any other construction into which machinery enters, requires an upkeep fund, so we feel it is most fortunate that there is a balance in that account the income from which might be used by the people of Tilloly in helping to keep the plant in repair. Vermont and Kentucky have both been added to the roll of honor of the States completing their assessments to the Tilloly fund, while Texas has almost reached the 100 per cent mark.

A third project which has reached its goal during this administration is the Philippine scholarship fund of \$10,000. This scholarship has been raised through the enthusiastic and persistent efforts of the chairman and her co-workers. The scholarship is invested, by vote of the national board of management, in United States Government bonds bearing interest at 4½ per cent, the accumulated income from which, with recent contributions, now amounting to \$1,087.11. A recommendation for the disposition of this balance will no doubt be made by the able chairman, Mrs. Holt.

One of the new projects to which this administration has stood pledged is the immigrants' manual, edited in six different languages, with the order for three more translations in the hands of the publishers. The manuals have been a tremendous help in the work of Americanization. To this cause alone

the States and chapters have contributed during the past three years over \$48,000.

As an outcome of the great need of Americanization at the port of entry, especially among the women and children, you have established yourselves at Ellis Island, and as a means of carrying on the work there contributed in the last few months \$2,846.95.

To patriotic education you have contributed during the three years the sum of \$247,684, of which amount \$93,077 has been given during the past year. If you will compare this amount with the \$11,200, which was the amount contributed during the year prior to the Thirtieth Continental Congress, you will realize more fully how your organization has grown as a great factor in the patriotic education of our country.

As you will notice in the printed report of your treasurer general, Virginia and New York lead in this wonderful record of giving. Seventy-two different institutions, associations, and special objects have been the recipients of your generosity.

The work of compiling records, marking and preserving historic spots, as well as relief to those in need, has gone steadily on.

Since the congress of 1920, 11 lineage books have been added to the library of your ancestral records, at a cost of \$20,022.81. Originally it was the expression of the Sixth Continental Congress that lineage books should be sold for what they cost; later they were furnished to those chapters requesting them for the price of postage, until the edition has been reduced to 100 volumes. Through this method of distribution very many chapters did not receive the lineage books, although they, through their annual dues, were contributing toward the price of publication and became donors to those who did receive them. The lineage books are at the present time sold to those who wish them at the cost of publishing and distribution. Very many chapters and public libraries are availing themselves of this opportunity to acquire valuable records.

In response to the call for relief you have, through your national treasury, contributed during the past year over \$4,000.

To the Real Daughters, whose pensions were increased by vote of the Thirty-first Congress from \$8 to \$20 per month, beginning with May 1, you have given \$4,320. You would more fully appreciate the vote of last congress could you have read the sweet, appreciative letters that came from many of the Real Daughters expressing genuine pleasure and gratitude to you for your generous thought and consideration of them. There are 19 Real Daughters on the pension roll at the present time.

In the field of material expansion the dreams of the past and present national officers have become a reality. A commodious, convenient, up-to-date Administration Building, fully equipped, has been added to the assets of your organization, and the remaining three lots in the rear of the Administration Building added to your holdings, both of which have been procured and payment arranged for without any assessments being made by the national society on the chapters or members.

As you will remember, the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Continental Congresses authorized the borrowing of the sum of \$385,450 or any part thereof necessary to erect an office building. It has been necessary to borrow \$280,000, over \$100,000 less than was authorized by congress. The building has actually cost \$385,192.62, including the architects' fee, the last payment of which was made March 31, 1923.

At the present rate of income and expenditures, the amount of this indebtedness can be fully met during the next five or six years from the current funds.

The cost of the necessary furnishings of the new building has been met through the voluntary and most generous contributions of States and individuals. The entire amount of the pledges, amounting to \$30,900, having been already paid, with the exception of a few hundred dollars, into the office of the treasurer general. A list of these contributions you will find in the itemized printed report for the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Continental Congresses, individual gifts having been credited to the State in which the individual resides.

It was most gratifying to find so many States and individuals willing and eager to have a part in the much-needed Administration Building.

It is with a genuine pleasure that the present custodian of your finances can transfer to her successor the books of the organization with all bills against the Administration Building marked paid, and she thanks you most cordially for having made this possible.

The three lots which have been added to your holdings, which have been fully paid for out of the current fund at a cost of \$60,000, are in reality of much greater value to you, because they complete your ownership of the entire block and guarantee to you abundant space for expansion in future years.

It may be interesting to you to know that the total amount of money received by your treasurer general from all sources during the past three years amounted to \$1,668,393.35, and the total disbursements aggregated \$1,607,496.58.

During the term of the administration which is now drawing to a close your treasurer general has earnestly endeavored to administer the financial affairs of your society in such a manner as to further its best interests, as authorized by congress and the national board of management, fully realizing the great responsibility as well as honor with which you intrusted her.

As we come to the parting of the ways there is a note of sadness in our hearts, sadness that the period of active service together is coming to a close, and soon we will be departing for our various homes, but we will carry with us many delightful memories, warm friendships, and a broader vision of the work of our beloved society.

To our president general and the members of the national board we owe a debt of gratitude for the splendid way in which they have cooperated; especially do we wish to extend to each State and chapter treasurer our warmest appreciation of their help and fine spirit of cooperation.

Before closing this report I wish to pay tribute to the splendid loyalty and efficient service of all the clerks in the treasurer general's offices.

LILLIAN A. (MRS. LIVINGSTON L.) HUNTER.

Report of the Finance Committee.

Mrs. LOUISE C. WHITE, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

As chairman of the finance committee I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1923.

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$587,797.10, of which \$93,077.15 represents contributions received for patriotic education and \$3,981.78 for relief work.

The amount paid for the construction of the Administration Building was \$187,329.62, and the architects' fees were \$15,030, which include the fees for

construction, furnishings, and roof of Memorial Continental Hall. For the finishings and furnishings of the new building the sum of **\$28,856.97** was paid, which includes the following items: Furniture, \$17,144.96; decoration, \$4,383; electric fixtures, \$3,092.90; shades, \$764.50; extra finishings, \$3,471.61.

Other large expenditures follow:

Purchase of lots 8, 9, 10-----	\$60,087.03
Repairing roof of Memorial Continental Hall-----	7,819.20
Painting and redecorating State rooms in Memorial Continental Hall—Vermont, Delaware, California, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and the banquet hall-----	933.70
Interest, notes payable-----	8,438.62
Clerical service-----	60,976.14
Magazine-----	35,310.72
Printing and translating the manual in Yiddish, Polish, and Hungarian, and printing a second edition in the English language-----	18,725.00
Refunds on manuals-----	69.00
Employees of the hall, including printer and messenger and extra labor for auditorium events-----	11,661.90
Postage-----	7,009.94
Lineage (vols. 61, 62, 63)-----	6,455.75
Support of Real Daughters-----	4,320.00
Insurance on buildings and furniture-----	3,151.33
Printer's bill for publishing and mailing Proceedings of the Thirty-first Continental Congress-----	2,192.40
Japanese linen paper for printing application blanks-----	1,600.00

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

The finance committee has held four meetings during the year previous to those of the national board of management and a careful consideration has been given to all matters brought before us.

In closing, my thanks are due to Mrs. St. Clair for acting as chairman during my absence abroad and to the other members of this committee for their interest and faithful attendance; also to Miss Jackson for her efficient service as clerk to the committee.

LOUISE C. (MRS. GEORGE W.) WHITE,
Chairman.

Report of the Auditing Committee.

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, National Officers, and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:

In giving you the final report of your audit committee, we would like to express to you our appreciation of serving you, and to tell you of the splendid cooperation we have received in the office of the treasurer general and with the American Audit Co.

As chairman of this committee I feel it is only fair to tell you of the faithfulness of the members of my committee, for without exception, for the past three years, we have had our monthly meetings with almost perfect attendance. We sustained a very deep loss in the death of our beloved member, Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, honorary vice president general. Mrs. Boynton served on the audit committee since its beginning, with the exception of two years, a service of 28

years; her faithfulness and love of the work as well as her personality greatly endeared her to us.

It is my privilege to tell you the reports of our treasurer general and those of the American Audit Co. have been compared monthly, found to agree, and placed on file with the recording secretary general.

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE, *Chairman.*

Report of the Historian General.

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE.

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management, Delegates to the Thirty-second Annual Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution:

We are here to-day, children of a great Republic, crowned with our great freedom, because of the patriotism of our master heroes of history. As your historian general of our society, which was organized to pay homage to our forefathers, I bring you not only my report of the three vice chairmen, whom I asked to have appointed to work with me and our 48 State historians, to enable us to make our work greater. We are striving to preserve the history of the building of our Nation as a tribute to those who offered their all for us.

How different were my emotions as I stood here three years ago, on the threshold of a new undertaking, expecting to carry out the plans of our society and never dreaming we were to create a plan of organization for preserving our history. The necessities of war had naturally eliminated historical research and the historian general had been called to a greater work in the great beyond, in the beginning of her service. The historian general selected to fill her place only had one year and therefore no chance whatever to show what she could accomplish. She was doing her utmost to preserve the war-service records of the present war, but as no plan of preservation had been accepted by the national board she could obtain no uniformity in results, hence we had to begin anew to create interest before we could hope to plan a system of organization; yet, to-day, at the close of three years, I am not satisfied. Only a start has been made, but I am going to show you some results along eight different lines of work.

The one thing assigned your historian general is the publishing of our lineage books. This work has progressed steadily, if not rapidly, the past three years and we have given to you the records of 11,000 women. When you stop to consider that this work is done entirely by two people—Miss Weedon and Mrs. Brown—who are both Daughters of the American Revolution and employed for the historian general's work, you know many hours have been spent to publish this many records. In the early days of our society errors were made, not intentionally, in the lineage of some of our members. Sometimes it takes hours of research to correct these records when we find two conflicting records made in the name of the same ancestor. It is confusing and must be done most painstakingly or else our work is of no real value. However, at this rate, which is as much as two people can do, as one has to attend to the other work which arises, when can we hope to bring our records to date? The expense of the printing of these records is heavy and yet when your historian general three years ago found that for one year there would be an expense attached to her office of \$10,000 just for the printing of the records and that it was a dead expense, as the books were given away, at once plans were put in action to correct it. The books must be sold. The purchasing price is \$3 per volume, supposedly to cover the cost, but so far not enough copies are sold

to cover the cost of printing, to say nothing of the cost of compiling. The growth of sales is increasing, last year from June until October, considered our dormant months, 165 copies were sold. Here is a suggestion for consideration—I do not make it as a recommendation—but some way will have to be found to solve the problem of bringing our records to date, and now since so much interest is being manifested in the regular historical work, which should be pushed even more, it seems wise to have another office created, which would publish our lineage books, using all the force needed until they could be brought up to date. I believe that these books could be made to cover a large part of their expense, and one way of doing this would be to notify each member when her record is published and the majority of the members would purchase the volumes containing her own record, at least, and then with the sales of the chapters for their files, we could secure additional funds. This work by concerted efforts could very shortly be brought up to date and kept there and consequently mean more to our society. This year we have published volumes 62, 63, 64, and 65, but these records are only to members who joined in 1907 and we were working on 1907 records three years ago, yet we have given you 11 volumes in the three years, the greatest number compiled by this office in that length of time. We have done our best with this work, but to do the best for our society it must be handled in a different way.

The work on the war-service records was just started three years ago. One State had her records complete, but not bound, two others sent in one volume each of records, and many had sent them in no form of preservation. If we accomplish nothing but the compiling of these records in our term of office, we would have given to our society a splendid service in preserving and establishing the lineal descent of the World War soldiers with the Revolutionary soldier.

Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, of Hartford, Conn., deserves our greatest appreciation in the service rendered the society in the compiling of these records. She compiled, with the assistance of a committee, Connecticut's records; Connecticut's blanks being so complete that the national society voted to accept this method for general use. Not only did Miss Crofut work for months on her own records, but as one of our vice chairmen she gave hours helping the other States to obtain uniformity attending to the purchasing of the blanks, etc., and assisting in having them bound. Although it took two full years to get these records, our State historians did their very best in this work and our praise of them can not be too extravagant. As the result of the labor we give you records of 45 States, consisting of 107 volumes. Truly these volumes are a memorial to the splendid women who so untiringly compiled them, and our organization can be justly proud of them.

One of the greatest problems that confronted us was how to systematically do research work and how to obtain and preserve data that would be of permanent value. Not being an accredited historian, my first thought was to find out the ideas of historians and the methods of historical commissions. I began personal correspondence with 86 different people, and as a result of months of correspondence I finally submitted to you an outline for carrying on historical research work systematically. Through this means we are getting our work definitely established, although we are still in our infancy. We have made a real beginning. We are classifying all the material we obtain and one of our very efficient chairmen, Mrs. Amelia D. Campbell Parker, whose splendid work last year gave us such help, has done us a wonderful piece of work this year in card indexing, with an alphabetical envelope file, all manuscripts and data

received during 1921 and 1922. This makes available all collected material and is a work which I feel deserves our greatest appreciation.

We have established a clipping bureau, where we file historical clippings or clippings sent of historic events.

We have started the work of card cataloging old Bible records, old wills, and arranging in permanent form lists of Revolutionary soldiers' graves. This brings us to our Directory of Historical Facts, which our Miss Catherine Campbell, of Ottawa, Kans., has in charge. This directory will be of greatest value to us, not only in keeping a record of what each State has, for American history is being so masterfully symbolized in historic paintings, art, and bronze, but it will show us what has not been preserved and direct us along lines of work. Miss Campbell has given hours and days to the work of our directory, but the delay in receiving data has made it impossible to complete the work this year. This is one of the biggest of our undertakings, a task so great it could not be completed in one year, although we have directories from 36 States.

At the request of many chapters for a program of study we have given you an historical program which we hoped also to be a stimulus for history. This program is published monthly in our magazine. A complaint that we have striven to correct was that the material was unavailable, so Miss Florence Crofut, our vice chairman, for this work went to the foundations of learning in each State and after weeks of labor and a heavy correspondence with every State university, State library, and State library commission received their cooperation to loan material to all chapters who desired it. A very careful system was planned for each cooperating agency and full instructions sent each State historian as to how she might obtain information. Our program was not what we expected it to be this year. We had wanted the historical development of what we call American ideals, and we were disappointed in having it presented as the expansion and development of the United States, the program being too solid to be undertaken by many. Due to Miss Crofut's efforts we have absolute statistics of its failure to be what we had hoped to have it this year and to give us facts whether it should be continued. No words of praise of mine can speak half as much for my vice chairmen as the results of their own labors show. The same for my State historians. Their reports, which can be only summarized for our minutes, show a remarkable increase in vision, great concentration of labor with splendid results. If I read you the summaries alone of their work I could not do it in two hours, and please note that they also make up the data for the Smithsonian reports. Their reports show that they take up every line of work asked of them. Many in writing their final letters speak of how much work has been given to them to do and what joy they have gained in doing it, and my reply is "I only make suggestions; you do the work."

I feel in all fairness that I must tell you of the perfect cooperation of the clerks in my office. They have striven in every way to assist me in everything undertaken, no matter if it required hours that are not required of them in their service, and they have made my work with them most enjoyable. In fact, they have taken pleasure in doing the hardest things I have asked of them.

My last effort in my service for you as historian general has been to collect sketches of at least five women of history from each State. Writers of the works of women have generally paid most attention to the deeds of prominent individuals; while that is the more attractive side, records should be made of the mass of women who are not so prominent but equally as important

in the making of America, who did their part in the work of everyday life, modified as it was by conditions of war, frontier, or colonial life. We know women were a vital factor in the building of our Nation, so I asked for the records of women connected with each State who were unrecorded, what we might term forgotten women. I wanted to bind these sketches in a volume to be presented at this congress, but as the work progressed it became stupendous. Many women compiling the lives of their women necessitated a change of my plans. Arizona alone has presented to us sketches of 108 of her women, hence these sketches are now placed on file in my office, indexed, and will be added to as the States send them in. This work was undertaken as a loving tribute to our dear Mrs. William N. Reynolds, of North Carolina. To date there have been sketches sent us by 41 States recording 335 women. This does not include Arizona's 108 and Iowa's 50, etc. I asked the States for only five sketches for publication. Securing these created such interest, the work grew to the compiling of all they could obtain. Thinking a large collection so much finer work than the publishing of one volume, I decided it was best to file these and let the society do as it thinks best about publishing them. Of the 335 placed in our files 102 were born in the States that recorded them, and only 10 were foreign born. The birthplace of 21 was unrecorded.

Massachusetts leads in number born in the State, 26, while New York came second. These were recorded because of 60 different kinds of interests or work undertaken. I was particularly interested to find so many founded institutions. There were founders of colleges, kindergartens, public schools, homes for the aged; one even helped to found a State. The present site of Miami, Fla., was the gift of and vision of a woman. The life of a cripple whose influence made her city much better, heroines, educators, patriots, philanthropists, authors, lawyers, missionaries, and homemakers, etc. These sketches are a perfect inspiration of the greatness of woman, not so much of those who have been prominent but those who did the millions of little things that count in making up our great America. It has been not only a pleasure to collect these sketches but a privilege to read and know more intimately the lives of the women who have helped build 41 States. I regret I have not a complete file from every State, but those who wish may send me additional sketches.

In this my last report as your historian general I feel justly proud of the women who have made it possible for us to give you this report, and if I have been of any service to our society, give the credit to North Carolina, because I serve as her ambassador, and to serve you has been my privilege and happiness, and may we never forget the inspiration of our history, for the crowning blessing of this majestic Nation is that American citizenship is the common heritage of us all.

JEAN WINSLOW COLTRANE.

A summary of the work done by the State historians and the preservation of records was appended to the national historian's report.

Report of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

LILLIAN M. WILSON.

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

Soon after the close of our Congress last year the preparation of the annual report to the Smithsonian Institution was begun by sending out the usual blank forms and instructions to all State regents and State historians. Some

of these blanks were filled out and returned promptly to the reporter general; to a number of States, however, it was necessary to send one or more reminders. But your reporter general is most happy to announce that by the 15th of November every single State had responded, and that therefore the twenty-fifth annual report is a 100 per cent report. In a few cases either the State historian or the State regent did not report, the failure for the most part being due to illness. But in each case where one officer failed to report the other reported fully, so that it was possible to give fair recognition to the work of every State.

The manuscript of the report was mailed to the Smithsonian Institution about December 20, was passed directly to the Printing Committee of the United States Congress, and the printed copy is now ready for distribution at our business office.

The report consists of three sections:

1. All the reports, either in full or summarized, which were presented at our last congress by all national officers and all chairmen of committees.

2. A summary of work accomplished under different heads which was reported by the State regents and State historians to the reporter general. In this section brief mention is made of much interesting work of a local character which does not come under any of the standing committees. Of this nature is the splendid work being done in several States in the preservation of Indian relics and history, which will be a most valuable contribution to the study of American archaeology. A great amount of local welfare work is also reported in this section.

3. The list of names of Revolutionary soldiers whose graves were located during the year covered by the report. The twenty-fifth report contains over 220 of these names with data regarding the service of each soldier.

The object of this report and of those which have preceded it is to give to our National Government, and to all others to whom its presents may come, a clear, concise, and comprehensive statement of the objects, the spirit, and the work of our society—in short, the reason for its existence.

The report of the past year has the doubtful and unhappy distinction of being the last homeless Smithsonian report, since in the new Administration Building an office is provided for future reporters general.

The phrase "an annual report" hath a prosaic sound, but I assure you that each year as I have put in the report of your work, it has been with a feeling of pride that I belong to and have been privileged to serve such an organization.

In closing this my third and last report, let me add a word of gratitude for all your kindly cooperation and friendly messages. My life is richer for having served among you.

LILLIAN M. WILSON,
Reporter General.

Report of the Librarian General.

Mrs. FRANK D. ELLISON.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

I have the honor to present my report as librarian general for the year ending April 21, 1923.

As the detailed list of the accessions appears from time to time in the reports of the regular meetings of the national board, in the *Daughters of the American Revolution* magazine, and as this congress closes my term of

office, it seems best to make use of the present opportunity to thank the generous-spirited State librarians, chapters, and individuals who have so actively interested themselves in securing donations of valuable volumes and to let the members of congress know how they can best serve our library.

To each of us there comes a convenient time to help the society by ourselves giving or influencing others to do so.

For various reasons private libraries are frequently broken up, and at such times a quantity of library material becomes available and which too often is sold at a great sacrifice of the real value. In these cases the great usefulness of chapter committees such as have been formed in recent years may be readily seen, as the State librarian and librarian general would not hear immediately of such chances to secure desirable books.

It is necessary that the State librarians be notified and that they in turn communicate with the general officer in regard to the selection of what would be of value in Memorial Continental Hall library. Each member of a chapter can readily aid in this way, and often at little expense to chapter or individual obtain books of great value to our library.

We are making our library the most valuable historical and genealogical collection in the country, or even the world. We have progressed through the years, but we still need histories of States, counties, cities, and towns, vital records, genealogies, and biographies, and typed or photostat copies of church records, family records, and data not easily accessible. We have been on the lookout for opportunities to secure additional volumes for the library, not forgetting it when buying for ourselves and when thinning out library material in our homes. The splendid results accomplished by the national committees on historical and genealogical research have added immeasurably to the value of our collection. The abstracts of the New Hampshire and Rhode Island pension records of the Revolutionary War are making a unique collection for our library.

The World War records are to be counted as among the most valuable accessions of the past three years.

This year, to date, we have added 991 volumes, 204 pamphlets, and 27 manuscripts.

(Here followed a list of the most desirable volumes contributed, also a list of gifts other than books, and the names of the States contributing; some presented during congress.)

Time and space does not permit the giving of all that has been accomplished.

The library is even now a source of authentic information for students of the history of our country. Each volume of real historical and genealogical value added is also to be counted as a saving of time and money to the society, for our registrar general's clerks are now able to work most satisfactorily when verifying application papers, depending less and less upon outside libraries.

In closing, let me again remind you that our collection can only increase and grow through the cooperation of our thousands of daughters. The good work of the past can be continued far into the future. We have a wonderful opportunity and a high duty to perform. Let us remember that "History hath triumphed over time, which beside it nothing but eternity hath triumphed over."

ANNIE C. (Mrs. FRANK D.) ELLISON,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report of the Curator General.

MRS. GEORGE W. WHITE.

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

It is with some pride and much sorrow that I present to you my last report as your curator general of the museum and chairman of the committee on revolutionary relics for Memorial Continental Hall.

I am happy to report splendid progress in the museum, 1,126 gifts having been received in the last three years through your generosity and interest. Many of these are of rare value and their acquisition has necessitated additional shelves being placed in our cases and new cases installed.

Michigan generosity responded to the appeal in my report last year by providing a beautiful manuscript case to be presented at this congress in honor of Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Michigan's seventh State regent, by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan, in State conference, October, 1921, at Detroit, Mich., while Holly Springs Chapter, Mississippi, graciously presents a case for guns and swords in honor of the curator general, who is a member of that chapter.

A complete inventory has been made and we have in the hands of the printer the first printed catalogue of the relics in the museum, which we hope to have ready for you to buy as souvenirs before the congress is over. We kept it until the last moment, so as to bring it up to the minute for our successor. By selling it as a souvenir, the catalogue will not cost the society anything.

We have received three legacies during the past year: Two hundred dollars for a clock for the museum, from the estate of Miss Nettie Louisa White; a number of valuable articles from the estate of Miss Matilda Ramsey; and the Penn Founder's pin, two charter member pins, badges, and medals, together with some fine old china and continental money from the estate of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood. All of these legacies are from the District of Columbia.

Our president general, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, has enriched the museum with the gift of some exquisite needlework from her revolutionary ancestors, in the form of seven lovely embroidered collars, and a baby cap worn not only by her ancestors but also by her dear self.

We have also received many rare old manuscripts, 106 of which have been repaired and mounted by Mr. R. T. Anderson, of the Library of Congress, who has graciously been permitted to do that work for us at a nominal price.

Mrs. Amelia Day Campbell Parker has most generously had a large number of her most valuable collection of manuscripts bound for us in a beautiful de luxe volume.

While from Miss Anna Douglass Dick and Mrs. Helen Dick Cook, Mary Washington Chapter, Ohio, has come a splendid Old Flag, carried through the Revolutionary War. We now need a flag case, so that our historic flags may be properly displayed under glass. Is there another generous State ready to help the museum?

I will not attempt to mention the other interesting gifts the detailed list of which will be filed with this report, but will simply mention the number received from each State, with the name of the chairman for the State revolutionary relics committee:

Total number of relics in the museum since the beginning of our society	2,564
Total number received during the past three years	1,126
Total number received this past year	542

I would like to make the following recommendations:

1. That this congress appropriate \$100 for the use of the curator general in purchasing relics for the museum.
2. That this congress appropriate \$100 for repairing and mounting manuscripts.
3. That this congress appropriate \$400 for repairing the present floor cases in the museum, inclosing the lower portions in glass, so as to provide more space for gifts; or else buy new floor cases.

In closing, I wish to thank our president general for her generous gifts; Mr. Charles Moore, chairman of the Federal Fine Arts Commission, for his valuable advice concerning the museum, and especially the care and preservation of our valuable manuscripts, in which he, as head of the manuscript division of the Library of Congress, is deeply interested, and Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick, his assistant; also Mr. Theodore T. Belote, head of the history division of the National Museum, for his personal attention and wise counsel regarding the acceptance and placing of relics; Miss Grace Lincoln Temple, for her expert advice; the vice chairman, Miss Barlow, my predecessor, and the members of the committee on Revolutionary relics for Memorial Continental Hall, for their faithful assistance and hearty cooperation; the State regents and regents of the various chapters; our generous friends who have given of their treasures to enrich our museum; and Mrs. Franklin Getzendanner, for her untiring and efficient service in my behalf and that of the museum. The catalogue is her work alone.

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

The Monday evening session was called to order by the president general at 8.40.

After the invocation by the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe and a song by Mr. Tittmann, the president general introduced the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, who addressed the congress as follows:

Madam President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, and friends:

It is always a privilege to greet the Daughters of the American Revolution, because you represent in a distinctive manner a spirit and a purpose which are of vital importance in our national life. You preserve the memories of a great struggle of arms, but you do this in the interest of international friendship and for the purpose of buttressing the interests of peace. You erect memorials to the heroes of that struggle, but only to inculcate the principles to which they devoted their lives. And above all, you aim to inspire that love of country, that burning zeal of true patriotism, which must ever constitute our unifying force as well as our final security.

We are paying tribute here to the founders of the Republic. But we know well that the Republic itself is not an end but an opportunity. We have emerged from the Great War believing that we have fought for, maintained, and secured the essentials of liberty. But the liberty and security that we have defended and in which we rejoice are after all but opportunity.

And so we meet again under the favored condition of amity to consider the applied patriotism of peace. Now we have especial difficulties in this country to surmount. Our national inheritances have given us the strength of many lands, but we have a defective assimilation and a vivid sense of blood relation on the part of many among our people to the peoples of other lands, which, instead of promoting international good will, afflicts us with division and traditional animosities utterly foreign to our soil. And then we have continuous

political agitation. Politics is the chief staple of American activity. We have an unexampled opportunity for political effort with our system of government, with its complete national equipment, that of 48 States and a host of municipalities. Never in the history of the world has there been such an unprecedented opportunity for divided councils—and we make the most of that opportunity.

Our patriot, looking for the path of national usefulness, finds himself confronted by a labyrinth. Now, what is the function of a patriotic organization amid these inevitable strivings, and with all these divisions, which can not be escaped? I have spoken of differences of race, I have spoken of agitation, and of all the efforts of partisanship. What we have is even more important—and that is the differences of economic interests, of vocations and activities, inscapable differences. And when the power of a great issue is no longer present the harmony of the patriotic music of a common endeavor is lost in strident and discordant voices over the interests of particular groups. The more prosperous we are, the more favored with peace, the less we have really to disturb us—the greater our difficulties in making progress. For so many voices that under other conditions would be hushed deafen us with their appeals; and so many who might find some opportunity for surplus energy in some common direction when the national life was threatened must now let themselves loose upon our community with their demands for an immediate millennium.

Now, I repeat: What is a patriotic organization to do under those conditions? Because while it is most important that you should erect memorials to the great heroes of the past, that you should preserve the memories of their deeds which gave us our country and preserved us our country, there is work to be done here of vital importance, for a country must always be saving itself. We must look for common ground, some common ground upon which all good citizens, irrespective of differences of race or creed or party or economic interest, may unite to do all in their power to promote the common welfare. Where is that ground? Well, we begin with the recognition of the fact that loyalty to the flag is not loyalty to a particular race. It is loyalty to our institutions. That is the essence of Americanism. They are institutions of a well-ordered liberty; they are institutions providing the fullest opportunity for strong national life, without sacrifice of local autonomy in any essential respect; they are institutions which give a reasonable opportunity for majority rule, and yet seek to safeguard fundamentally the necessary liberty of the individual; they are institutions bottomed in respect for law. And so there is no room here for those who promote revolution or the overturning of the Government. We stand for freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, but not for the freedom of those who conspire against the Government.

The question in its essence is the same that Lincoln put: "Is it possible for constitutional government or democracy to maintain itself against its domestic foes?" And he said that the question was whether a few individuals, too few to establish a change in the organic life of a country, could on this or that pretense, or arbitrarily without any pretense, overthrow their government and put an end to free government upon earth. We are ready with our answer to that question. And against every insidious attempt, as well as open assault, against these things by those polite or impolite who endeavor to undermine the institutions essential to a well-ordered liberty, in our patriotic organizations, emphasizing our duty and privilege as citizens, we stand united. Here is common ground, ground well taken, well to be maintained; never more necessary to take it and maintain it than to-day.

But loyalty to our institutions, I think, means something more than a mere sentiment against anarchy and revolution. It should have regard to the method

in which our institutions work. We have a very complicated system of government in this country. Even some lawyers do not understand it. It is very difficult to fully comprehend in all its actual workings and implications. But we should make an endeavor to follow it in its operations. How many controversies, how many recriminations we should be spared if there would be regard to a few simple rules with respect to political proposals. How many delight in a battle of generalities when particularization would immediately end the struggle? There are so many who insist that something should be done. And they fail to consider whether that which they think should be done—if they get so far as to give it any precision of statement—can be done. And, then, they fail to consider whether that which they think should be done and can be done should be done and can be done by this organ or that organ of government. Is it for the President? Is it for the President and the Senate? Is it for the Congress? Patriotism would be well directed in a time of great division if those who are seeking common ground and trying to support our institutions would understand the institutions that they support.

I have spoken of respect for law. But there is no reign of law as an abstraction. The reign of law means the rule of particular law. And respect for law means obedience to the laws of the land so long as they remain the laws of the land. You can not have order and incite disorder. You can not maintain the rights and privileges that you so dearly cherish and undermine their foundation by sacrificing in the community the respect for the rule of law, which means the rule of the laws constitutionally enacted in State and in Nation. Here is common ground for all patriots, and a very necessary field for stimulating thought for proper political action which should be devoid of all partisan consideration.

But while we recognize the rule of the majority properly expressed, we are keenly aware of the efforts of the minorities by skillful organization and well-directed and well-supported publicity to achieve a power to which they are not entitled. A great menace to the Republic! What are you going to do about it? You can not stop organization. That would be futile. Indeed, who is not a sinner! Yet we have some great movements which we think essential to the interests of the country, very laudable, which use every effort to secure publicity and to influence opinion. But when some one else does it whose motives we do not trust and whose objects we do not support, we say it is vicious propaganda.

The mischief, in essence, is when a minority seeks to pose as a majority and pretends, or at least arrogates to itself, the power which it does not possess by voluminosity and repetition of appeal. When I get 50 telegrams in an afternoon all in the same language I stop reading them. That is one remedy. But we can not curtail the privileges of utterance—reasonable, orderly utterance. We can not curtail the privileges of the people. And so we are brought back to a realization of the fact that the hardest task in the world is self-government. We are brought back to the arduous labor of endeavoring by every educational means within our power to cultivate a discriminating public judgment which demands accuracy and fairness, which demands the proposal should be specific and should be properly supported without resort either to falsity or trickery, and that there should be dignity and restraint in our public representatives. There is no school for public representatives. They have to be disciplined by the opinion that you generate. They are very keen to notice the warnings of an irritated public which does not like certain methods. Fortunately, scurrilous abuse has almost gone out of vogue because it reacts upon the defamer.

But we are still far from the demand for discrimination, the presentation of matters upon their merits. You will have, for example, a proposal made, and it is as though made to an audience and some one at once yells "Fire!" and every one disperses in terror when there was no fire. But they would rather shout "Fire!" than discuss the proposition. We can not make progress—and it is a slow process at best—except as we try in our individual life to cultivate restraint.

But in our patriotic organizations we have great opportunity to defend the stability of our institutions, to appraise and understand the methods of our institutions, and to demand that they shall work as they were intended to work, enforcing that demand by every possible avenue that can present the matter to the public judgment.

And this restraint we especially need in our international relations. Good faith and good will are the pillars of the temple of peace. It has no other support. No architectural contrivance can avail in their absence. So we come to the old lesson taught us by the fathers. We revere them because of the rules of action which governed their conduct, the principles that they applied. Washington to us does not represent a victor; he does not embody brute force; he does not even come before our imagination as a militarist or a ruthless conqueror—he is the Father of his Country because he best embodies the principles to which we are devoted. And so with every one of our heroes. Did you ever think how a nation characterizes itself in its hero worship? I love to think of the heroes of America. We erect no monuments to shrewdness. We are supposed to be a very shrewd and canny people, but we erect no monuments to shrewdness. We erect no monuments to militarists. We erect monuments to those who have devotedly served their country. And that should be the aim in all these organizations, desirous to have our children, our young men and women, aflame with patriotic zeal. We should recognize that that emotion should be expressed in the support of the same principles of conduct that made the services of these great leaders at once possible and imperishable.

The Marine Band played "The Star Spangled Banner," after which the Congress was addressed by Ambassador Jusserand and Sir Auckland Geddes.

The Tuesday morning session was called to order by the President General at 10.05 a. m.

Report of the Resolution Committee.

Mrs. HENRY B. JOY.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

The following recommendations are from your president general:

No. 1. That all expenses of the president general while on official business be defrayed by the national society, the maximum limit to be \$3,000 for any one year.

No. 2. That the action of the national board in creating a national committee, to be known as the Ellis Island committee, be ratified.

No. 3. That the balance of the Tilloloy fund after all bills are paid, now amounting to \$4,861.58, remain as a permanent fund, to be invested in Liberty bonds and to be under the control of the society, the annual income therefrom to be used toward the maintenance and upkeep of the waterworks plant.

No. 4. That the cup which has been offered for a number of years to the midshipmen of the Naval Academy at Annapolis who made the best record in international law and seamanship be awarded for excellence in "practical seamanship."

No. 5. *Resolved*, That the request incorporated in the report of the recording secretary general, that she be permitted to have charge of the printing of the proceedings of this congress, be granted.

No. 6. *Resolved*, That in the future, in addition to the credential blanks, registration cards be sent to each chapter, such cards to be signed by the regent and recording secretary of the chapter and the delegate or alternate, and to be duly presented to the credential committee by the delegates and alternates when registering.

No. 7. *Resolved*, That the usual appropriation of \$200 be made for purchase of volumes not obtainable as gifts.

No. 8. *Resolved*, That this congress appropriate \$100 for the use of the curator general in purchasing relics for the museum; that this congress appropriate \$100 for repairing and mounting manuscripts for the museum; that this congress appropriate \$400 for repairing the present floor cases in the museum, inclosing the lower portions in glass, so as to provide more space for gifts, or else buy new floor cases.

The resolutions were all adopted by the congress.

Report on the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain and Painting for the War Museum in France by the President General.

Mrs. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR, *Chairman.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will now ask our vice president general, Mrs. James T. Morris, to take the chair.

Mrs. Morris and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

As chairman of your committee on the pilgrim memorial fountain and the painting for the war museum in France, it gives me pleasure to submit the following report of proceedings since the last congress:

You will remember that at the last congress the painting of "A Convoy of Troop Ships Bound for France" was on exhibition, and was presented to Mr. J. J. Jusserand, the French ambassador, at the Monday evening session of our congress.

At the close of congress the painting was turned over to the War Department for shipment to France, and a very appreciative letter was received from General Rogers, telling of the warm appreciation of the painting presented by the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution.

President general replied, thanking General Rogers for the courtesy of allowing the painting to remain until after our congress, so that our members could see it before it was sent abroad.

You will be gratified to know that word came from Major Gimperling reporting that the painting had arrived safely and in excellent condition, and had been hung in the museum in a very good position with reference to lighting effects, other objects, etc. It has been much admired by the museum authorities. The collection of exhibits from the United States Government, of which our painting is a part, is among the most notable of the World War exhibits of the Allies.

The French authorities held the formal opening ceremonies of the museum on April 14. Those present were the President of the Republic, the Secretaries

of War and Navy, most of the ambassadors, military attachés, Marshal Foch, and other generals. At this time your society was invited to send three representatives.

Owing to local complications in the town of Plymouth, having nothing to do with our society, the matter of the site for our pilgrim memorial fountain has been delayed in a disappointing manner, but the prospects now are that operations will be resumed in the early future.

As reported to the last congress, at that time a site on Cole's Hill, directly back of the rock, was being considered, and your committee was waiting for the decision of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission. It developed that this site was not available, owing to the fact that it was under the control of another organization which wished to use it in another way, so the tercentenary offered us another very desirable and commanding location on the green fronting the county courthouse in the center of the town. This was under the control of the county commissioners, and we were assured that they had definitely promised us the site, subject, however, to their approval of the design. This was reported by your chairman at a meeting of the committee.

Objection was made by one of the members of the commission to the design submitted and alterations were suggested, some of which were very courteously acceded to by our architects, the others being of so impossible a nature from the artistic viewpoint that no agreement between our architects and this commission was possible. Hence, we abandoned the site.

Your chairman at once resumed correspondence with Mr. Lord, of the Tercentenary Commission, who suggested another site, and one, in his opinion, even more desirable than the one on the courthouse green.

This site was equally prominent on the main street of the town, being located on a lot where the town was proposing to erect a memorial town hall. This is the site now under consideration. It is highly approved by our architects and by the selectmen of the town of Plymouth, who are most favorably disposed toward having our fountain in front of this hall, where it would add greatly to the effectiveness of their proposed building. No objections are made to the design. Unfortunately, however, the proposed memorial hall has become involved in so many local complications, to which your chairman has referred, that its erection is being held up, and until these complications are straightened out our plans can not proceed.

Your chairman has written to Mr. Lord several times during the winter in an effort to hasten a decision; and also, at his suggestion, to the chairman of the board of selectmen.

On March 19 your chairman received a letter from Mr. Lord, stating that it was expected that at a town meeting to be held on March 24 all the conflicting votes relating to the memorial hall would be reconsidered, leaving the way clear for some definite and final action. His advice all along has been to await the untangling of this town matter, saying he is still, as he has been from the beginning, very much in favor of the erection of a memorial fountain as a dignified, appropriate, and permanent memorial.

On March 26 your chairman heard again from Mr. Lord, in a letter from which she quotes as follows:

"Some prospect of early action in the matter of the memorial hall. I will write you as soon as any definite conclusion is reached."

Your chairman regrets that it has not been her privilege to complete our memorial to the pilgrim women, but she hands the work over to her successor with confidence that she will be enabled to carry it on to a successful conclusion.

In accordance with the resolutions of the Thirty-first Congress, a sufficient amount to complete the \$25,000 required for the Pilgrim Mothers' memorial

fountain has been transferred from the painting account to the Pilgrim Mothers' memorial fountain account, and the balance remaining in the painting fund after so doing has been transferred to the immigrants' manual fund.

Your fund of \$25,000 is therefore ready and waiting for work on your fountain to begin.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,

Chairman Fountain and Painting Committee.

Report on the Administration Building.

Mrs. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

The committee appointed by the president general, Mrs. Minor, in April, 1920, to carry out the resolution of congress that the society erect an office building, presents with much pleasure its third and final report, feeling sure that the work begun in 1920, carried on so carefully and conscientiously for three years and now finished, will receive the approval of not only this congress but of the Daughters and others whose labors have been and will be made easier because of the more adequate quarters in which to carry on the great volume of work required in the conduct of a society such as ours.

It seems fitting at this time to sketch briefly the progress of the work since the day when the chairman, with the approval of the one who was to succeed her as president general, recommended to congress in her last report as president general "that the society erect an additional building or buildings on the land owned by the society," that a committee be appointed to secure plans and specifications from an architect to be selected by it—such a selection having received the approval of the national board of management—and that the national board of management negotiate a loan and transact all necessary business to make the erection of the building possible.

The president general appointed the following women to carry out the vote of congress: Chairman, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey; vice chairman, Mrs. Henry B. Joy; Mrs. L. L. Hunter, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Mrs. George W. White, Mrs. Robert G. Hogan, Miss Katherine A. Nettleton, Miss Jennie Loomis, and Miss Emma L. Crowell who has served as secretary of the committee, and these women with the president general have served without interruption until the present time.

The committee's first meetings were devoted to discussion of what would be needed in the new building, and a general outline of the requirements of the society in its administration building was decided upon.

It was agreed that the building should be two stories in height, above a high, well-lighted basement. It should be near enough to Memorial Continental Hall, and should be so connected as to be easy of access and yet far enough away to be well lighted on all sides and not obstruct the light or outlook of the Memorial Building. With these facts in mind, it was decided to erect the building about 75 feet west of the hall and to have the buildings connected by two inclosed, well-lighted corridors.

It was further agreed that the building should be of stone to harmonize in color with the hall, and to meet this requirement Bowling Green limestone was decided upon, with granite steps and sills and trim.

Very careful consideration was given to the location of the various offices, to best carry on the work of the society with the least expenditure of time and effort, and it was decided that the basement should contain a locker

room, kitchen, lunch, and rest rooms for the clerks; receiving room for supplies, etc., for the superintendent; a printing room; and storage lockers for the various offices.

The first floor, it was agreed, should contain all working offices and a central catalogue room to be accessible to all. It was further decided that each national officer should have a private office and lavatory in close proximity to the working rooms of her clerks; that there should be a well constructed and equipped fireproof vault for the treasurer general's office, and a fireproof room to contain the bound application papers of the members.

The plan for the second floor was very carefully considered and the conclusion reached was to include a small assembly room seating about 150, with a dressing room near, the magazine offices and workroom of the certificate clerk, the office of the reporter general to the Smithsonian Institution, a room for the use of the Children of the American Revolution, three committee rooms, the living quarters of the superintendent, and a suite of three rooms for the president general whenever she cared to use them.

At two opposite ends of the building are flights of broad, easy stairs leading from the basement to the second floor—these with an automatic electric elevator—giving splendid access to all parts of the building.

To assist the committee in arriving at these conclusions the services of Mr. Joseph M. Kellogg, professor of architecture in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and an architect of practical experience as well, who most generously drew tentative plans embodying the suggestions of the committee members, were most helpful, and the committee desires again to express its appreciation for the time and technical knowledge so generously given by him to the society.

After considering several architectural firms, about a dozen in all, it was decided to select, subject to the approval of the national board of management, the firm of Marsh & Peter, of Washington, to be the architects for the building.

The board at its meeting on October 20, 1920, approved the selection made by the committee; plans were submitted and decided upon, and on January 15, 1921, a memorandum of agreement was signed by the president general for the society and by Mr. Marsh and Mr. Peter for the firm bearing their names.

On June 3, 1921, ground was broken for the new building, and on October 19 the cornerstone was laid with simple and impressive ceremonies.

In November, 1922, the superintendent moved into his new quarters in the Administration Building, and early in December, the president general's suite was sufficiently completed for her to occupy the three beautiful rooms furnished in her honor by her own State, Connecticut, whenever in Washington.

In January, 1923, began the purchase of furniture for the rooms being furnished by the various States and generous friends, and on February 3 the working offices of the society were moved from Memorial Continental Hall into the new building.

In connection with the erection of the new building extensive changes have been made in the heating plant of the old building, so that one plant will serve both buildings, and a large storage place for coal has also been made. The lack of proper storage room for coal has caused the society both trouble and expense ever since the hall was built. Another improvement to the hall has been the building of two lavatories back of the stage, just at the entrance to the connecting corridors, thus supplying a long-realized defect in the original building. While the cost of these improvements has been included in the cost of the new building, they are improvements to the hall and should be so listed.

Rooms and special features have been furnished and paid for as follows:

Small assembly room, national officers' club.....	\$8,000
Historian general's two rooms, North Carolina.....	1,500
Organizing secretary general, two rooms, Washington.....	1,500
Corresponding secretary general, New Hampshire.....	1,000
Treasurer general's private office, Mrs. Hunter.....	1,000
Registrar general, Florida.....	1,000
President general, suite of 3 rooms and bath, Connecticut.....	2,000
Smithsonian reporter general, Nebraska.....	1,000
2 committee rooms, Pennsylvania.....	2,700
1 committee room, South Carolina.....	1,000
Clerks' rest and dining rooms, Kansas.....	1,500
Business office, Georgia.....	1,500
Recording secretary general, 2 rooms, Tennessee.....	1,500
Fireproof stack room (lineage papers) Mississippi.....	1,500
1 drinking fount in honor of Mrs. Logan, Illinois.....	250
1 drinking fount in honor of Miss Harvey, Mrs. Develin.....	250
1 drinking fount in honor of Mrs. Nelson.....	250
1 memorial window, Battle Pass Chapter.....	300
4 marble columns, Mrs. Magna.....	1,000
2 fireproof doors, Mrs. Hall, Massachusetts.....	50
1 connecting corridor, West Virginia.....	1,200

An agreement has been entered into with the National Society Children of the American Revolution by which they have the use of a large room on the second floor for a period of 10 years, and at the expiration of these 10 years it is agreed that the Children of the American Revolution Society will vacate the room at any time upon 30 days' notice from the national society. For this use the Children of the American Revolution have given the national society \$1,000.

A bequest of \$343.74 left by Miss Van Keuren to be used at the discretion of the board has been expended in the purchase of seven large wall clocks.

The entire cost of construction, architects' and builders' fees.....	\$385,129.62
Furnishings.....	29,617.97

Total expenditure for the building..... 414,747.59

The committee presents to you now the result of three years of earnest, thoughtful, and conscientious endeavor to give to the society a building which by its usefulness in carrying on more efficiently the work of the society, by its beauty, and by its contribution to the betterment of the neighborhood in which it stands will justify the time, the thought, and the money expended by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

SARAH E. (MRS. GEO. T.) GUERNSEY,
Chairman Administration Building Committee.

Report of the Editor of the Magazine.

MISS NATALIE LINCOLN.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

During the past year more space than before has been devoted to the official news of the national society, the departments of work of the chapter, and the historical programs. The genealogical department, ably conducted by Mrs.

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh, also has been given greater space, with gratifying results.

In addition, 35 special articles have been published in that time, most of them dealing with the Revolutionary War, while 9 were genealogical in character and 2 dealt with the World War. We are receiving more and more requests from other periodicals to reprint our articles, the last received coming from the National Association of Postmasters of the United States, which asked for Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick's article on "The Post Office of the Revolutionary War," to reprint in the Postmaster's Gazette, giving due credit to our magazine and the author.

The demand for single copies of the magazine is increasing monthly. Our January, February, and March issues have proven particularly popular on account of the able articles on George Washington by Charles Moore, chairman of the National Fine Arts Commission; the "Republican Court," by Mrs. Neyle Colquitt; and Mrs. Ramsburgh's very interesting article on Sir Dudley Digges, his English ancestry, and the Digges line in America. Many photographs of valuable heirlooms were used to illustrate the latter article.

The April issue of the magazine is of special interest to our members because it carries 17 illustrations of the new Administration Building, while other photographic views of rooms, not completely furnished at the time the first photographs were made, will appear in the June magazine. These will make interesting souvenir numbers.

It is becoming more and more the established custom for chapters to include the magazine when arranging programs for their meetings, reading the messages from the president general, other official news, and various articles which appear in it. It is our aim to have the magazine of use to each and every member of our organization and make it worthy of this great national society. That it is gaining an ever-widening field is shown by finding the magazine in thousands of private homes, libraries, and schools. The latter is a sure indication of its educational and historical value.

From April 1, 1922, until March 31, 1923, \$827.50 has been expended in the purchase of special articles and photographs. This sum includes articles yet to be published in the magazine and shows an average monthly expenditure of \$68.95.

To our president general and the outgoing members of the national board and our magazine chairman I extend my sincere thanks for their whole-hearted, enthusiastic support of every plan for the betterment of the magazine and for their many acts of kindness to me.

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN, *Editor.*

Report of the Chairman of the Magazine.

Mrs. CHARLES H. BISSELL.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

In presenting this, her final report, your chairman has no story of startling progress. The reports from the various States are "good, bad, and indifferent."

Letters received—some of them are enthusiastic in their praise of the magazine. Occasionally one is strong in its condemnation of price, subject matter, and appearance, but such letters are very few.

The financial report is not so discouraging as the report of a year ago. The publishing costs of the year have been less than for two years past:

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions	\$21, 272. 96
Advertisements	2, 947. 50
Single copies	268. 97
Sale of cut and old magazines	135. 33
For printed minutes	5, 000. 00
Total	<u>29, 624. 76</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Committee:	
Clerical service	1, 343. 06
Cards, folders, and notices	95. 02
Postage and express	319. 05
Editorial department:	
Salary	2, 400. 00
Articles and photographs	827. 50
Postage, express, etc	120. 71
Genealogical department: Salary	600. 00
Publication department:	
Printing and mailing 12 issues, April, 1922, to March, 1923	28, 085. 25
Cuts	1, 409. 46
Index, volume 56	85. 17
Copyright	12. 00
Refund of subscription	2. 00
Total	<u>35, 310. 72</u>

The cost of the magazine exceeds the receipts exactly \$5,685.96.

The most interesting event of the year was the contest for the Walter Scott prizes. Of the \$1,000 given by Colonel Scott the committee set aside \$400 to be used in prizes, the object being to encourage subscriptions. The States were divided into four groups, according to membership, viz.:

- Group I. Those having a membership of 5,000 or over.
- Group II. Those having a membership of from 2,000 to 4,999.
- Group III. Those with a membership of 1,000 to 2,000.
- Group IV. Those with a membership of less than 1,000.

The prizes were to be awarded to the State in each group which secured the largest number of subscriptions in proportion to membership between July 15 and December 31, 1922.

The prize offered the first group was \$125; to the second and third groups, \$100 each, and \$75 to the fourth group.

The winning States were Connecticut, California, Washington, and Florida. The contest was close and very interesting, but the results fell far below your chairman's expectations.

Miss Bessie Bright, in charge of magazine subscriptions, deserves the highest praise for the very efficient way she handled all the records during the contest.

We have at this date a subscription list of 11,191, and the registrar general reports an active membership of 135,934, less than 10 per cent.

Recently the Soviet Russia Pictorial sent out a circular soliciting advertising matter. One of these letters was received by a member of our organization and came into the hands of your chairman. They claim a paid circulation of 17,800, with a gain in three months of 6,300.

Here is an object lesson for us. With our fine magazine, fine in contents and appearance, we have by patient, hard work, a circulation of only 11,191. The

daughter who received the aforesaid circular replied that she had no use for radicals or their magazine, and in return received this letter:

DEAR MADAM: Your letter of March 26 received and perused with pleasure.

We are indeed glad to learn of the rousing of your ancestral blood, as a perfect circulation of the red fluid is believed to promote the thought process. Judging from your letter, it would appear that you are badly in need of such promotion. Take, for instance, your declaration of what the word "radical" means to you. Have you ever consulted the dictionary on that word? We find that the Standard Dictionary, one of the most authoritative in the English language, defines "radical" as follows: "Having to do with or proceeding from the root, source, origin, or foundation."

It appears that you have allowed your ancestors to do your thinking in the past. We sincerely hope that you will now see the advisability of catching up with your generation in this most important matter.

While these archeologic expeditions are in vogue it is to be hoped that the thick layer of ancestral clay will somewhat be removed from your cerebrum.

Taking into consideration the severe handicap of one's allowing one's ancestors to do her thinking, we still remain,

Very cordially yours,

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL.

I ask you, Daughters of the American Revolution, is it to our credit that our magazine, fine as it is, should have such a paltry circulation when a magazine that is promoted and managed by a man who can write a letter of that kind to a Daughter of the American Revolution is increasing its circulation by thousands? It is a challenge to us and also an example of the propaganda that is abroad in the land.

This radical publication has exactly the same subscription price as the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. It finds subscribers by the thousand, and our own high-class publication, worthy of our organization and an actual need of every Daughter, appeals to less than 10 per cent of our own membership. Surely here is one way to combat Red propaganda.

Subscriptions will be received for the magazine at the north end of the corridor, just outside the library door.

A circulation of 25,000 copies would put it on a paying basis. It is your magazine; you read it. Why not subscribe now?

In closing I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the work of both Miss Lincoln and Mrs. Ramsburgh, our editors. Both are giving us splendid service.

EVA V. M. BISSELL, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots.

Mrs. JAMES T. MORRIS, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, National Officers, and Daughters of the American Revolution:

Two years ago your national chairman of historic spots brought a resolution to this congress asking that the Congress of the United States be petitioned to appoint a commission to set aside the smallest possible number of acres to preserve the most historic sites at Yorktown, Va. It was unanimously passed.

Congressman Newton, of Minnesota, was asked to take the bill and gladly did so. He became so interested that he drove to Yorktown and was so

enthused that, with the help of a much interested Army officer, he drew up a bill taking in several thousand acres. The moment the chairman saw it she knew it was prohibitive. She was told by all the Congressmen with whom she conferred that it could be changed when it came up to the committee. One of them said there had been 40 changes made on his bill in committee before it was passed.

Mr. Newton had been willing to take the bill because we had a D. A. R. petition of many thousand names asking for it. This was work we could do before the bill had been drawn, and we did it.

Many of the States did heroic work for the bill. New York, Washington, Texas, Illinois, West Virginia, Tennessee, and many States wrote again and again. We could tell in an instant whether a State had done its duty by Yorktown when we talked with the Representatives. If they gave the chairman an opaque, dreary look, she knew at once that the women of that State had not been busy. There were four of these looks! Your member, who wrote one letter and then sat back satisfied, should have seen your chairman, as, with a willing heart but often most unwilling legs, she walked miles on the cement floors of the Government offices. She won the interest of one most uninterested Congressman by telling him that when she started out walking these cement floors she had been tall and not the pygmy he now saw before him; that if she had to keep grinding herself off on those floors she was sure to disappear entirely.

Secretary Weeks, whose interest in the bill after being won, never flagged, ordered a survey and map, showing the absolutely necessary number of acres required. When the map was made it showed everything perfectly, except just what it was made for. When this was known, your chairman again requested a bill asking for a commission to set aside these acres. Heroic work was done on the bill by Congressman Newton, of Minnesota; Congressman Greene, of Vermont; Congressman Crago, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Sutherland, of West Virginia.

February 19 it passed the House, where it was, on the unanimous consent, carefully looked after by Mr. Newton, calendared. There were only two days for unanimous consent, and our bill was No. 40. I am glad you did not have to be any of us, chairman and vice chairman, as we sat through the long day praying that it would come up that day. They finished bill 38 and adjourned.

The next time Mr. Newton and I appeared alone. Instead of taking up the bills where they left off, they introduced what seemed like millions more, and then instead of taking them in rotation as they had the first day picked them out.

They finally passed it without protest.

It was sent to the Senate the 20th of February. Senator Sutherland watched it all day, the first unanimous-consent day, but could not get a chance to introduce it. He had previously polled a vote in committee.

The last unanimous-consent day it was passed at 12 o'clock, after Senator King, of Utah, had spoken against it. He said patriotism was in the heart and no monuments were needed, but finished by saying that he would not oppose this bill.

The President signed it on March 2. Now for the secret. The War Department has appointed a commission consisting of Mr. Seward W. Jones, of Boston; Mrs. James T. Morris, of Minneapolis; Mr. J. Kerr Branch, of Richmond, Va.; and Mr. Daniel D. Bullen, of California, the major at the base there. They say this is the first time that a woman has been appointed on a commission for national military parks.

(Here followed a long list of historic sites marked and historic objects preserved, showing the wonderful interest and just pride and great work in every State. Mrs. Luther Durwent, when chairman, evinced the first interest in Yorktown ever shown by the N. S. D. A. R.)

LUCY LEAVENWORTH MILLER MORRIS,
Chairman National Committee on Historic Spots.

Report of the Liberty Loan Fund.

MRS. HENRY B. JOY.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

It seems fitting in giving this report to give a brief history in connection with this committee and the first resolution adopted at the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress which constitutes the basis for the appointment.

"*Resolved*, That the interest accruing from the sum of \$100,000, to be subscribed by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and invested in Liberty bonds, shall, during the period of this World War, be invested and reinvested at the call of our country in more Liberty bonds, to the end that the women descendants of the men who won the Revolutionary War, though prohibited by law from bearing arms in defense of their country, shall go on record as having supplied, to the limit only of their ability, the material help needful for the support of those whose privilege it is to carry those arms.

"2. *Be it further resolved*, That following the close of the present war these bonds be made a permanent fund, the income to be devoted at the discretion of the congress or the board (should the congress delegate to it such power) to patriotic relief work."

This second clause concerns us particularly and the following recommendation of the president general, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, was adopted at the Thirty-first Continental Congress:

"That this Thirty-first Congress authorizes and directs the establishment of a standing committee to be known as the Liberty loan fund committee, which committee shall consist of the president general and the treasurer general, ex-officio, and five other members to be appointed by the president general, and shall have charge of the administration of the income from this fund in accordance with the purpose designated in the vote of the Twenty-seventh Congress, and subject to the approval of the national board of managers."

In accordance with that recommendation the president general appointed the committee as follows: The president general, the treasurer general, ex officio, Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, chairman; Mrs. Frank D. Ellison, Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hangar, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Mrs. Herbert L. Lord.

This committee met and considered various suggestions; the treasurer general reported that the annual income from the bonds was \$4,250, and that there was an accrued interest amounting to \$6,925.50. The committee then unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the pensions of Real Daughters is the most important patriotic relief work of our society: therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the income from our Liberty loan bonds be used for the Real Daughters' pensions as long as may be necessary."

At the meeting of the national board of management held February 13, 1923, the report of this committee was presented, accepted, and the resolution adopted as recommended.

Since that time the treasurer general has disbursed the fund, at first to 20 Real Daughters and now to 19, one having died this past month.

HELEN N. (Mrs. HENRY B.) JOY,
Chairman Liberty Loan Fund Committee.

Report of the Committee on National Old Trails.

Mrs. WILLIAM TALBOTT, *Chairman.*

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

In presenting to you the final report of the National Old Trails Road committee we wish to emphasize the educational and historic value of this work. We believe that in the concentrated effort to search out the pioneers it has not only given to us individually a keener appreciation of the glory which crowned their sacrifice but we have gained a broader knowledge of what "America" means. We are prone to accept conditions as we find them; but this movement has set in motion influences which will continue to operate long after our work is done.

The demands for literature, for the facts upon which is based the determination of the greatest patriotic society in the world to erect a monument extending from ocean to ocean, has drawn out the best your chairman could produce in a year of tremendous activity.

The interest of the State chairmen and local chapters is great and increasing. Demands for information along all lines connected with the road have come from every State. Letters have been received from prominent individuals and from other organizations, and always bespeaking praise of the sentiment which prompts a large society to thus render honor where honor is due.

In many States meetings have been held where articles were read dealing with pioneer life, sometimes in costumes of the period, and long forgotten tragedies have been revived.

Many chapters are located far from libraries, and though their opportunities for research were limited they still have accomplished wonders. Others who had no chance for information other than I could give have responded nobly, never asking "why," content that it was a national call and one that appealed to their patriotism. They, too, have a place on the honor roll.

Since the last congress your national chairman has written 717 personal letters; has distributed more than 1,000 maps of our road, and has issued 2,924 bulletins; also Congressmen have been interviewed regarding our bill and House resolution.

During this year there had been introduced in the House of Representatives a joint resolution by which the name "National Old Trails Road" is to be permanently and officially settled as applying to this highway, and commending the patriotic services of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Old Trails Road Association in promoting and signing the same. This resolution did not pass the last session but it will pass at the next session.

These two organizations have identical objects; that is, to ascertain and publish its location, its history, its relation to the development of the great West and the westward progress of civilization in pioneer days; the reconstruction of this highway into a wonderful military and civil transportation line; the permanent fixation by acts of Congress of the name "National Old Trails Road," and the permanent sign-posting thereof, so that those who run

may read, and become interested in the work of those who contributed so largely to the development of this country.

As a part of our campaign of education with relation to our road the National Old Trails Road Association (the latter interested in all great highway systems) have issued a series of maps in which our road is outlined.

The most recent issue of this map shows that it is sponsored by the three associations and shows the name of our president general and the entire National Old Trails Road committee. As changes in the personnel of this committee are made they will be noted upon the new issue of the map. It is proper to state that no part of the expense of map making will devolve upon this society; our funds are solely for the erection of road signs.

By way of emphasizing the value of cooperation and in the hope of completing our fund this year as the crowning achievement of our president general's splendid term, the national chairman offered a prize of \$25 to the State which contributed the largest amount in proportion to membership for our road signs. Regardless of the fact that the year was two-thirds gone, the results show that our work is safe, and pride in national achievement will produce the success we want.

From several States came the inquiry if personal donations could be made in memory of the donor's pioneer ancestry. The answer is emphatically yes! This is a memorial road.

Such donations will be listed in the records in the names of the donor and her ancestors.

(Follows a very interesting list showing what has been done in all the States.)

Old Trails Road: These papers will be passed on to other chapters. Mrs. Barlow reports 19 chapters and 941 members. Her call for 15 cents per member from the chapters was cheerfully received; amount contributed, \$141.15.

Mrs. A. B. Renehan, State chairman of New Mexico, sends \$5 toward road signs, the gift of Roswell Chapter.

In closing our final report I can not adequately express my appreciation of the splendid cooperation which has always been accorded to me. To my State chairman I render whole-hearted praise. Many of you I have not seen, but across the distance we have clasped hands, and you who have so nobly rallied to the national call have made this a labor of love. To our national officers who journeyed hither and yon along our road I express my appreciation of their every effort to advance this work.

On December 1, 1922, we had not \$50 in hand. To-day, of the amount needed in order to redeem our pledge made in a former congress, we are proud to report generous contributions and pledges which will soon be redeemed.

One more year of enthusiastic work will see our road signed from coast to coast. All of the details for the completion of our memorial to the pioneers have been worked out, and the end is in sight.

Pioneers! O, Pioneers!

'Tis your toil shall break the road;

'Tis your backs shall bear the load;

'Tis your souls must feel the goad.

Where ye sow shall others reap;

Others laugh where ye must weep,

But your deathless souls shall keep

Vigil through the waiting years,

Pioneers! O, Pioneers!

In closing, I beseech you, every one, in honor of, nay, in memory of the pioneers, many of them your own ancestors, "Come over and help us." They honor themselves who would honor these men.

BERTHA H. TALBOTT,

Chairman National Old Trails Road Committee.

Report of committee on correct use of the flag.

MISS ANNIE WALLACE, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, National Officers, and Members of the Thirty-second Congress:

Your chairman is doubtful whether to call the work of this committee the planting of the little acorns from which, later, to expect a mighty growth or whether that growth is now well advanced.

Time alone can measure progress, but the reports from the various State chairmen would indicate that real constructive work had been done. There is a noticeable change in the use and treatment of the flag which unquestionably has come about through the activities of flag committees. Merchants and manufacturers have been made to believe they are not exhibiting patriotism when they mark their favorite brand with the national emblem.

People generally have received criticisms and suggestions about the flag very graciously, but there is rarely a gala day when one is not distressed by the display of bunched, draped, and misused flags. The decorator is now the chief offender. Realizing this, your chairman in her circular of last September to the State chairmen asked that the especial work of this committee this year be with the decorators. It was suggested that copies of "Flag Etiquette" be given to them, as well as courteous suggestions that in omitting the flag for draping quite as effective results could be obtained by using red and white, blue and white, and red, white, and blue even-striped combination of color.

Also that they should be requested to keep this in mind as they replace their material.

The protection of the flag and teaching its correct use does not belong to those alone who have been appointed on this committee. It is one of the acknowledged works of this society and consequently dependent upon each member for its success.

In having your homes decorated for festival, pageant, or parade, direct that the flag shall be used only as it flies naturally. Do not have it draped, bunched up, or made into rosettes. Your chairman is making no suggestion which she herself did not follow when her home was decorated last summer for the two hundredth anniversary of her own little city.

Frequently the committee is asked by what authority they claim certain flag rules to be correct. The answer has been that the rules are based on those of the War Department. In the hope of having something to sustain the committee in their work, your chairman sent a set of rules to the War Department asking if approval could be given to them for civilian use. The reply came that it was not within the province of the War Department to prescribe rules for civilians.

Communications have been received which seem to suggest that a change in the flag salute is desirable. The only one yet mentioned to your chairman is that adopted in many States by the Women's Auxiliary to the American Legion, which places the right hand over the heart.

According to a letter recently appearing in the Boston Transcript, it is called the "Lincoln salute," and so called because of a story which is little known but claimed to be on record. It is that upon some big patriotic occasion a young girl standing by the great Lincoln said: "Mr. Lincoln, what would you suggest for a woman to do to salute the flag?" Instantly he replied, "Put your hand upon your heart," suiting the action to the word.

Your chairman is not proposing this but reporting suggestions made to her. But your chairman wishes to say she favors a universal salute for women, to be used in patriotic organizations.

And now, after expressing appreciation for this appointment, a final request is that every daughter assume responsibility for correctly using the flag.

ANNIE WALLACE,

Chairman Committee on Correct Use of the Flag.

The chairman of the committee on credentials reported the voting strength of Continental Congress at this time, as follows:

National officers.....	10
Vice presidents general.....	19
State regents.....	42
Chapter regents.....	1,007
Delegates.....	676
Total.....	1,753

The Tuesday afternoon session was called to order by the president general at 2 p. m., when tributes were paid to Mrs. Lockwood and others.

Report on International Relations.

Mrs. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, National Officers, and Daughters, all:

Let me say first what a privilege and pleasure it has been to have served as chairman of this international relations committee, to have had such splendid vice chairmen and State chairmen, who have cooperated at all times. Our first vice chairman having condensed for publication all State reports, and to her we wish at this time to pay our tribute and thanks—to Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey.

Service has been taken out of the category of duty and put into the category of privilege. To serve your fellow members is worthy of the ambition of the best and highest, Daughters of the American Revolution.

We believe the most important question to be settled by the American people to-day is international relations.

The object of this committee is to arouse public interest in and to stimulate a study of international matters among all people—doctrines whose inspiration finds its source in the ideals of the United States of America.

The people of this country need to be aroused to the dangers that threaten us as a Nation. Many do not understand the international situation.

We believe that this international relations committee has a great work to do, not only in its foreign relations but within our own country, in coordinating thought and effort here at home.

There is no bigger work for this organization than to familiarize ourselves with the outstanding features of our relation with other countries and to pledge ourselves to guard the ideals of our country in the same spirit as did our forefathers in 1776.

It was especially gratifying to have had so many schools in many States celebrate international day, February 6, with appropriate exercises. Lectures were given in many States on the subject and much interest was manifested by pupils in the splendid work.

The work of this committee may be of great aid to our country as an agency not only in helping to form a sound opinion but also to counteract propaganda.

It is recognized that America can participate helpfully in world affairs and maintain policies worthy of her position among the nations only as her general citizenship is brought to a realization of its world duties.

We love our country and we want to hold it together and keep it one, and bring it, with all other countries, into the broad pathway of friendship and good will.

True internationalism promotes the spirit of justice and confidence in one another, drawing together of the nations in friendship, each respecting the other's rights, the spirit of wishing to serve and save. A spirit not to rule the world, but to be a friend of the world.

(Then followed the reports from her State chairmen.)

The chairman closes her report by asking for new material to be used in disseminating the ideals and purposes of the national committee upon this important subject.

MRS. WILLIAM N. REYNOLDS,
*National Chairman Committee on International
Relations, N. S. D. A. R.*

Report on Conservation and Thrift.

Mrs. JOHN TRIGG MOSS, *Chairman.*

Madam President General, National Officers, and Daughters:

It is my aim this morning as your conservation chairman to conserve your time and your good dispositions. I will give you only a bare summary of the work of this vital and important committee for the past year.

Last year my first report to you was more or less an elaborate dissertation, giving in detail almost every phase of conservation work; defining in a clear, concise, and systematic way the purposes and scope of work that could be, and should be, attempted and finally accomplished by the working forces of our organization through this big and important department. This year I shall not go into the same explanations, nor do I intend to reiterate nor reexpound upon the great importance and vital necessity of every chapter taking part in this work. Every chapter should have had the same opportunity to become interested in conservation work this year, for all State chairmen received specific and definite instructions for a big national program from the national chairman as early as last September. As every section of the country has problems of its own, all State chairmen were asked to make out plans and programs for their own local chapter work and advise with the national chairman as to carrying out these plans.

Our national program that should have interested every Daughter in this broad land of ours was the planting of trees and the study of reforestation. Everywhere, on every hand, in every organization, you heard great interest expressed in this subject, and the American Forestry Association sent our appeals throughout the whole country seeking the cooperation of every society and every individual, in fact, in the patriotic work of promoting a better

understanding of our forests and shade trees and to assist in this movement in a very practical way by planting trees everywhere.

Feeling that this was a most vital and important conservation work, the national chairman offered a resolution during congress, 1922, as follows:

"Whereas this is the big year in forestry, and not only the semicentennial of Arbor Day, but it is the nintieth anniversary of the birth of the father of Arbor Day, J. Sterling Morton; the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the famous Arnold Arboretum, and the fortieth anniversary of the American Forestry Association at Cincinnati: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the State and chapter regents be requested to urge their States and chapters to study forestry, and that each and every Daughter plant a tree, and the chapters conduct 'tree drives.'"

This resolution was unanimously adopted, and it was announced that as an incentive for chapters to take part in this great and necessary conservation work, the national chairman and national vice chairman offer a prize of \$50 in gold to the chapter planting the greatest number of trees during the year April 1, 1922, and April 1, 1923.

Rules were made for this tree-planting campaign and sent September 1, 1922, to each State chairman, accompanied by a circular letter giving full explanations and instructions and also a tree-planting program such as the one published by the American Forestry Association. Since the first of the year repeated appeals have come to the national chairman for extended time on the "time limit" as given previously for the tree-planting campaign. Complaints came in from the Northern States that they had not been given ample notice to do "fall planting" and could not do "spring planting" before April 1. So the national chairman revised the rules governing the campaign for the planting of trees in the prize winning contest and extended the time to May 15. This will give all Northern States ample time to complete their programs for tree planting and compete for the prize on the equal basis with Southern States. The revised rules for the contest are as follows:

1. Trees planted should be at least 3 years old.
2. Trees planted by individual members may be credited to the chapter to which she belongs providing the member renders satisfactory proof of the planting of the trees to the chapter, whose records must be vouched for as follows:
3. Chapters must send their records of kind of trees planted, when planted, and where in the form of an affidavit signed by the regent and secretary of the chapter as well as the treasurer.
4. Prize will be awarded on the membership basis, and all contestants must have their records in the hands of the national chairman not later than May 15, 1923. Records bearing a post mark of a later date will not be considered at all.

The interest that a number of States have shown in this contest has been indeed gratifying to the national committee, and the national chairman feels that a certain interest has been aroused that will not easily die out. We are advised by the best authorities of this country, men who have studied the situation from every angle, that America is facing a forest famine. Is it not our patriotic duty, as patriotic women, carrying a banner emblazoned "For home and country," to devote time and effort and money to ward off this situation that we are warned is almost inevitable? Quoting from one of our able statesmen, who says: "It is hardly possible to conceive of a more important question than that of reforestation," and that "no other civilized country has done so little toward the conservation of its forests and the adoption of

a comprehensive policy of reforestation as has our own. No one has yet arisen to deny that the forests are in the process of exhaustion, that this is an unfortunate state of affairs, and that a broad policy of conservation and forestation should be adopted and realized. The public is told a score of times every year just what the situation is and, in general terms, what ought to be done, and the public nods approval and then nothing is done, or, what is only slightly better, almost nothing. This disinclination to embark on a program which may be immediately costly and remunerative only in the distant future does no credit to American statesmanship."

It has been announced that a Senate committee is now conducting an inquiry into the lumber industry, to cover the entire country, and we are assured that conservation and reforestation will be taken up early in the first session of next Congress. The Daughters of the American Revolution all over this country should watch eagerly and with keen interest the program set forth by this Senate committee and in every section the Daughters should lend untiring aid and cooperation to this work, that has long ceased to be a sentimental or futuristic question, and must be handled now in a definite way, with a definite program, down to the most minute particulars. It is our bounden patriotic duty to become well informed from authentic sources so that we may be better fitted to assist in educating our own families, our own members, and everyone with whom we come in contact, in this the biggest piece of conservation work that our Nation has before her.

The Daughters were invited this past year by the president of the American Forestry Association to take part in a "national tree-voting campaign" and suggested that we not only canvass our own chapters for a "national tree" but to see that this campaign was carried on in the schools in their communities. The Daughters were also asked to send in candidates to the "Hall of fame for trees," instituted by the American Forestry Association. This association is compiling a history of trees that mark historic spots or have seen history made. Your national chairman recommends that chapters read and discuss the book *Trees as Good Citizens*, by Charles L. Pack; it gives valuable and verified information and is about the most instructive book of its kind.

As the practice of conservation means simply higher education and greater forethought brought about through diligent study and research work, and dwelling upon the importance of conserving, as a nation, certain indispensable, necessary commodities, we should consider that it behooves us to learn why we are threatened with a certain oil famine when the world really "runs on oil." We are told positively that "the oil is giving out." It is true that the subject "oil" does not sound particularly thrilling nor interesting, but you must realize that this is again an obligation to become informed on the matter of how to best conserve our own national resources to the very best of our ability.

Rubber is another commodity, almost unknown a generation or two ago, which now has a place nearly as important as oil. We are warned that we are rapidly facing a rubber crisis, which will affect the United States more than any other country. Just how important rubber has become to the United States is indicated by the increase in motor vehicles manufactured; from 11,000 in 1903 to 2,576,000 in 1923. Should we of this generation live to see the day when we were to bewail the fact that our motor cars could not operate and that the price of oil and auto tires was prohibitive, we would awaken to the fact that to study the subject of conservation of our national resources, even though it be "oil" or "rubber," was not only interesting but vital in the extreme.

Conservation is a very broad term to be applied to everything, everywhere, in our great land, and can you think of anything in your home, in your city, or in your country that is at all worth while, that is not worth "protecting from loss or injury"? Wastefulness, such as we witness every day, is mainly due to ignorance and lack of proper education along the line of conservation and preservation. The great mining disasters that have horrified the world at large are now to be averted by the installation of the radio in the mines, thus becoming the means of conserving many lives, for the radio communications can not become burned or destroyed in any manner. Aside from being a great safeguard and assistance in case of disaster, the radio will do a great deal to civilize, educate, and amuse these isolated mining communities. Thus, the radio will lend itself to the conservation of life, health, and happiness of God's own people.

The American Indian is a subject that the Daughters of the American Revolution have always been interested in, and as one of our national institutions. "America first, foremost, and always," we should assist in the conservation of the American Indian life, characteristics, and traditions. Have we made the problem of the American Indians' freedom our problem, and have we done aught to relieve his burdens?

The Daughters were interested in national thrift week, beginning on Benjamin Franklin's birthday, January 17, and your national chairman sent a request to headquarters for literature for this celebration to be sent to each State chairman. The subject of thrift is one that many people have a wrong idea of. Many people have the idea that a thrift movement means to keep them from having the good things of life. That is not the aim of this movement at all. Instead the purpose is to see that all people do get these things, and to get them by making certain that all money is spent wisely and without extravagance. We American people are the most extravagant and we know it. Daughters who stand for "home and country first" should plan to incorporate the thrift programs for next year in their own programs of patriotic endeavors. For what can be more patriotic than to understand and know the value of John Wesley's slogan, "Make all you can; save all you can; give all you can"?

Under the thrift heading comes the "own your own home campaign" and the "better-homes" movement. Daughters all over the country took part in these movements and cooperated in every way possible.

Last September your national chairman sent a circular letter, a tree-planting program, and a copy of the questionnaire that was sent out for the annual report, together with a printed copy of her annual report submitted to Congress, 1922, to each State chairman, each national officer, national chairman, and to each State regent. To each State regent she also sent the copy of the 1922 report that was sent to the national chairman by the State chairmen, respectively, and requested the State regent to look it over and see if a better report could not be sent in for 1923. In several cases regrets were expressed, apologies received in return, and promises were made for better work during this year. In almost every instance these promises have been kept. All but three States appointed State chairmen.

(Mrs. Moss read very interesting reports from the State chairmen in regard to conservation.)

Two chapters are especially interested in conserving the spirit of our returned soldiers and two chapters contribute toward the training of ex-service men. One chapter uses the budget system.

ARLINE B. N. (MRS. JOHN TRIGG) MOSS.

Report on Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides.

Mrs. BERTHA M. ROBBINS.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:*

The work of this committee is rightly called visual education. Our lectures with their history-telling pictures have been used in many more schools this year. The lecture entitled "Exploration and discovery of America" was shown in one city alone 11 times to the school children of various grades. One little girl remarked that she could learn more from the pictures in one-half hour than she could learn from her books in two weeks. We claim that our system of pictures will instruct better and be easier for the children than the moving pictures. We have shown the pictures first and then followed with the textbooks. History, English, and geography will be made easier, but these subjects need not be the only ones given in picture form. We know by experience that the stereopticon slides are more simple and effective because there is no motion, and with the steady picture, accompanied by the voice of teacher giving a brief explanation, instantly an impression is made on the minds of the children which in a moving picture is impossible. All eyes do not focus with the same momentum, and the explanation with the picture of the movies is not seen at the same time as the picture, therefore causing a confusion in the minds of the children. That is why we believe our plan of visual patriotic instruction is better.

A famous inventor has said that "The use of pictures for books in the Nation's elementary schools would in 20 years bring about an advancement of 10 centuries in civilization."

Our national committees on forestry and old trails through their State chairmen have used our material to great advantage. The lectures were passed to several chapters which had banded themselves together as clubs, and in that way an adjustment as regards the rental price could be made by the chairman of this committee.

Our State chairmen of this committee have accomplished much that is gratifying and their cooperation has been appreciated, in their Americanization history instruction given to the foreigners. It is always pleasing to have the regents send to us clippings from the papers telling of the success of the various chapter celebrations held in their own drawing rooms with distinguished guests and of the happy instructive evening, for the social and instruction mingled means for a higher order of things.

Churches, high schools, and, indeed, it seems as if every order of society have been our patrons.

The material has been in demand from coast to coast. The lecture about Tilloloy has been traveling this year in connection with that about Memorial Continental Hall. A gift of 36 slides from Mrs. Roy Gould Harris was added to the original set of slides which added to the completion of the story. Mrs. Harris was associated with Baroness de la Grange in France to represent our society. It has therefore added greatly to the valuation of that set of slides because these pictures show the visitors, the celebration, and the ceremonies attending the presentation by our president general, Mrs. Minor, of the waterworks to the little town in Picardy.

Again, the slides of the pledge of allegiance and the American's creed have been sold to the many chapters for use especially for the theaters during the month of February.

Two years ago Congress voted that an investigation should be made concerning some inventions which would simplify the work very greatly. There is an invention by which the glass slides may be reproduced upon mica, making them light in weight and nonbreakable. These mica pictures fastened together are wound upon spools, insuring a perfect sequence of the story that could not be molested. A very small machine is easily adjusted to a regular stereopticon machine to manipulate the unwinding and winding of these spools. This manipulation would be at the will of the operator the same as the management now of the slides. The patent on this machine is now pending and we can not as yet secure it for our use. A case of slides that we now have weighs from 25 to 30 pounds and is perishable material. All the slides we now own, nearly 1,500, on these spools could be packed in one of these cases. The little machine weighs 4 pounds. You see there would be a great saving in cost of transportation. I am told by the patent examiner that this invention is the best of its kind. Therefore, Madam President General, I recommend that the society authorize the establishment of this mechanism to further the work of patriotic visual education, which will simplify the use of the lantern slides by converting the glass slides into mica made into continuous sequence wound upon spools. The mechanism can be easily placed upon any ordinary stereopticon machine. It will take time, but I think it should be voted on now.

The different sets of slides would be developed as needed.

BERTHA M. ROBBINS,

Chairman Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides.

Report on Legislation in the United States Congress.

Mrs. ALICE BRADFORD MILES, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

Your national legislative committee comes before you with what portends to be an extremely encouraging report. Two years ago the Continental Congress adopted the policy of approving the principles underlying legislative bills and not the bills themselves in detail, because we had not time to consider details, and also because it might be found necessary to accept compromises when the measures came before the United States Congress. We also adopted the policy of recommending that the chapters all over the country work for only a small number of national legislative bills.

We know that some of you enjoy legislation very much indeed, but we would ask that you restrain your activities to your States and to your city councils, except in regard to the few bills recommended by the national society through your national legislative committee and also through the national board. Last year your national committee and national board recommended four measures—in fact, we recommended four measures only the year before that for your attention in regard to the United States Congress, and that year we obtained two of the four which we desired. This year we also recommended four, and we have obtained two out of the four which we desired.

Now, I am sure you will realize that we can not expect the United States Congressman to remember more than four bills, for I find you do not remember them. Because some of you come to me over and over again and say, "What are those four bills we are working for?" They were: The bill to release our office lots from taxation; the bill for an archives fireproof building in the city of Washington; the bill for a national military park at Yorktown; and

the bill for a department of education, with the head of it a member of the President's Cabinet; and under the department of education were to be measures for the stamping out of illiteracy, for the Americanization of immigrants, for physical education, and for better training of teachers.

We have won two of those bills. Our office lots have been released from taxation, and we owe great thanks to our president general for her help on this measure. You all heard the very enthusiastic report of the chairman of the Yorktown committee yesterday; and I am so glad she had the time—which I have not to-day—to tell you how important it is and how we desire it. We have been successful in securing the bill sponsored by Mrs. Morris's committee, which is for the survey of the grounds at Yorktown, after which there is to be a report back to Congress as to just the number of acres and where located. But we still want you to work for a national military park at Yorktown after the report of the commission comes in.

Then we asked for an archives building in Washington. That bill passed the Senate and was cut out in the conference committee between the House and Senate. So it comes before the new Congress as an entirely new measure. We want you to ask your Representatives and Senators to give us a fireproof archives building in Washington. I assume you know how important it is. Anyway, I have not time to tell you about it in this limited report.

Then we want a department of education. We feel we have made a great step forward, because the Senate and the House have appointed a joint committee to recommend the reorganization of all departments and bureaus of the Government, and that committee reported to Congress only a few weeks before the adjournment of Congress. This committee reported in favor of a department of education and welfare. I wish I had time to tell you what that means. We met many obstacles in instituting this great step, but we have asked for that. We want you to continue to work for the Towner-Sterling bill. That joint committee report recommends a department of education and welfare, with four divisions under it, one of them education, one of them public health, one of them the Veterans' Bureau for the care of disabled veterans, and the fourth is for social welfare.

The name of the bill will be changed when the new Congress meets next December. Please do not be less enthusiastic because the name is changed. Mr. Towner will not be in the new Congress, and whoever introduces the bill in the House of Representatives will determine the name which will be attached to that of Mr. Sterling. We have asked for a department of education for almost 30 years. It is of the greatest importance that we continue working for the same things and do not drop one thing and take up another and work for that. But we must keep on working for the same things.

I want to thank all the States and all the chapters who have helped in this work in the way of writing letters to their Senators and Representatives. There are very many who have done this and they have accomplished much good. Do not think that does not count. I remember going into the office of one of the Senators, and he told his clerk to get out all letters that he had received from the Daughters of the American Revolution, and they were all filed together and he could tell in a minute how many letters there were, and I assure you there were not nearly as many as there should have been. But remember, above everything else, not to write individually. Of course, we can not say you must not write to your Congressmen and Senators for anything you want, but we can tell you our national society would be very much more efficient if you would write for nothing except those which have been urged upon you by your national legislative committee.

I wish to submit the following recommendations from the committee on legislation in the United States Congress:

1. *Resolved*, That the Continental Congress continue to indorse principles underlying bills and not specific bills themselves, since we have not time for study of details.

2. *Resolved*, That the Continental Congress instruct the legislative committee and the board to continue the policy of concentrating legislative efforts upon a few measures and continuing work for them.

3. *Resolved*, That the Continental Congress reindorse the principles embodied in the Towner-Sterling bill for a department of education, especially its provisions for physical education, for Americanization of immigrants, for stamping out illiteracy, and for the better training of teachers, all under the administrative supervision of the States or of the local authorities.

You see that this is not a bureaucratic measure.

4. *Resolved*, That the Continental Congress again petition the United States Congress for the erection of a fireproof archives building in the city of Washington.

Mrs. ALICE BRADFORD MILES, *Chairman*.

Report on the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund.

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

I am going to begin my report by giving you some personal information. That is, that my national number is 2152, and that I attended 28 congresses. I tell you this that you may know how old I am.

I have attended 28 Continental Congresses, but never asked anything of the society until 10 years ago, when I stood upon this platform and recommended to its members the raising of a fund to help very poor but specially gifted Filipino girls, those who could not otherwise hope for an education that would fit them to serve their own people, and the Philippine scholarship was the outcome. A committee was appointed by the president general, of which I had the honor to be chairman. Many members of that committee who, like its chairman, had the success of the scholarship at heart, have passed away or passed out of active work of the society.

However, to-day we are able to report in the hands of the treasurer general \$11,087, including the interest. Think of it! Ten years; what a long time to be raising the very small sum of \$11,000 and have it include the interest from the beginning, which is something over \$2,200. It is not \$1,000 a year. But we are sure had not the Great War interrupted our work it would not have been so.

First, I wish to call your attention again to the fact that the Philippine scholarship was the first, so far as I know, ever founded by the national society.

Second. And that the Rockefeller Foundation sent a young woman to Manila about one year ago, who began to offer scholarships to the boys and girls—six the first year.

Third. Also, that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Philippines, organized less than two years ago, have recently sent a girl to the United States, and there are a number of others. You can draw your own inference.

The first girl that we sent over to the United States was a graduate nurse of St. Luke's Hospital of Manila. She was also the winner of the Cathedral prize. The case was most urgent.

The second girl had been given four years' training in St. Luke's Hospital at the expense of the local committee. She was the honor graduate of her class, also the winner of the Cathedral prize and the Daughters of the American Revolution pin authorized by the national board. What were we to do? She was ready to come to the United States. She had had the promise for four long years. For fear, however, that she would again be refused this second request, the chairman appealed to Governor General Leonard Wood, who took charge of the girl, and all her expenses were met by the government, and she passed out of the control of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I have never heard of an endowment fund, unless given outright, raised in any other way. As soon as enough interest has accumulated to make use of it is used for the best interests of the work, as I have stated, and to encourage the upbuilders of the fund. We might have to wait endless years for the work to commence. We have waited too long already. This action has not only placed your chairman in a most embarrassing position but has made the Filipinos very unwilling to help us. Those who gave liberally in the beginning have said they would give no more until the Daughters of the American Revolution have demonstrated their intentions. Nearly \$2,000 have been raised in the islands and sent to America. The "banner State" is now Illinois, \$1,415, with Pennsylvania a close second, \$1,215; interest, \$2,200; Philippine Islands, \$2,000; making a total of \$6,830, which leaves \$4,170 raised by the national society.

I wish to say in this connection that if the society's investment of this fund at 4½ per cent is to continue, we will have to have more money. The original plan provided for an income of \$600 a year. I have sent out hundreds of letters to this effect, and that the fund would have to be invested at a higher rate of interest or a larger sum raised. We can not do the work with less.

The experiences of the past year and a half have taught your chairman the necessity of a fund to prepare these girls for their trip to America. I mean clothing, trunks, etc. You must bear in mind that they are very poor girls; many of them from whom we chose, those we wish to honor with our scholarship, are without family connections to help them. Therefore, the local committee went to work to get a fund for this purpose and have raised \$300 to date, which is invested in 9 per cent bonds.

Damiana Dolorica will come to the United States with an Army officer's family to take advantage of this scholarship. She is an honor graduate of the Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital, built in memory of the late charter member of the Nathan Hale Chapter, Minnesota, though not endowed, as it should have been.

She is kind and gentle, industrious and resourceful, and passed the examination required by the bureau of health, except that she should finish her high-school course. When that is completed she will enter the nurses' department of the University of Pennsylvania. The local committee decided that she should come to America while your chairman in Manila could secure her transportation.

I recommend that \$600 be set aside for the use of Damiana Dolorica, to commence September 1 of this year.

We have survived the disappointments and the hard, laborious work it has been, and we want to thank you one and all, especially the active State chairmen, who have participated in the upbuilding of this fund to date.

CAROLINE E. MCW. HOLT,

Chairman Philippine Scholastic Committee.

*Report on Real Daughters.*Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, *Chairman.*

I have had so many inquiries, as chairman of the committee on Real Daughters, in regard to marking the graves of Real Daughters, that I feel I should make this statement to this congress, to State chairmen, as well as State regents and chapter regents and the membership at large. Under the constitution, which constitutes the national board, in October, 1920, it was agreed a Real Daughter is the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier who has been admitted to the society, her application sent on, her papers verified, and the board approved. That constitutes a Real Daughter. Of course, a Real Daughter is entitled to have her grave marked with the official marker which the congress adopted in 1912. But this marker, of course, may not be placed on the grave of the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier if she had not been admitted to the national society. Of course, you can mark the grave of a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier in any way you wish, such as: "She was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier." "Her father fought in the Revolution." "Her father was a hero of 1776." But she may not have the official marker placed on her grave.

In the congress of 1920, on the sixth day during the offering of State gifts, the president general said: "We will allow a few minutes for any resolutions or motions to be offered or for any questions to be asked." Some one asked a question about William and Mary College. I do not remember the question. The State regent of Illinois arose and said that in many States they were getting up a list of real granddaughters, and would not that be a good move, to get up a list of the real granddaughters in the States. The president general remarked: "Try it out, and if it works well, report it at the next congress." No action was taken by the congress then, and no report has been made at a subsequent congress. The Real Daughters committee is not authorized to receive reports on real granddaughters.

A good many reports have been sent me as national chairman. They are very interesting reading. A number of granddaughters in many States have given their names and the chapters to which they belong. As chairman during the past three years, there is no provision made for me to report real granddaughters to this body. Now, as to the distinction between a real granddaughter and a real great granddaughter, a real great, great granddaughter, and a real great, great, great granddaughter, I can not say. I do not mean to criticize the report of any State chairman giving this information, because the States have a right to do anything not prohibited in their constitutions, and there is nothing in the constitution against it. But I want to say to the State chairmen it has not been necessary to send to me these reports, because I can not incorporate them in my report as chairman of the Real Daughters committee.

Although this report is brief, it is not brief because little has been accomplished by the national committee Real Daughters since the last congress; as, in fact, State chairmen, chapters, and individual members have been more interested and active in the work of the committee than in two previous years, and results have been most encouraging and commendable. The report sent from the office of the treasurer general March 21 shows there were 31 living Real Daughters at that date, but one has since died. As far as I have been informed, two have passed away since my report of 1922 and one admitted to the society near the close of the year.

Chapters which are still honored by the presence and membership of Real Daughters continue to kindly and tenderly care for these—the feeble and aged children of never-to-be-forgotten heroes. Eighteen receive monthly pensions, and the treasurer general has been pleased to report to the national board letters of grateful appreciation of the substantial and generous increase granted by our last congress.

Many Daughters of the American Revolution may not know of the action of the Liberty loan committee at the February meeting, when, at the suggestion of the treasurer general, a resolution was passed “That the income from the Liberty loan bonds be used for the Real Daughters’ pensions as long as it may be necessary.” This resolution was presented to the national board and was adopted, thus setting aside a sum which secures the payment of our financial obligation to a most worthy and appealing cause, one which the Liberty loan committee “considers the most important patriotic relief work of our society.”

Last year Cabaret shipped 27 markers to the various States and this year 50 markers were shipped, an increase over last year of 23. Two markers were shipped to Alabama, 3 to California, 3 to Connecticut, 12 to Iowa, 2 to Illinois, 1 to Kentucky, 1 to Maryland, 1 to Michigan, 4 to Minnesota—and that State expects during the year to place 3 markers, and by Flag Day, 1924, to have all Real Daughters’ graves marked; Mississippi, 1 marker; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 1; New York, 2; Nebraska, 4; Pennsylvania, 3; Virginia, 11—the graves of all Real Daughters in Virginia have been marked; Wisconsin, 1 marker.

The good work goes on, and the hope expressed in my report last year that finally the grave of every Real Daughter will be located and marked with the official emblem is bright, with promise of being realized.

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH,

Chairman National Committee on Real Daughters.

Report on Historical and Literary Reciprocity.

Mrs. WILL B. HOWE, *Vice Chairman.*

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

Owing to the serious illness of our national chairman, Mrs. Chapman, of Portland, Me., I have been requested as vice chairman to give her report.

Seven years have passed since this committee was added to the list of national committees, and in looking back upon the result of that first year’s work and comparing it with that of the year just closed we feel that it has in its own distinctive way filled a long-felt need in all the States. At the end of the second year 12 States had used papers from this bureau; to-day every State in the Union and Hawaii are either using or sending (or both) papers to and from its list, each year having shown a steady increase in volume of work. The very satisfactory thing about it all being the knowledge that we are forging a strong link in this society’s purpose by bringing together in a most friendly and interesting intercourse the East and West, the North and South, through this exchange of thoughts and work, of local histories, and of pioneer life in the different States. In short, it is proving itself to be in reality what its name implies, a reciprocity bureau.”

This year every State in the Union excepting Nevada has a State chairman. The correspondence with these chairmen is divided between the two national vice chairmen—Mrs. John Campbell, of Denver, Colo., and Mrs. Will B. Howe,

of Concord, N. H.—each taking 24 States. All new papers sent to the bureau are read and approved by them before being placed on the list.

In the early autumn printed lists of the papers in the bureau were sent to each State, enough for each chapter to have one copy. Many of these papers are of great historical value; much of the history of our Nation never published elsewhere is found in these stories sent to us from chapters whose members are descendants of pioneers from whom they obtain their data, or who have personal interest in delving into and obtaining local history and tradition.

The material of these papers is varied. There are thrilling stories of the forty-niners; Jack London's wildest Alaskan yarn pales before the true story of many of the pioneer men and women, the daily struggle for life, the ever-present fear of the Indian, the hairbreadth escapes of the early explorers, the splendid heroism of the men and women of Revolutionary days.

Of intense interest are the tales of the Indian and his legends, the mountain white and his struggles, the negro and his problems. Many papers are on the work of this society and there are a large number on miscellaneous topics.

The bureau is becoming of inestimable value to the chapters, and during the year just closed about 500 papers have been loaned to them and 244 new papers have been received from the following 30 States: Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, Illinois, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

It is not always possible for the national chairman to send the paper requested; often it is already loaned, and right here is where we need your cooperation to help things run smoothly. In sending for a paper, please make a second and third choice, and as soon as you have used the paper sent you, return it. No chapter should be negligent about returning a paper; somebody else may need it and want it as much as you have.

We were saddened this year by the sudden death of Mrs. William G. Doty, State chairman of Michigan. Mrs. Doty was one of the first, as she was one of the most enthusiastic and efficient, workers on this committee, and her death is a sincere grief to us.

In closing I want to thank on behalf of Mrs. Chapman our most faithful, helpful, and cherished national chairman, all the State chairmen for their hearty cooperation and efficient work.

For myself I can truthfully say it is with deep regret that I retire after six years' labor from an office that has brought me into close and friendly touch with such splendid women as are these State chairmen, and to them and their State regents, who also have been so graciously helpful to us, we extend our hearty thanks.

IDA M. (Mrs. WILL B.) HOWE.

Report on Genealogical Research.

Miss MARY C. OURSLER, *Acting Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

The committee on genealogical research during the past year lost its honored chairman, Miss Grace M. Pierce, ex-registrar general, National Society, Daughters of American Revolution, and I take this opportunity of expressing my love and admiration for one who did so much for the success of the society, and I feel that I was a poor substitute to "carry on" the work begun by her.

It was not until January of this year that I sent out my S. O. S. to 44 State registrars asking them to contribute genealogical data to the society, and 23 responded to my request, and followed a very valuable collection of genealogical data, Bible records, and tombstone inscriptions, and list of Revolutionary soldiers' graves.

The State registrar of Oklahoma, Mrs. Edward S. Roberts, is compiling the genealogical records of the members of the D. A. R. in Oklahoma, totaling several hundred pages. When completed will send a copy to the committee to be presented to the library for reference.

MARY C. OURSLER,

Acting Chairman Genealogical Research Committee.

Report on Transportation.

Mrs. A. J. BROUSSEAU, *Chairman.*

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

Your chairman of transportation has to report only what you all know—that the passenger associations gave us this year the same excellent rate of one and one-half fare for the round trip and a longer extension of time on the tickets than we have enjoyed in many years.

For the Eastern, Southern, and Mid-Western States the time limit is April 11 to 27. That better return dates than April 29 and May 5 could not be obtained for the women of the western coast is a matter of great regret, but the final ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, after granting one two-day concession, was not to be moved by prayers or tears.

Stop-over privileges were granted again this year on the tickets, both to Washington and return.

About 4,000 identification certificates were issued by your chairman, and these, as well as all information necessary for the delegations, were in the hands of the State regents before February 10.

The passenger associations and the individual carriers have all showed a disposition to make every possible concession and to render the best of service, and the local ticket offices have again supplied us with the same courteous and efficient young men as aids at the transportation desk.

In short, we are in every way getting on a better and better footing with the powers of transportation, which gives rise to the hope that some day everything we wish or ask for will be granted us.

GRACE H. (MRS. ALFRED) BROUSSEAU,

Chairman.

Report on Liquidation and Endowment Fund.

ANNA SCOTT BLOCK, *Chairman.*

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

Your chairman of liquidation and endowment fund in making her report wishes to state that the difference in the amount of money received by the treasurer general and the number of certificates sent out from the office of the recording secretary general, is due to the fact that the treasurer general reports from March 31 to April 1, while the certificates are figured from congress to congress; also calls attention to the fact that the State of Washington is receiving certificates for every dollar paid toward their State room.

The number of certificates is given alphabetically by States, as follows:

Alabama.....	2	New Mexico.....	3
Arkansas.....	3	New York.....	42
California.....	8	North Carolina.....	2
Colorado.....	4	North Dakota.....	1
Connecticut.....	39	Ohio.....	9
District of Columbia.....	5	Oklahoma.....	9
Florida.....	61	Oregon.....	114
Georgia.....	4	Pennsylvania.....	93
Idaho.....	2	Rhode Island.....	2
Illinois.....	26	South Carolina.....	13
Indiana.....	5	South Dakota.....	1
Iowa.....	18	Tennessee.....	6
Kansas.....	22	Texas.....	6
Kentucky.....	1	Utah.....	1
Louisiana.....	4	Virginia.....	14
Maryland.....	21	Vermont.....	1
Massachusetts.....	67	Washington.....	670
Michigan.....	20	West Virginia.....	51
Minnesota.....	5	Wisconsin.....	3
Missouri.....	13	Wyoming.....	34
Montana.....	1	Philippine Islands.....	1
Nebraska.....	4		
New Hampshire.....	5	Total issued.....	1,479
New Jersey.....	57		

(Remittances have been received from several chapters for which certificates can not be issued until the lists of names are forwarded.)

ANNA SCOTT BLOCK, *Chairman.*

The Wednesday afternoon session was called to order by the president general at 2.05 o'clock.

Report of the Committee on Patriotic Education.

MRS. EDWARD LANSING HARRIS, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

To-day marks the completion of a term of three years for this important committee—three years of earnest work carried on under the watchful eye of our president general, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, and with her hearty support and cooperation.

It has been the aim of your chairman to unify and coordinate the work of the different departments of patriotic education, and it is her pleasure to state that the steady advance made during the three years has culminated in the most complete and satisfactory reports she has received during the entire period.

The State chairmen, with few exceptions, have realized their responsibilities. They have sent circular letters to accompany the bulletins received from those in charge of departments; they have kept in touch with their chapter chairmen by personal letters and timely visits; a few States have had meetings of all chapter chairmen, and through the influence and inspiration of informal discussion of local needs have formulated plans very much worth while. This was notably so in Massachusetts, in which State is located the International

College for Immigrants. Under the leadership of the State chairman the chapters propose to sponsor the building of a much needed dormitory.

In the report of the treasurer general you heard that the contributions to the cause of education during the past year have reached a total greater than that of any other year in the history of our society—in round numbers, \$93,000.

This increase is due mainly to two causes—more conscientious work on the part of State and chapter chairmen and a better realization of the necessity of having contributions recorded by sending them through the office of the national treasurer. Among other causes contributing to increased interest in the work of this committee was the meeting of State chairmen held in the Kentucky room of Continental Hall just previous to the Thirty-first Congress. There was a good attendance of State chairmen, and the vice chairmen of the national committee were there to explain the work of their respective departments. The president general also looked in upon us to add her words of encouragement. The success of that meeting was such that a similar one was held this year. In passing, your chairman might say that out of this gathering came the thought of the folder of general information and instruction which was later prepared by her for State and chapter use.

In the detailed reports from the States are found items of unusual interest. After the last congress a new department was added to the committee on patriotic education, that of motion pictures.

In closing this her third and last annual report your chairman would speak in special commendation of the excellent work of the State chairmen, many of whom have served with her during the entire term. She would also express her deep appreciation of the loyal and devoted service of the national vice chairman, whose reports you are soon to hear, and her gratitude for the ever ready support and encouragement of the president general.

EVA GOULD (MRS. EDWARD LANSING) HARRIS, *Chairman.*

Report of Our Schools and Colleges.

MRS. JOHN A. KEATING, *Vice Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

It is my privilege to report an increased interest in the work of the schools and colleges and great progress is indicated in many directions.

The daughters, with a high steadfast purpose, are rounding out by systematic and well-organized work the pioneer efforts of the founders of the national society. This work represents the earliest work done in patriotic education. On account of the diversity and volume of local work accomplished in each State, it is impossible to summarize in this condensed report all their activities.

Prizes and medals have been given by the various States for the highest yearly average in American history. D. A. R. medals have been given for essays on patriotic subjects. Twelve hundred dollars has been expended for this purpose.

HATTIE MAY MITCHELL KEATING,
Vice Chairman in Charge of Schools and Colleges.

Report on the Manual for Immigrants.

Mrs. JOHN LADLOW BUEL, *Vice Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

Your vice chairman in charge of your manual for immigrants takes pleasure in presenting the following report of her activities during the past year. This report covers only the work of translation and publication of the manual and a general supervision over its distribution from Memorial Continental Hall to chapters and others desiring it; it does not cover the use of the book itself, for this belongs to the department of Americanization, but it will include testimonials to its success which have reached your vice chairman in the course of her work.

Soon after the close of the last congress the promised editions of the Yiddish and Hungarian translations were delivered at the hall, making five foreign languages.

Thanks to the action of congress in voting that the States be asked to make another contribution of 25 cents a member to the immigrants' manual fund, your vice chairman felt justified financially in placing her order in October last for the second edition of the English book. This edition consisted of 100,000 copies and has been most carefully revised, sentence by sentence, with the advice and assistance of expert Americanization educators. Many passages have been put into simpler language. Some new and up-to-date material has been added, notably the recently adopted naturalization law giving independent citizenship to married alien women. Much larger type has been used, which, with the new material, makes the book twice as thick as the first edition. So far as possible, the constructive criticisms that have reached your vice chairman have been acceded to. Among these attention is called to the addition of the words "and foreigners" to the title, thereby saving the feelings of the more sensitive foreigners who have been in this country some years, and resented being classed among immigrants.

In February advance copies of the second English edition were delivered at Continental Hall, but not before the first edition was exhausted and chapters were calling for more.

The cost of the second English edition was \$6,450.

Contributions have been coming in so well through the winter that your vice chairman has felt justified, after consultation with the treasurer general, in ordering French, Russian, and German translations of the second English edition to be published in editions of 50,000 copies each. These will be ready for delivery about June 15 next.

The total cost of our work to date, covering all seven editions, a total of 375,000 copies, has been \$32,082.90; total receipts, \$48,005.97, leaving a balance on hand March 31 of \$15,923.07. Against this balance must be charged the cost of the French, German, and Russian editions, amounting to \$10,581, leaving a balance of \$5,342.07. The amount received from manuals sold during the past year is \$383.48, and the cost of distribution has been \$691.06.

At the time of the closing of this report, April 14, 1923, there have been given out free by your corresponding secretary general to 45 States 102,860 copies, distributed by languages as follows: English, 36,651; Italian, 24,825; Spanish, 4,500; Hungarian, 9,028; Yiddish, 11,732; Polish, 16,114. The State of New York leads with a total of 41,617, of which 39,000 were sent to Ellis Island. The full record by States is appended.

In October your vice chairman suggested to the committee on the Col. Walter Scott prize fund that a prize essay contest among foreigners would

greatly stimulate the use of the book and give us an idea of the effect it was having on those we are trying to reach. The subject for the essay was, "What I have learned from the Manual of Immigrants." The committee cordially adopted the plan and included southern mountaineers. Five States entered the contest, with what result you will learn later.

The success of your manual everywhere as a practical, helpful book for both teacher and pupil is well assured. Letters of praise have been received from many States and from Ellis Island. It is being sent to petitioners for citizenship under Government frank by the chief of the naturalization bureau in St. Louis.

(Then followed quotations from unsolicited testimonials speaking of the great work done by using this book of instruction.)

Your manual has proved its case. It is its own best witness to its success.

This is my final report.

"Please, members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, carry the message of this book farther than Ellis Island."

ELIZABETH C. B. BUEL,

Vice Chairman in Charge of the Manual for Immigrants and Foreigners.

Report on Children and Sons of the Republic.

Mrs. ADIN T. HILLS.

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

The greatest problem that confronts America is how to educate the boys and girls of to-day, who will control the Government to-morrow, so that the ideals that "made and have kept us a Nation" may be unharmed by the influx of outlanders who bring with them other customs and other ideals; who, seeking here the prosperity that has made our country to be desired, wittingly or unwittingly tend to lower the standards of living and integrity that established that prosperity.

The homes of the foreigners are flooded with propaganda aimed at the destruction of our national life. Our peculiar province in the Children and Sons of the Republic clubs is to counteract the influence of such propaganda, to give to the youth of our city streets an opportunity to come in contact with our customs in a simple but alluring and friendly manner, to teach them self-control and self-government, to inculcate habits of cleanliness of body, respect for parents, and obedience to law, and to develop civic incorruptibility. If the patriotic men and women of American ancestry do not see the danger and do not bend their best efforts to teach patriotism, where shall we look for leaders for our new Americans? The danger is not alone in the home of the foreigner—it is in your home and mine.

A backward glance upon three years of work of this committee, as reported by the State chairman, shows increased interest of chapters, a larger number of clubs, with increased equipment, expenditure, and membership, but even yet the advance is not equal to our great opportunity.

Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, now national chairman of patriotic education and Americanization, collected important records and reissued directions for organizing clubs, and rules and by-laws while she was in charge of this committee. This material and four separate bulletins or letters have been sent, through the State regents and State chairmen, to every chapter in every State. In these bulletins were answers to all questions asked by correspondents concerning topics for clubs, directions for organizing clubs, a copy of the con-

stitution and by-laws and rules for simple parliamentary procedure, together with many other suggestions. In them also appear requests that they be made part of the permanent literature of each chapter for future reference, and that they be filed and handed to successors in office as there would be no immediate reissue of this material.

Yet within the past week two State regents told the vice chairman in charge of boys' work that they had seen no literature previous to March, 1923. Where has it vanished? In the matter of definite itemized reports our committee has much to learn. We light our candle and are content to hide its light under the bushel of silence.

This final appeal is made to every State and chapter chairman. Preserve your literature and report promptly and definitely to your superior in office. Such reports stimulate others to like endeavor, besides being necessary for a complete record.

Seven new clubs have been formed this year, making a reported total of 111. The total reported membership of 5,760 and an expenditure of \$6,273 falls far short of the actual membership and cost of maintenance. There is an unofficial statement from Illinois that there are many clubs in that State, Peoria supporting several; Maine is also unofficially on the list. Several western and southern States report that even the cities have but little foreign population. In some States the Daughters are cooperating with existing organizations such as Boy Scouts and Y. M. C. A. In still other States no one can be found among the members who will make the sacrifice that conducting a club requires. Other reports cover neither numbers nor expenditures. So it is evident that this is a very incomplete summary.

The report by States follows:

"All clubs are doing patriotic work and we trust making right-thinking boys and girls who will be the citizens of to-morrow with loyal thoughts and the executive ability to establish them for the good of each locality."

This needs no comment, but let us show our admiration by the finest compliment—imitation. There is a great opportunity among the children at your own door. Unless you take advantage of it at once, that opportunity may never be yours again. One of our Sons of the Republic boys said: "If we had only had this club last year, we might have saved John; but I am afraid it is too late."

It gives me pleasure to announce a gift from Western Reserve Chapter of Cleveland to the national society, through the national committee for patriotic education. The gift is the entire edition of 2,000 copies of a booklet. The title is "The Making of Americans." It is an account of five years' work for one small Sons of the Republic Club and was written by its director. It shows what can be accomplished and should encourage any who may be disheartened by what appears to be an unsuccessful "first night."

The booklet has been read by educators, journalists, lawyers, psychologists, social workers, and by "just folks" with deep interest. Extra copies are here and can be secured by chapter regents in the Ohio room at the close of the session. Copies will be mailed to those who leave their names. Western Reserve Chapter wishes the national society as much pleasure in receiving the booklet as it has in presenting it.

Expressing pleasure in the experiences and companionships of the past three years, and wishing for my successor in office as great pleasure and continually growing success.

SARAH C. (MRS. ADIN T.) HILLS,
*Vice Chairman in Charge of Children and Sons
 of the Republic Clubs, N. S. D. A. R.*

Report on Americanization.

MISS ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE.

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

The true spirit of Americanization—that of sharing with the foreign-born Americans by choice the best in our traditions and principles—has been caught by our national society as never before. States which had always felt that they had no Americanization problem have made surveys and found that they have one. This is particularly true of some of the States in the South, notably West Virginia, Tennessee, and Louisiana, which have done remarkable work. The States which were already carrying on Americanization programs have intensified and developed them, and for the first time in our history adequate reports have been received from every State.

Concrete examples that are typical often do much to make a subject vital. Details of what chapters and States are doing are therefore submitted, hoping that they may serve as a source of pride to many States and as an inspiration to others.

A few totals in our great Americanization work are:

Schauffler Missionary Training School.....	\$3,394.00
American International College.....	10,947.00
Neighbors League of America.....	710.00
Grand total expended for all Americanization purposes: (this being \$22,000 more than the vice chairman reported last year).....	63,535.11

I wish to express my appreciation at this time to the national chairman on patriotic education, Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, to the 48 State chairmen, who have given their cooperation, and to 7 experts in Americanization, who were consulted in the preparation of my bulletin.

The reports from the various States show that the national society is alert to its manifold opportunities. Through constructive effort in Americanization, we are making this land of ours a less fertile field for destructive propaganda. May our living present lead us forward to a growing future.

ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE,

*Vice Chairman Patriotic Education in Charge of Americanization.**Report on Better Films.*

MRS. EDWARD T. SCHOENTGEN.

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

At our 1921 and 1922 congresses we indorsed resolutions on the need of better motion pictures. Though Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, chairman of patriotic education, had done much personal work to further this cause, it was not until the close of congress week, 1922, that a vice chairman was appointed and a department of motion pictures added to that of patriotic education.

Public opinion had decreed that better-films work was a necessity from the fact that fifty-odd organizations and over 600 committees were already active throughout this country.

Conditions as they then existed can not be wholly charged to those engaged in the motion-picture industry. Like our own immigration problem, which was upon us before we were aware, so the phenomenal growth of this industry had brought with it conditions and problems alarming to the better class of men

engaged in it. That they were aware of the state of affairs was evinced by the fact that the producers called in the early part of 1922 Mr. Will Hays to be the president of their organization, which represents about 80 per cent of the producers.

Mr. Hays realized the mighty force and moral support to be derived from cooperation with such organizations as ours, so he called a meeting of the heads of 20 such in June, 1922. They formed themselves into a permanent Committee of Twenty, with Col. Jason S. Joy as their executive secretary. Mrs. Minor, our president general, is a member of this committee.

Though many fail to see it, much has been accomplished, and the future, rightly managed, seems so certain of the advantages in every field of activity of the motion pictures, it is hard to convey the helpless feeling your vice chairman had when she approached this subject last April. To secure a hearing seemed hopeless. She realized that she had a potent medium of expression in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and she did not want to plan a line of procedure that would seem belittling or unworthy this great organization. The first progressional step determined upon was to enlist sufficient nationwide cooperation to insure a successful better-films week at some appropriate time. After an interview with Commander Owsley, the director of the American Legion, the first week in December was selected, as it coincided with educational week planned by them. To stimulate the interest and to help the State and chapter chairmen to promote this endeavor, your vice chairman offered a hundred dollar Liberty bond to the boy or girl of the eleventh and twelfth grades who wrote the best essay on "The educational and recreational value of the motion pictures." The prize was won by Alberta Carlton, of Florida. Honorable mention grade 12-2 209 A No. 33 Iowa, a pupil of the C. B. High School, and Rhea de Condres, Connecticut.

Only 25 State regents appointed State chairmen. Patriotic education chairmen conducted the work in three other States. The others evidently believed in "watchful waiting." It was a disappointment that only 11 States encouraged the competition in the essay writing. From the essays written, this fact is absolutely certain, that during the plastic and formative period of the minds of our youth pictures seen must be of a high type and must ring true.

It is impossible to estimate, too, the good derived from better-films week. As Mr. Hays had promised the American Legion to release only "better films" in 18,000 "movie" houses at this time, your vice chairmen felt rather complacent, possibly too complacent, as to the outcome. There is no doubt that there was not enough advertising. Small cities derived more benefit from the undertaking than larger ones.

In this brief report it is impossible to give a numerical summary of activities.

As the year's work draws to a close, let us hope the efforts have been in the right direction. The policy has been to "make haste slowly," that steps might not have to be retraced. The motion-picture industry does not belong to us, but inasmuch as it plays a vital part in the educating and entertaining of the people of our country, we must not relinquish our vigilance. Good will and God's blessing be upon those who carry on the work.

MABEL PRATT SCHOENTGEN,

Vice Chairman of the Department of Motion Pictures.

Report from the Secretary of the Committee of Twenty, Motion Picture Producers' Association.

Mrs. JASON S. JOY.

I am bringing a message from two different folks, two different organizations. I am executive secretary of the committee on public relations, an organization made up of 60 national organizations, of which you are a part, and a very big part. And I also bring to you the greeting of Mr. Hays, who is president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America (Inc.), who would like to have been here but could not because of other appointments.

Motion pictures have an influence either for good or for bad. So that the Daughters of the American Revolution have seized upon this tool in the projection of their program.

I want to tell you just one or two things about this association, between the public on the one hand and between the producer on the other. The committee on public relations is doing the sort of thing each one of you would do if you had the contact it does.

We are criticizing sharply pictures we do not like, pictures that do not come up to what we believe they should. We are boosting for the kind of pictures that are giving revolutionary periods in a beautiful way—these instruments of entertainment and instruction. Then we can say, "Here is a picture that is good."

The National Education Association met with us just last week in New York and decided to go ahead with an experiment, trying to bring out a pedagogic motion picture that might be used in the classroom. That is one instance of the sort of thing that is coming about. We have a committee, of which your own president general is a member, working on the patriotic use of motion pictures, trying to make of that thing a greater force for your own sake and for the sake of folks who may be coming to this country and should have the sort of instruction motion pictures can give.

It seems to me you ought to be interested in just this one other thing. Last week, or week before last, was the first annual meeting of the directors of the motion-picture distributors and producers. At that time they passed a resolution which seems to me ought to be the first milestone of our endeavor. Because of the cooperation of such organizations as the Daughters of the American Revolution and the 59 other organizations that are working with you, because of the trust and faith that has been imposed in this cooperative effort, because the distributors realize that the responsibility for this thing rests on their shoulders and not on the shoulders of any other group of people, they will go down or up as a direct result of their effort. And because of the fact Mr. Hays has been leading this group into a position of public service they passed this resolution:

"Be it resolved, That this association and every member of it hereby reaffirms the determination to establish and maintain the best possible moral and artistic standard in motion-picture production and to develop the educational as well as the entertainment value and the general usefulness of motion pictures; and be further

Resolved, That every effort be made to induce those companies which are not members of this association to conform to these standards; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution shall be signed by the several members of this association and by their companies and directors and scenario writers

and others, who by so doing signify their willingness to aid in this effort; and be it further

"Resolved, That the president of this association be requested to advise those interested in this determination on the part of the association to merit the faith reposed in it, to thank them for their cooperation, and to request them to continue to cooperate to the end motion pictures may attain their greatest usefulness."

That is signed by all members of Mr. Hays' organization. Mr. Hays is taking it to the coast and will have it signed, I am sure, because I know they want to sign.

Report from Ellis Island Committee.

Mrs. A. J. BROSSAU, *Chairman.*

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-second Continental Congress:

In the great harbor of New York there is an open doorway to a newer freedom and a broader road, and through that doorway pass our alien sisters of many lands.

When the threshold of Ellis Island is crossed the immigrant immediately becomes a factor in the life of the land in which refuge has been sought, and in the pause between the old life and the new the seeds of assimilation must be sown.

Upon us, the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been bestowed the God-given privilege of lending a helping hand, and because of our broad national interests it is most fitting that we should have a share in this big world problem.

The casual work of our organization on the island was begun late in January, when a trained and efficient worker took charge of our branch of the service in the detention room.

There are many preliminaries to pioneer work, and these were begun by Mrs. J. Schenck Remsen, the first chairman, who blazed the trail and helped to lay the foundation stones.

Our job, primarily, as outlined by Commissioner Todd, is to provide relief from mental unrest, for that is what the bewildered immigrant suffers from more than anything else during the days of anxious uncertainty. And ours is not a light task, for there are racial conflicts, governmental restrictions, limitations of floor space and equipment, and always we must merely stand ready to help when the appeal for work comes and never to force the issue.

That the appeal has come is proven by the fact that in two months over 1,000 women have received work of some sort from our director. This being the quiet season of the year, you can readily understand what tremendous possibilities there are for service during the periods of congestion from June to December.

Not only have the willing hands been provided with work, but there is, after two months, less evidence of the unquiet spirit. When a woman is making a dress for her baby she is not so apt to take offense at her neighbor's chance remarks, so the physical encounters are fewer. Gradually a spirit of helpfulness is manifesting itself among these little groups, and the desire to be of use to the weaker sister is replacing the racial distrust.

The gratitude shown by the women, not only for the material aid but for the mere privilege of working, is most touching, and one needs no other proof of the effectiveness of our labors.

All the women have recently united in the making of a rug out of otherwise useless scraps of cloth, and each group has vied with the other in doing a little more and a little better. The finished article represents something more than a mere floor covering, for it means, however slight, a coordination between Turk and Armenian, between Greek and Jew, between German and English.

While work is always a potent factor in spiritual regeneration, in this case too much can not be said in praise of the tact and infinite patience with which our director, Miss Contessa, has led these women into this way of helpful service.

In the early fall the national society voted a sum of \$50 per month for supplies and \$50 quarterly for equipment, and on that basis we started in upon our work with but a small sum to our credit. Later a man of our Daughters of the American Revolution family, who became personally interested, offered to contribute an additional \$50 per month as long as it might be needed.

During the past two months \$175.93 has been expended upon supplies and some little equipment. The ability to keep on the right side of the ledger has been made possible only by the aid derived from the boxes of supplies that have come from chapters all over the country. The response from the chapters has been most gratifying, but the needs are tremendous, and in order to keep pace with our growth our vigilance must not for a moment be relaxed.

Your chairman regrets that in this report it is impossible to give a list of chapters who have thus generously contributed, but the limitation of time and the inaccuracy of our records during a most trying reconstruction period make it impossible.

Our great need is for cloth—in bolts or in large pieces—yarn, materials for embroidery and crocheting. Of the latter, there never is and never will be enough. One chapter in Chicago recently sent 30 yards of white flannel which was a Godsend to the mothers in the detention room. Clothing contributed is sent to the general wardrobe of the social service department, and while it is always welcome and much needed there, our work can best be served by placing in the hands of our director what she personally needs in order to properly carry on.

This, in brief, is the story of our humble beginning. For we are just beginning, and ours is a colossal task that will require the united and sustained efforts of our entire organization.

If we, the Daughters of the Republic, can render this selfless service to the daughters of the Old World, then, indeed, will our fairest dreams of Americanization be realized.

GRACE H. BROSSEAU, *Chairman.*

The Wednesday evening session was devoted to the nomination of candidates for office, and the Thursday sessions were given over to reports of State regents and to reports on the educational institutions in which the Daughters are interested.

Thursday evening, the Hon. James M. Beck, Solicitor General, and Judge Alton Parker addressed the congress. At the Friday morning session announcement was made of the result of the election of new officers, after which Secretary of Labor Davis addressed the congress on the subject of immigration.

On Friday evening the speakers were Baron de Cartier and General Lord. The congress was called to order at 10.10 a. m. Saturday morning, and after a few brief addresses and reports and the installation of the newly elected officers, adjourned sine die at 3.55 p. m.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Founder, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop.
 President, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell.
 Vice president presiding, Mrs. E. S. W. Howard.
 Recording secretary, Mrs. Frank S. Ray.
 Corresponding secretary, Miss Aimee Powell.
 Organizing secretary, Mrs. Charles S. Groves.
 Registrar, Mrs. Charles W. Allen.
 Treasurer, Mrs. Lawrence Quirollo.
 Historian, Mrs. John M. Kerr.
 Chaplain, Mrs. Percy M. Bailey.

Vice Presidents.

Mrs. Horace M. Towner.
 Mrs. V. Blair Janin.
 Mrs. Henry C. Wallace.
 Miss Dorinda Rogers.
 Miss Anne Cummins.

Mrs. Robinson Downey.
 Mrs. L. J. Dickinson.
 Mrs. Amos A. Fries.
 Mrs. Larz Anderson.
 Mrs. Fredk. W. Menges.

Past Presidents.

Mrs. George M. Sternberg.
 Mrs. Fred T. Dubois.

Mrs. Julius C. Burrows (deceased).
 Mrs. Albert B. Cummins (deceased).

The National Society Children of the American Revolution has grown during the past year at a rate exceeding all previous years, due to the combined effort of the entire organization.

The total number admitted during the year was 2,333 from the various States, as follows:

Arkansas.....	37	Montana.....	17
California.....	65	Nebraska.....	86
Connecticut.....	143	New Jersey.....	214
Delaware.....	1	New Mexico.....	9
District of Columbia.....	67	New York.....	281
Florida.....	15	North Carolina.....	36
Kentucky.....	67	Ohio.....	76
Idaho.....	1	Oklahoma.....	3
Illinois.....	132	Oregon.....	19
Indiana.....	116	Pennsylvania.....	128
Iowa.....	10	South Carolina.....	51
Kansas.....	5	South Dakota.....	25
Louisiana.....	10	Tennessee.....	38
Maine.....	32	Texas.....	78
Maryland.....	46	Virginia.....	103
Massachusetts.....	135	Vermont.....	47
Michigan.....	7	Washington.....	1
Minnesota.....	50	West Virginia.....	79
Mississippi.....	1	Wisconsin.....	26
Missouri.....	37	Wyoming.....	11

The State gaining the most members during the year was New York, with 281, and New Jersey, with 214, comes second.

The society gaining the most members during the year was the Col. John Neilson, of New Brunswick, N. J., with 141. The Col. Daniel Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, stands second with 86 members.

We now have 260 societies throughout the States, a gain of 60 societies over last year.

Americanization has been the foremost aim of each society during the past year, and this work has been very commendable. Conspicuous in this is their assistance given the kindergarten school at Ellis Island. Many other forms of philanthropy have been carried on by the children, notably scholarships in southern mountain schools and in the American International College, keeping rooms in children's hospitals, and contributions to Joffre Institute of Paris. This interesting work is entirely supported by funds earned by the children. All worthy charities pertaining to children are well supported by the society.

The National Society Children of the American Revolution publish a magazine quarterly, which is a real children's magazine. Each issue has many articles written by children. This magazine is a great stimulant to the growth of the society. The circulation has greatly increased during the past year and many chapters report a 100 per cent subscription.

Our war service record is now ready to be transferred to our Memorial Book, which completes this work.

The National Society Children of the American Revolution have leased an office room in the new Administration Building, through the courtesy of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for 10 years. The various societies have subscribed funds sufficient for the lease and furnishings of this room.

We emphasize the importance of a thorough patriotic training for children which is of vital necessity at all times to good citizenship, and most especially at this period of world unrest. That the Children of the American Revolution are progressing, making rapid strides, should be an inspiration to all of us.

In the children of our country lies our future and the instilling of the ideals of our forefathers tends toward a greater solidity of purpose, which is the true aspiration of every American.

FRANCES WASHINGTON KERR,

*Historian National Society
Children of the American Revolution.*

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800

The history of the city of Boston from 1630 to 1800 is a story of growth and struggle. It begins with the arrival of the first settlers in 1630, who found a desolate landscape. Over the years, the city expanded its boundaries, facing numerous challenges such as wars, economic downturns, and social changes. The city's role in the American Revolution is particularly significant, as it was the site of the Boston Tea Party and the Siege of Boston. By 1800, Boston had become a major center of commerce and industry in the Northeast.

PART II.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(These reports presented to the Smithsonian Institution are taken from the questionnaires sent out by the reporter general.)

NEW CHAPTERS FORMED DURING THE YEAR.

Alabama.....	3	New Hampshire.....	3
California.....	2	New York.....	4
Florida.....	3	North Carolina.....	4
Georgia.....	3	North Dakota.....	1
Idaho.....	1	Ohio.....	11
Illinois.....	7	Oklahoma.....	1
Indiana.....	10	Pennsylvania.....	2
Iowa.....	3	South Carolina.....	1
Kentucky.....	2	South Dakota.....	1
Maryland.....	3	Tennessee.....	1
Massachusetts.....	3	Washington.....	7
Minnesota.....	3	West Virginia.....	4
Missouri.....	4	Wisconsin.....	1
Nebraska.....	3		

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Alabama: For books to libraries and schools.....	\$10,000.00
Arkansas: For books to libraries and schools.....	40.00
Colorado: For books to libraries and school.....	50.00
Connecticut:	
For books to schools.....	124.25
Donations and scholarships given to educational institutions....	1,056.10
Delaware: For Historical Library, Women's College, University of Delaware.....	25.00
Florida: For books to libraries and schools.....	42.95
Georgia: For books to libraries and schools.....	64.44
Idaho: For books to libraries and schools.....	6.00
Indiana: For books to libraries and schools.....	14.00
Iowa: For books to libraries and schools.....	25.00
Kansas:	
Two loans made to University of Kansas girls, each.....	100.00
Fund for use of students in need at Manhattan College.....	300.00
Kentucky: Has made liberal contributions to schools.	
Louisiana: To schools.....	65.00
Maine:	
For books to libraries and schools.....	72.00
To Thomaston School building fund.....	50.00

Maryland: Maintains four scholarships.	
Massachusetts: For books to libraries and schools-----	\$19. 95
Minnesota: For books to libraries and schools-----	72. 50
Mississippi:	
For books to libraries and schools-----	20. 00
Contributed 100 volumes to local libraries.	
Maintains 7 scholarships as follows: 1 at Millsport College, Jackson; 1 at Gulf Coast College, Gulfport; 4 at Mississippi State College for Women, at Columbus; 1 at Tamassee.	
Missouri: State educational endowment fund to assist deserving Missouri boys and girls who desire to obtain an education-----	3, 000. 00
Montana: Annual State scholarship-----	250. 00
New Hampshire: Contributed-----	468. 60
New Jersey: For books to libraries and schools-----	147. 92
North Carolina:	
For books to libraries and schools-----	265. 00
For general education-----	622. 00
One chapter contributed 75 United States histories to com- munity schools.	
One chapter contributed \$50 scholarship to Crosnore School.	
One chapter gives yearly scholarship to Southern Industrial Institute.	
State University-----	3, 000. 00
Southern Industrial Institute-----	2, 690. 00
Crosnore Mountain School-----	55. 00
Ohio: For books to be given schools-----	10. 00
Oklahoma: For books to libraries and schools-----	54. 00
Oregon: For books to libraries and schools-----	49. 64
Rhode Island: For books to libraries and schools-----	20. 00
South Carolina: For books to libraries and schools-----	261. 00
Tennessee: For books to libraries and schools-----	55. 00
Texas:	
For books to libraries and schools-----	54. 25
State scholarship, University of Texas.	
Utah: For books to libraries and schools-----	31. 75
Vermont: For books to libraries and schools-----	94. 88
Washington: For books to libraries and schools-----	4. 00
West Virginia: For books to libraries and schools-----	25. 00
Wisconsin: One chapter has established a permanent \$50 scholar- ship to encourage study of history.	

SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS.

The States have contributed as follows:

Colorado-----	\$310. 00	Ohio-----	\$1, 978. 22
Connecticut-----	2, 038. 75	Oklahoma-----	300. 00
Georgia-----	26. 00	Oregon-----	27. 66
Illinois-----	1, 539. 92	Pennsylvania-----	3, 309. 00
Indiana-----	1, 029. 05	Rhode Island-----	211. 00
Iowa-----	107. 00	South Carolina-----	622. 00
Kansas-----	70. 00	Tennessee-----	500. 00
Massachusetts-----	1, 128. 50	Texas-----	366. 00
Minnesota-----	561. 00	Vermont-----	92. 00
Nebraska-----	316. 00	Washington-----	186. 75
New Jersey-----	1, 847. 00	Wisconsin-----	365. 00

OTHER SCHOOLS.

Contributions by States, as follows:

Colorado	\$160.00
Connecticut	2,081.10
Florida	394.50
Georgia	4,691.17
To Martha Berry	\$150.00
To Valdosta College	5.00
Scholarship to Valdosta	216.50
Scholarship to agricultural school	60.00
Scholarship to Daughters of the American Revolution	50.00
123 scholarships to Berry School.	
Hawaii: Tamasee School	25.00
Idaho	100.00
Illinois	2,871.51
Indiana	93.00
Iowa	38.00
Kansas	205.00
Tamasee School	150.00
Maine:	
Lincoln Memorial University	10.00
Martha Berry	82.00
Massachusetts	4,475.50
Minnesota	1,328.95
Montana: Martha Berry scholarship	50.00
New Jersey	1,349.24
New York:	
Has completed and dedicated this year our New York Building at Tamasee at a cost of	13,000.00
And made other contributions to Tamasee.	
North Carolina: Mary Chandler scholarship in Tamasee	545.00
Ohio	1,077.00
Oklahoma	15.00
Oregon	390.50
To oriental colleges	\$100.00
To Indian school	7.50
To Schaufler Training School	10.00
To Tamasee	10.00
To Martha Berry School	10.00
To International Americanization School	10.00
To Crosnore School, clothing valued at	100.00
Pennsylvania	863.00
Rhode Island	171.00
South Carolina	2,005.00
To Tamasee School	4,852.00
Tennessee	2,000.00
Texas	585.00
Vermont	257.40
Washington	405.00
Wisconsin	55.00

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

Arkansas-----	\$121.25
Colorado:	
Prizes and medals to school children for essays-----	59.50
Philippine scholarship-----	5.00
Connecticut:	
Prizes and medals to school children for essays-----	345.80
General-----	1,445.75
Delaware:	
Wilmington High School pupils for highest average in history and civics-----	10.00
Florida:	
Prizes and medals to school children for essays-----	83.05
Philippine scholarship-----	27.00
Georgia:	
General-----	16,427.37
Prizes and medals to school children for essays-----	224.45
Hawaii:	
General-----	50.00
Prizes and medals to school children for essays-----	5.00
Awarded prize for best grade in American history, normal school.	
Idaho, cash (and prizes for essays)-----	9.50
Illinois:	
General and Americanization-----	9,000.00
Prizes and medals to school children for essays-----	200.00
Philippine scholarship-----	460.00
Indiana:	
Prizes and medals to school children for essays-----	38.50
Philippine scholarship-----	60.00
Iowa:	
General-----	10.00
Prizes and medals to school children for essays-----	31.00
Kansas, a bronze tablet with American creed inscribed thereon pre- sented to Lawrence Memorial High School.	
Maine:	
Prizes and medals to school children for essays-----	20.50
General-----	69.30
Philippine scholarship-----	2.00
Massachusetts:	
Prizes and medals to school children for essays-----	553.50
Philippine scholarship-----	181.00
Michigan, general-----	6,315.50
Minnesota:	
Three chapters toward patriotic celebration on Washington's birthday-----	60.00
Prizes and medals to school children for essays-----	100.00
Mississippi: Prizes and medals to school children for essays-----	5.00
Nebraska:	
Prizes and medals to school children for essays-----	76.00
Philippine scholarship-----	5.00
New Jersey:	
Prizes and medals to school children for essays-----	117.50
Philippine scholarship-----	37.00
Lectures.	

New Mexico:		
Prizes and medals to school children for essays.....	\$10.00	
Two gold medals to pupils for essays.		
New York:		
General and Americanization.....	11,878.79	
Philippine scholarship endowment fund.....	10,000.00	
North Carolina:		
General.....	231.00	
Philippine scholarship.....	25.00	
Prizes and medals to school children for essays.....	118.00	
Ohio:		
Distributed copies of Declaration of Independence.		
Prizes and medals to school children for essays.....	207.50	
Philippine scholarship.....	18.00	
Oklahoma:		
Prizes and medals to school children for essays.....	58.00	
Philippine scholarship.....	50.00	
Three Caproni casts have been given for historical papers on discovery and exploration of Mississippi River.		
Oregon:		
General.....	87.75	
Prizes and medals to school children for essays.....	70.50	
Philippine scholarship.....	25.00	
Pennsylvania:		
Prizes and medals to school children for essays.....	397.50	
Philippine scholarship.....	100.00	
Rhode Island:		
Prizes and medals to school children for essays.....	31.00	
Philippine scholarship.....	1.00	
South Carolina: Prizes and medals to school children for essays.....		138.00
South Dakota: Through efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the State legislature has passed a bill making it compulsory to teach National and State Constitutions in all public and private schools, beginning with eighth grade.		
Tennessee:		
Prizes and medals to school children for essays.....	200.00	
Philippine scholarship.....	37.00	
Texas:		
Prizes and medals to school children for essays.....	122.00	
Philippine scholarship.....	49.00	
Utah:		
Prizes and medals to school children for essays.....	37.00	
General.....	40.00	
Vermont:		
General.....	402.65	
Prizes and medals to school children for essays.....	77.50	
Washington: Prizes and medals to school children for essays.....		20.00
West Virginia:		
Prizes and medals to school children for essays.....	15.00	
General.....	3,559.65	
Wisconsin:		
General.....	80.60	
Philippine scholarship.....	36.00	

AMERICANIZATION.

ARIZONA.

Paid salary for a white teacher for the Mexicans.

Fincaster Chapter, Louisville, erected marker with bronze tablet at Camp Taylor in honor of the thousands of aliens who took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government during the World War.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Many chapters active in Americanization work.

GEORGIA.

Many chapters doing splendid work among the foreigners in our respective cities.

HAWAII.

Aloha Chapter, Honolulu, only chapter in the islands, conducts work at the International Institute among the American-born Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Koreans, Porto Ricans, Spaniards, and Russians.

Miss Agnes Judd, Girl Scout commissioner of Oahu, and member of Alpha Chapter, worked with 500 girls of 12 nationalities.

ILLINOIS.

Evanston has a cooking class for foreign girls.

Various chapters contributed \$642.70 toward New America Shop, Chicago, through which foreign-born women might find outlet for hand-made articles. Increasing expense and inadequate returns made closing of this shop necessary, and other activities will take its place.

IOWA.

Americanization has been the outstanding work of the State.

Eleven thousand dollars has been spent on patriotic education, Americanization, and the marking of historic spots.

LOUISIANA.

Spirit of '76 and New Orleans Chapter assist materially in the Phillip Street Night School for foreigners. A medal was offered the student making the highest grade in American history and was won by a foreign-born boy—a Greek who had been in the country but three years. Shreveport assists in maintaining a teacher in this school.

MAINE.

Frances Dighton Chapter in April furnished lantern slide and lecture on life of George Washington, for the entertainment of foreign mothers. Music furnished by a Jew and Syrian.

MISSOURI.

At the Hollister (Ozark) School the State Daughters of American Revolution has established a dairy farm and a dairy school, the products and proceeds being given to the Hollister School.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

One hundred and thirty-five dollars for Americanization work.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey has done wonderful work in Americanization in foreign quarters.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lectures given to foreigners on United States history and the Constitution of the United States, and flag rules.

Fifteen young mens' clubs expended total \$1,964, supervising programs, and holding meets, with 12 volunteer instructors.

WEST VIRGINIA.

About 10,000 creeds, flag laws, catechisms of the United States Constitution, etc., distributed.

Newest and most important step taken in Americanization; Americanization Sunday School under care of one regent, and taught by the chapter regent. Located at Richland coal mines, seven nationalities being represented. Sixty children, men, and women on the roll.

CHILDREN AND SONS OF REPUBLIC AND GIRL HOME MAKERS.

Florida.....	\$377. 75
Illinois: Peoria has Girl Home Makers' class.	
Iowa.....	845. 05
Massachusetts.....	224. 01
Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, gave \$50 to the Improvement League for home-making department for girls.	
Minnesota.....	995. 05
Nebraska.....	290. 35
New Mexico.....	10. 00
New Jersey.....	845. 05
North Carolina.....	231. 00
Oregon: Girl Home Makers organized in 1923.	
Ohio.....	1, 372. 46
Many chapters have done great work for the Children of the Republic. Cleveland reports a club of Italian boys and five different clubs doing wonderful work among others.	
Pennsylvania.....	4, 906. 90
Five chapters Girl Home Makers' Club being taught sewing, cooking, and dressmaking.	
Texas.....	637. 50
Vermont: Girl Home Makers.....	16. 00
Washington.....	2, 539. 65

THE MANUAL.

Amounts contributed by States as follows:

Arkansas: For publication of the manual.....	\$75. 20
California: Distributed over 1,400 manuals.	
Colorado: For manuals and creeds distributed to the newly naturalized citizens.....	145. 00

Georgia	\$9. 25
Iowa: Over 700 manuals ordered for free distribution; 25 cents per member paid for the manual.	
Louisiana	116. 75
Missouri: This State is using more manuals than any other inland State.	
Michigan	611. 25
Montana: Distributed over 500 manuals.	
New Jersey: Distributed many manuals in various languages.	
North Carolina	336. 00
Oklahoma: 100 per cent for manual fund.	
South Carolina	466. 10
Tennessee	468. 00
Texas: The chapters have given 25 cents per capita to continue the publication of the Immigrants' Manual.	
Utah: Donated to national committee for our Manual for Immigrants...	40. 50
West Virginia: Over 1,000 manuals in English, Italian, and Slavish distributed.	
Wisconsin: Seven hundred copies of manuals distributed in different languages.	

ELLIS ISLAND.

Contributions by States as follows:

Colorado	\$110. 00
Delaware: Sent supplies to women's detention room.	
District of Columbia: 100 per cent in its quota.	
Georgia: For teacher	6. 00
Illinois: Toward welfare work on Ellis Island, including amounts for manuals	2, 909. 88
Indiana: State Daughters of the American Revolution support work of the national society in paying a special welfare worker at Ellis Island.	
Iowa: \$2 per chapter paid for Ellis Island.	
Kansas	100. 00
Kentucky	70. 00
Louisiana	16. 00
Maine: For Ellis Island workers	25. 00
New Hampshire: Detention room	26. 00
North Carolina	76. 00
Oklahoma: Full quota.	
Oregon	4. 00
Tennessee	62. 00
Texas: For the support of Daughters of the American Revolution teacher at the women's detention room at Ellis Island	82. 00
Wisconsin	10. 00

THE FLAG.

Flag Day universally observed by all States.

Arkansas: Presented a flag to the State university.

Presented flag designed by a member of one of the chapters to Continental Hall to replace an old one.

Connecticut	\$95. 37
Florida. For flags for schools and Boy Scouts	22. 04
Georgia	13. 00

Illinois: Presented flags to newly naturalized citizens and to children of foreign parentage.	
Indiana:	
For larger flags for schools.....	\$137. 00
For flag codes.....	25. 75
Over 8,000 small flags and codes distributed.	
Iowa.....	44. 77
Kansas: Teachers instructed to teach correct use of flag. Attention of newspapers called to incorrect use of flag in advertising.	
Framed flag codes, placed in schools.	
Massachusetts: For flags.....	87. 00
Has been unusually active in presenting flags and flag poles to many different schools. Also gave a flag to the sea coast defense of Vineyard Haven. And presented a flag to the Southern Mountain School.	
On Memorial Day each year in many places a Betsy Ross flag is placed on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers	
Minnesota: For flags.....	182. 40
Nebraska.	
For flags presented to schools.....	255. 00
For flags given to Boy Scouts by three chapters.....	53. 00
Distributed 1,950 flags.	
New Jersey.....	56. 69
New York: Forty-one chapters report distribution of 651 flags. Twenty-four chapters report distribution of codes, 20 of which distributed 15,460.	
North Carolina: For flags.....	18. 00
Ohio:	
For flags for schools.....	185. 00
Canton Chapter gave to the women's club a flag and flagstaff costing.....	135. 00
Have presented the flag to different organizations, and also have prevented the desecration of the flag.	
Many chapters have contributed large numbers of flags and codes to foreigners, Cleveland alone reporting class of 1,500.	
Oklahoma: Flags displayed on all national holidays.	
Oregon: For flags.....	135. 35
Multnomah Chapter, Portland, distributed 10,000 flag codes to public-school pupils and presented 200 silk flags to newly naturalized citizens.	
Willamette Chapter, Portland, gave flags to Boy Scouts, women's organization, and newly naturalized citizens.	
Portland, McMinnville, Dallas, and Roseburg presented large numbers of flags, codes, and manuals, particularly to newly naturalized citizens, Multnomah Chapter, of Portland, alone contributing 10,000 flag codes to public schools and 200 silk flags to naturalized citizens.	
Rhode Island: For flags presented to school girls, scouts, libraries, etc...	40. 00
South Carolina: For flag stories to schools.....	90. 00
Have received two very valuable gifts the past year, both coming from the dismantled battleship <i>South Carolina</i> . One is the last flag it carried in the World War, and the other is the silver service, valued at \$5,400, which had been presented to the battleship by the State of South Carolina. This has been given us by the United States Government. Both are now in our possession.	

Tennessee: For flags-----	\$50.00
Twelve flags presented to schools, together with 300 flag leaflets; and publication of flag code in local and State papers. Correct use of flag and flag salute taught 1,260 teachers as assembled at Mur- freesboro.	
Texas: For flags-----	159.00
Utah: For leaflets and cards on correct use of flag-----	5.00
Flags presented to all newly naturalized citizens.	
Vermont: For flags presented to schools, Boy Scouts, etc-----	57.97
Wisconsin-----	209.83

The various chapters have been unusually active in flag-distribution work, etc., one chapter passing resolution requesting school boards to provide a regular period for instruction on correct use of flag.

HISTORIC SITES AND OBJECTS.

ARIZONA.

Tucson Chapter placed bowlder and bronze tablet on the original old adobe walls of Tucson, which protected the whites from raids made by Apache Indians.

COLORADO.

Namaqua Chapter, Loveland, placed marker at Marianne Butte, the site of two Indian graves.

Toward other markings, \$64.55.

CONNECTICUT.

Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter replaced the tablet at the entrance of the historic "Wolf Den," carried off by vandals and later returned. Cost of replacing, \$21.

Putnam Hill Chapter maintains a museum at the historic Putnam cottage in Greenwich. The sum of \$1,500 was expended on this cottage during the year.

Ruth Wyllis Chapter has continued its restoration work on the Old Bullfinch State House" at Hartford by furnishing the room formerly occupied there by Secretary of State; 10 chairs, reproductions of the originals, have been given by chapter members as memorials; another member gave an original Senate Chamber settee; window hangings and a table have also been provided. Total cost this year, \$1,582.93.

Toward other markers, \$6,378.88.

FLORIDA.

For markers, \$59.25.

GEORGIA.

William Marsh Chapter placed granite marker at the old John Ross home at Rossville, near Chattanooga, erected in 1770 by John Ross, head chief of the Cherokee Indians, at the time the Indians were forced to move westward. The old house is well preserved.

The Oglethorpe Chapter of Columbus with aid of city and county commissioners placed large natural bowlder with bronze tablet marking spot where General Oglethorpe crossed the Chattanooga River, when he went to treat with the Indians at Coweta Town.

Toward home of George Walton, \$38.

HAWAII.

Toward preservation of Kenmore, \$10.

IDAHO.

Wyeth Chapter, Pocatello, located old Black Rock stage station, at mouth of Portneuf Canyon. Historic in 1860-1880.

Idaho Pocatentas Chapter has placed a bronze tablet on the bridge over the Boise River near Caldwell marking the site of the ford of the old Oregon Trail. Pioneer Chapter has the first house erected in Boise, and in their log house keep open house once a year serving tea to hundreds of pioneer callers.

Toward other markers, \$1,006.50.

ILLINOIS.

Placed marker commemorating the site of the Frink and Walker stage route. Dewalt Mechlin Chapter, of Chicago, placed boulder and bronze marker on site of Lookout Point, an old Indian signaling station in Beverly Forest Preserve.

George Rogers Clark Chapter erected boulder on site of one of oldest Indian villages in Illinois.

INDIANA.

Erected monument marking site of home of Gen. George Rogers Clark, pioneer soldier, patriot, and conqueror of the Northwest.

Mantitau Chapter, of Rochester, placed bronze marker at Tippecanoe River bridge on Michigan Highway, site of old Indian village, Chippewa-Nung, where in 1836 a treaty was signed transferring the Pottawattomies to the land west. Cost of tablet, \$214.64.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Fort Wayne, marked site of last French fort, erected 1750 by Captain Raimond and surrendered to the British under Lieutenant Butler in 1760.

Tablet erected by Fort Wayne Chapter marking site of massacre of Ensign Richard Holmes and the British garrison by Miamis in 1763, the most savage engagement of battle between Gen. Josiah Harmar and Miamis under Little Turtle, fought here in 1790. Cost of tablet, \$150.

Olde Town Chapter, Logansport, erected marker commemorating Olde Town Battle fought 1791. Cost of tablet, \$88.

Frances Vigo Chapter, Vincennes, placed marker on site of home of Frances Vigo.

Toward all markers, \$1,809.77.

KANSAS.

Deed secured to site of old Indian adobe El Quartelyo, which dates back to 1706, the oldest authentically known historic spot of the Middle West.

The Atchison and Topeka Chapters marked the place on the Oregon Trail where Lewis and Clark rested on July 4, 1804, at a cost of \$320.

For all markers, \$320.

KENTUCKY.

Erected monument on site of St. Asaph (or Logans) Fort.

First brick house was built in Stanford in 1782 (?) by Col. William Whitley, noted Indian, who is said to have killed Tecumseh. His rifle and powder horn were on exhibition.

MAINE.

Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, Bath, has obtained jurisdiction of the old Erudition Schoolhouse for a chapter house. This schoolhouse was the first public edifice erected in Bath, built in the year 1794 by Joseph Sewall, son of Col. Dummer Sewall. For 100 years it was used for school purposes, and in it religious and commemorative services have been held on many occasions. It is the wish of the chapter to have the Sagadahoc Historical Society have its collection displayed in this building and also to hold its meetings there.

Kouissinoc Chapter, Augusta, dedicated old Fort Weston, where the chapter has a beautiful room for its meetings.

Through the kindness of county commissioners and Judge Wing, a historic room in the county building has been given to the Mary Dillingham Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The old mill at Greenbush, located on the State highway at "The Old Oaken Bucket" Pond, one of the oldest grist mills in Plymouth County, built in 1640, has been restored and a bronze tablet placed thereon. This was also a battle ground in King Phillip's War in 1675. A permanent memorial has been dedicated on the site of the old Walter Haynes Garrison house in Sudbury.

For all markers, \$3,485.97.

Faneuil Chapter working to restore Parker Tavern at Reading.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter placed marker on the Curtis farm in memory of Ephraim Curtis, first pioneer settler in Worcester.

MICHIGAN.

Marked the site of the old Walker Tavern, built in 1832 and still standing, where James Fenimore Cooper and family, Daniel Webster, Harriet Martineau, and other notables stopped at various times.

MINNESOTA.

Mendota Chapter has purchased a bronze tablet to commemorate the signing of the treaty with the Indians at Pilot Knob, and it will be placed as soon as balance of sum for purchase of site is raised.

For markers, \$11,411.22.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ralph Humphreys Chapter assisted in placing temporary marker at site of first capitol.

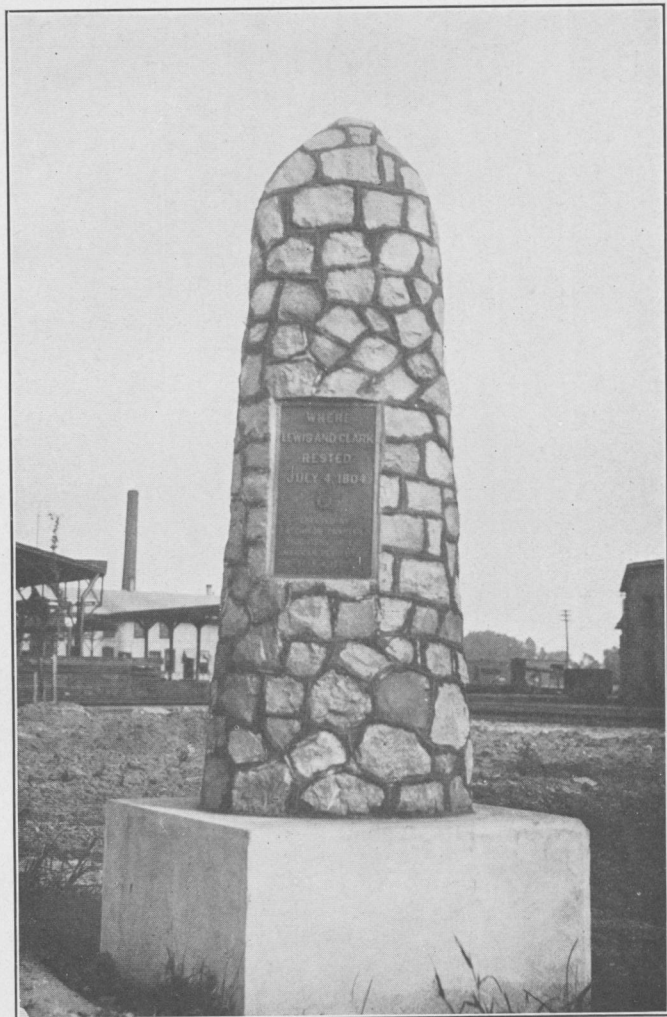
MISSOURI.

The State legislature has purchased Arrow Rock Tavern, which is over 100 years old, on the Santa Fe Trail, and made the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution the custodian.

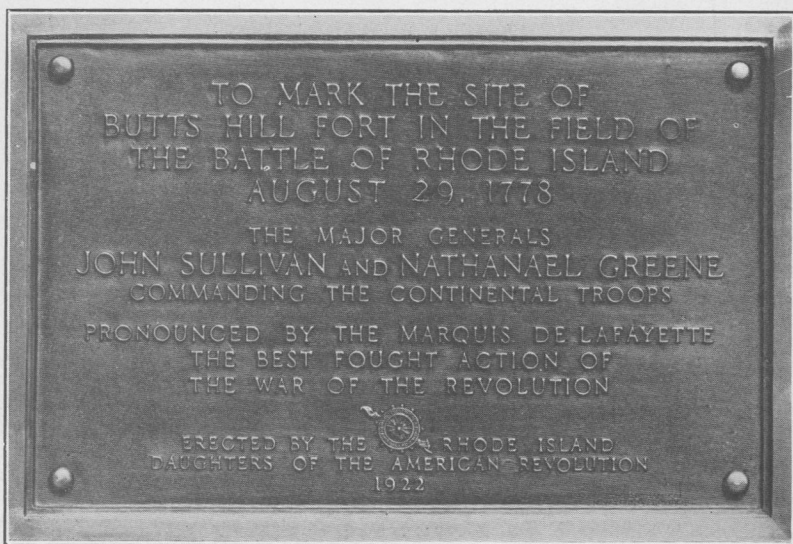
NEW JERSEY.

Eagle Rock and Montclair Chapters erected a memorial tablet on an old bowlder, corner of Valley Road and Clairmont Avenue, marking site of old house used by General Washington as his headquarters in October, 1789.

Continental Chapter has rescued from destruction and decay a house used as Washington's headquarters in Plainfield; renovated and refurnished it; four rooms to be used as chapter rooms.



Marker erected at Atchison, Kans., by Atchison Chapter. Inscription reads: "Where Lewis and Clark rested, July 4, 1804."



Marker placed by Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution at Portsmouth, R. I.

General Washington Chapter has furnished room in old barracks at Trenton used by the soldiers during the Revolutionary War, at a cost of \$800, to be used as chapter room.

For markers, \$2,000.

NEW MEXICO.

Placed bronze memorial tablet in Old Town Plaza commemorating the founding of Albuquerque in 1715, three nationalities being represented at unveiling, Indian school band furnishing music. Cost of marker, \$100.

For markers, \$109.93.

NEW YORK.

All chapters have done much work through legislative activities affecting preservation and restoration of Yorktown, Saratoga, and Oriskany battle fields as national military parks, Yorktown now having been so preserved by Congress.

Through their activities, Congress appropriated \$1,000 for the preservation from destruction of the old French Castle at Fort Niagara.

Many historic houses have been preserved by gifts and money, especially toward Kenmore Association for Betty Lewis Home, and also Washington headquarters at White Plains.

Corning Chapter has been working to save removal of an old clock tower which is a landmark.

One chapter secured the reopening of Cattaraugus County Memorial Building and Museum.

Seneca Chapter placed a bowlder and tablet under the Lafayette tree, marking the site where General Lafayette on June 8, 1825, was received by the citizens of Geneva.

Schoharie Chapter erected tablet to mark location of "Upper," or "Little" Fort, the third and last of the Schoharie forts—all marked by this chapter.

Champlain Chapter has placed a bowlder to mark the spot near Crown Point where Israel Putnam was tortured by the Indians.

Rufus King Chapter placed tablet on First Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, to mark oldest organization of that sect in America. This chapter's efforts enabled the State regent to present to national board of management, resolution for adoption of an official "patriot's" marker.

One chapter has located site of an old Indian village.

For historic and memorial tablets and markers, \$9,282.77.

NORTH CAROLINA.

For markers, \$285.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Located oldest Indian trading post in the State.

OKLAHOMA.

The preservation of the Choctaw Courthouse, a historic building used by the Choctaw Indians, was assured by the Sachem Sequoyah Chapter of McAlester. The chapter shared this honor with the local chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Amount expended on historic sites and objects \$217.

OREGON.

For markers, \$170.

RHODE ISLAND.

Erected a bronze tablet upon a large boulder of native stone marking site of Butts Hill Fort, Portsmouth. The Battle of Rhode Island took place August 29, 1778.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

For markers, \$250.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Spirit Mound, where Lewis and Clark stopped on their way west, was marked by Paha Wakan Chapter, Vermilion.

TENNESSEE.

Colonel Hardy Murfrees Chapter, erected bronze tablet in commemoration of the fact that Murfreesboro was the capital of the State from 1819 to 1825. The State spent \$500 for preserving historic spots.

TEXAS.

Located Santana Mountain named for chief of tribe, who kept a constant fire on its top, for giving messages.

Located Xavier Mission on San Gabriel River.

Located Fort Nashville which was used for Robertson's colony on the Brazos River.

Located trading post established about 1750 on Red River and later removed to Caddo and settled by 50 French families in 1752.

Travis County boasts many historic spots, among which are: Old French Embassy, which remains intact with furnishings; an ancient oak which once marked the boundary line of safety from Indians, and under whose branches treaties were made with them, has been preserved.

Data preserved concerning old Fort Concho.

UTAH.

Spirit of Liberty Chapter placed a large gold porphyry monument with bronze marker bearing inscription at Spanish Fork to mark the entrance of Father Escalante into the valley of the Great Salt Lake, September, 1776.

VERMONT.

Toward preservation of historic houses, \$286.

Placed a boulder by the side of the road at Amsden, inscribed "C. P. 1759-1760," marking the old Crown Point Road through the wilderness to Lake Champlain, restored in 1922.

VIRGINIA.

Washington Lewis Chapter of Fredericksburg, a small town and chapter less than a year old has met all State and National organization requirements and completed plans for the purchase of Kenmore, home of Betty Washington Lewis (only sister of General Washington), and for whom he built the home as a wedding gift.

WISCONSIN.

Elkhorn Chapter placed a boulder to mark old Indian trail in Bloomfield.

Waubun Chapter marked "Waunia" portage from the Fox River to the Wisconsin River.

Rhoda Insdale Chapter and town of Wiota united in erecting marker on the battle field of Pecatonica. Battle fought in 1832. This chapter marked two historic spots at a cost of \$210.

Appleton Chapter contributed \$50 for marking of historic spots during the year.

For all markers more than \$326.17 was expended by the various chapters of the State.

WYOMING.

December 8, 1922, Jacques Laramie Chapter of Laramie placed a bronze marker on building where the first white woman jury served in 1870.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven Chapter has traced Connecticut milestones on many roads and found 159 stones, 147 of which are still in place. Most have been photographed, an account of each written, and the result gathered into a loose-leaf book.

FLORIDA.

Ponce de Leon Chapter has a study of the history of Polk County.

Cora Stickney Chapter has located Fort Capron, north of Fort Pierce, a place of refuge during the Indian uprisings.

Ocklawaha Chapter located Fort Mason of Seminole War fame.

De Soto Chapter has preserved the De Soto Oak in Plank Park, Tampa, said to be where De Soto parleyed with the Indians.

Historical papers have been written by all chapters.

For research, \$50.

GEORGIA.

For research, \$2.

IDAHO.

Alice Whitman Chapter was instrumental in placing for safe-keeping first recorded instruments within the limits of Idaho, when a part of Washington Territory, at Pierce City, county seat, where these records were found after the county seat had been removed 46 years.

ILLINOIS.

Indian trails through and around Chicago and vicinity have been traced and a map made, which is on exhibition at the Historical Library in Chicago.

A State directory was compiled by Mrs. Davidson, State historian, containing 47 typed pages of valuable historic records.

A State prize essay contest on "Pioneer women in Illinois" brought to light much valuable unpublished history of early days in Illinois.

Many valuable papers on historic subjects were written.

INDIANA.

For research and preservation, \$6.

IOWA.

Ottaqueechee Chapter, Woodstock, is restoring to its original colonial lines its chapter house built in 1807. A meeting of the State legislature was held in this house that year.

MICHIGAN.

Anne Frisbe Fitzhugh Chapter located diary of one of the earliest settlers rich in history of that section of the State.

MINNESOTA.

For research and preservation, \$10.

MISSISSIPPI.

David Reese Chapter has been doing much research work on early settlers and settlements of Lafayette County, having published papers up to March 1 including: Old Wills, Deeds, Land Titles, etc.; Early Baptist Churches; Early Schools; Some Old Cemeteries; Some Pioneer Families.

MISSOURI.

Appropriated \$130 for publication of book compiled by Mrs. A. H. Connelly (State historian), of Early Women of Missouri, containing 185 sketches and pictures.

As Missouri's State historian during the two years she served as such she accomplished much toward preservation, most important of which we mention the following: She preserved all the records in regard to Missouri's centennial celebration on August 10, 1921, and conducted the celebration at St. Charles and Hannibal. She also preserved every important date in the history of Missouri (from the date of the Louisiana Purchase down through the division of Louisiana Territory), when Missouri became an independent Territory in 1812, into statehood in 1821 and on down to the present time.

Mrs. Connelly compiled and preserved four bound volumes of the Sons of the Daughters of the American Revolution, not only their war record, but a sketch of their lives, and pictures, and filed the four volumes in Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, D. C.

NEW JERSEY.

Many valuable historical papers have been filed, among which are: "Some early churches of Trenton and vicinity"; "Revolutionary camp grounds"; "Old coast roads from Boston to Portland."

Also two valuable old diaries found and filed.

NEW MEXICO.

The study and excavation of ancient Indian bowls and implements and also the study of ancient Indian ruins, has been a portion of the work of the chapters.

NEW YORK.

Chancellor Livingston Chapter has copied Rhinebeck records back to 1734 and Dutch Church records back to 1731.

Fort Greene Chapter is collecting Colonial and Revolutionary manuscripts for Leffert's homestead.

NORTH CAROLINA.

At Poplar Tent Church and Cemetery is the tomb of the Rev. Hezekiah James Balch, author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20, 1775.

With cooperation of the Cabarrus Black Boys' Chapter, Rev. Hampton Euband wrote an article on "Poplar Tent Church and Cemetery, and tomb of Hezekiah James Balch, author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence."

OHIO.

Sketches of the lives of five women who gave their best in the building of our State, prepared and sent to the historian general. The subjects of these sketches were: Caroline Levinia Scott Harrison, Eliza Jane Trimble Thompson, Lucy Ware Webb Hayes, Mrs. Henrietta Riley Monroe, Alice and Phoebe Carey, and "Mother Stewart."

Several papers of marked interest and ability prepared and sent to the national chairman, Portland, Me.

OREGON.

School children interviewed pioneers and wrote essays giving accounts of their early history.

Ashland has many interesting articles on the early history of its pioneers and spots of interest, including, among many others, history of Hill Cemetery resting place of victims of the Indians in 1853.

Portland: Filed papers covering history of the five roads constituting the National Old Trails: Washington-Braddock Road, National Pike or Cumberland Road, Boones' Lick Road, Santa Fe Trail, and Grand Canyon Road.

Corvallis, located site of Oregon's first capitol building, now destroyed by fire.

Dallas: Preserved "Pioneer stories as told by Aunt Lizzie Collins, who crossed the Plains over the Old Oregon Trail when a child of 5 years, arriving in Oregon in December, 1843."

RHODE ISLAND.

Twenty buildings and houses in Providence erected between 1744 and 1828 have been listed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Two valuable articles contributed by Helen Kohn Kennig, of Columbia Chapter.

The State historian has presented many valuable old books, deeds, bills, etc. For research and preservation, \$75.

TENNESSEE.

Has 20 wonderful papers written on different historical subjects.

TEXAS.

Historical Directory of Texas filed in Memorial Continental Hall.

VERMONT.

Several papers of marked interest on early history, filed.

VIRGINIA.

Comte de Grasse Chapter has republished a valuable history of Yorktown, long out of print, which is available at a reasonable cost.

Captain Jack Jouett Chapter has resurrected the history of Paul Revere, that wonderful hero of Revolutionary days, whose grave is not even known, but whose feat of riding through the unbroken forests saved the persons of Jefferson, Henry, and many others, from being captured by Colonel Tarleton.

WASHINGTON.

Eighteen sketches of pioneer men and 15 sketches of pioneer women and 5 sketches of historic spots filed.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Much valuable work has been done by the Shenandoah Chapter along this line:

"A true history of Elizabeth Zane," by her great-great-granddaughter, filed.

"Our courthouse," a history of the contents of Berkeley County Courthouse, never before listed, containing accounts of commissions signed by Lord Dunmore, Patrick Henry, and all of the Governors of Virginia, down to Civil War Governor Henry A. Wise.

This chapter sets apart \$500 annually for research work.

State directory compiled, including accounts of historic spots, buildings, histories, paintings, graves, and everything of historic value in the State, and filed with national society.

WISCONSIN.

Contributed \$95 to the Aztalan fund for the protection and preservation of Indian mounds, that would otherwise have been destroyed.

Seven chapters report work on preservation of historic spots.

Sketches of 23 pioneer women filed.

SPECIAL MEMORIALS.

ARIZONA.

The privilege of placing and unveiling a stone in the Washington Monument has been given by the governor to the State regent of Arizona—the first woman having this honor. This stone weighing more than 4,000 pounds was taken from the Petrified Forests of Arizona.

ARKANSAS.

Contributed \$20.50 to be applied on the State seal and panel in the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge.

CALIFORNIA.

Sacramento Chapter has assumed the care of a cemetery lot where the son of Alexander Hamilton is buried.

COLORADO.

Denver Chapter has created a loan fund for high-school boys and girls as a special memorial fund in honor of two Denver boys who gave their lives in the World War.

Toward Harrison Memorial fund, \$6.

CONNECTICUT.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter maintains Monument House in Groton, a memorial of the Groton massacre. The chapter expended \$106.22 on this historic building.

Foundership at Tamasee in memory of Mrs. F. S. Childs, by Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter.

Scholarship at Maryville College in memory of M. N. Woodruff, of Southington, given by her daughter Edna, through Hannah Woodruff Chapter.

Foundership at Tamasee in memory of G. W. Wersebe, by Judea Chapter.

FLORIDA.

For special memorials, \$416.75.

GEORGIA.

Permission was granted the State Daughters of the American Revolution to bury the remains of Gov. John Clark in the national cemetery because of the record of his own valuable services in the Revolutionary and subsequent Indian wars. The body was taken from an obscure burial spot in Florida to Marietta.

Newman Chapter gave scholarship of Isora Burch Hardaway, organizer of Sarah Dickinson Chapter and life regent at the time of her death.

The Stephen Heard Chapter, of Elberton, placed granite boulder with bronze tablet on the schoolhouse grounds to the memory of Nancy Hart, Georgia's famous Revolutionary heroine, whose old home is in the country near Elberton.

Scholarship given by Mrs. John Marshall Slaton, through Atlanta Chapter, at Agnes Scott College as a memorial to her mother, Mrs. William Grant.

Brunswick Chapter erected handsome marker on Midway Church to the memory of members who were zealous patriots during Revolutionary days.

Expended \$68.50, including \$5 in memory of Mrs. Peel, of Atlanta, and \$5 Drawford Long Memorial.

Habersham Memorial Hall, the largest and handsomest of markers, erected by the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, stands as a memorial to the brave soldiers of all wars.

IDAHO.

Pioneer Chapter, Boise, erected monument to the Ward party of 17 white people murdered by the Indians in early days.

This chapter also marked the grave of H. C. Thompson, who wrote the State song, Idaho.

Wyeth Chapter gave a number of framed pictures of Lincoln to schools.

Toponis Chapter, Gooding, gave a scholarship to Gooding College.

For books, busts, and portraits, \$112.95.

For other memorials, \$238.15.

ILLINOIS.

Paris Chapter dedicated tablet on courthouse lawn to memory of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Edgar County, with the soldiers' names inscribed thereon.

Peoria Chapter dedicated a bronze marker in Elmwood Cemetery to mark the grave of Clementius Dowden, Revolutionary soldier. Tablet unveiled by descendants of the soldier.

Fountain in memory of Mrs. John A. Logan, placed in administration building, Washington, at a cost of \$303.25 contributed by the chapters.

INDIANA.

Lone Tree Chapter, Greensburg, placed marker on site of first home erected in the town, in memory of Mrs. Mary Stewart Carey, to honor her great-grandmother.

Rushville Chapter placed bronze tablet in lower corridor of courthouse, on which are inscribed the names of 22 Revolutionary soldiers.

For books, busts, and portraits, \$864.50.

IOWA.

Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City, placed marker (below the *Maine* tablet in the courthouse) dedicated to the American sailors who lost their lives in the battleship *Maine*, in the harbor of Havana in 1899.

This chapter also assisted in dedication of monument to memory of War Eagle, famous chief of the Yankton-Sioux Indian Tribe, who was a friend to the early white settlers of that locality.

KANSAS.

Holton Chapter placed a memorial window in rest room at cemetery.

Parsons built a memorial gate at Oakwood Cemetery.

Abilene furnished a sun parlor in memorial hospital, in honor of Lieut. Paul N. Gleesner, who lost his life in the World War. Cost of memorial, \$357.12.

KENTUCKY.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter erected marker at the Covington end of the bridge spanning the Ohio River in honor in Simon Kenton, pioneer Indian fighter and frontiersman.

Four chapters have been active in locating 35 Revolutionary soldiers' graves and in marking a number of these.

LOUISIANA.

Graves of three Revolutionary soldiers, as well as graves of several soldiers of 1812, in New Orleans are being cared for by the Spirit of '76 Chapter of that historic old city.

MAINE.

Books, busts, and portraits, \$10.

Through the combined efforts of Lady Knox Chapter and the Children of the American Revolution the city of Rockland has reset headstones of 17 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Tolman Cemetery.

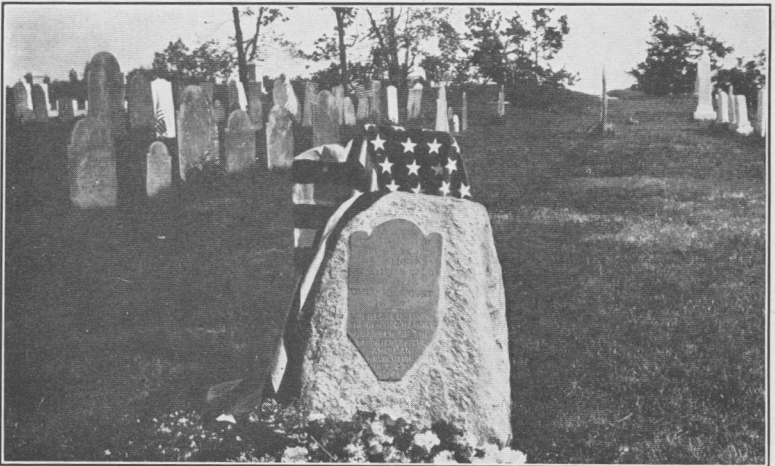
Fort Halifax Chapter has nine bronze markers and four marble headstones to place on graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

MARYLAND.

The State society has pledged as a part of its work during the year the placing of a bell in Thanksgiving Tower at the chapel at Valley Forge. In this tower will be installed the "peace chime," consisting of 13 bells, each representing one of the thirteen Colonies.



Graves of Gen. John Clark, his wife, and two grandchildren at St. Andrews, Fla. These have since been removed to the National Cemetery at Marietta, by Georgia Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.



Boulder erected in Spring Hill Cemetery, Marlboro, Mass., to Capt. Edward Hutchinson, by General Joseph Badger Chapter, Marlboro, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Captain Job Knapp Chapter placed bronze tablet marking Douglas Cemetery on old Boston and Hartford turnpike to the memory of 46 Revolutionary soldiers buried there.

General Joseph Badger Chapter erected bowlder at Spring Hill Cemetery, Marlboro, where Artemus Ward and three of his ancestors are buried, in memory of Capt. Edward Hutchinson, who was shot by treacherous Indians and died August 12, 1675.

Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter placed tablet marking grave of Abigail Phillips Quincy.

Several chapters have contributed toward the Belleau Wood Memorial.

Two chapters have completed their quota for the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain at Plymouth and the Valley Forge Memorial Bell.

General Joseph Badger Chapter, of Marlboro, contributed the Marlboro World War Memorial.

For special memorials, \$2,848.04.

MICHIGAN.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter located the grave of Madame Leframbois, first fur trader in the Grand River Valley.

MINNESOTA.

Red River Chapter of Austin has placed a tablet on their Federal building dedicated to the men of Mower County who made the supreme sacrifice in the Civil, Spanish, and World Wars.

Gave Marie Sanford scholarship, \$319.25.

Mendota Chapter purchased bronze tablet to be placed in commemoration of treaty with Indians at Pilot Knob.

Wenonah Chapter gave scholarship to teachers' college, \$1,000.

Memorial tablet to soldjers, \$100.

Sibley House commemorating treaty of Pilot Knob, \$48.

Other expenditures for special memorials, \$31.50.

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez Chapter, by permission from Mrs. Phipps, of London, England, great granddaughter of Winthrop Sargent and heir of his property, has undertaken to preserve and care for the Sargent burying ground on the Woodville Road, 1 mile south of Natchez, a link of the Dixie Highway. In this plot lie buried Winthrop Sargent, of Massachusetts, an officer of the Revolutionary Army and first Governor of Mississippi Territory, who died in 1820, and Sargent S. Prentis, Mississippi statesman and orator, a native of Maine.

MISSOURI.

Has soldiers' loan fund which gives the Missouri society a unique position among the other State societies, because none other can boast of an ex-service men's loan fund. This fund when founded was approximately \$4,500. It has been loaned until it now is \$24,024.50, and has been loaned to 1,200 ex-service men. It is now being used by United States Veterans' Bureau.

To Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, \$50.

To William and Marys College, \$100.

NEBRASKA.

Books, busts, and portraits, \$25.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Granite Chapter has erected a tablet in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of Newfield.

The chapters of the State during the year marked 23 Revolutionary soldiers' graves with bronze markers.

NEW JERSEY.

Parsippanong Chapter placed a tablet on a bowlder in their cemetery, unveiled on Memorial Day in honor and commemoration of Revolutionary soldiers, at a cost of \$200.

Two scholarships given through General Lafayette Chapter in memory of two young soldiers, John J. Collins and Edward Pendleton, jr., who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War.

New Jersey has placed five pioneers on the honor roll of National Old Trails Road: (1) Thomas Cadnus, Grace Cadnus Ward, donor; (2) William Houston, Mrs. L. L. Owen, donor; (3) Captain Betts Schudder, Gen. David Forman Chapter, donor; (4) Abraham Lincoln, Monmouth Chapter, donor; (5) James Wilson Marshall, Mrs. L. W. Grover, donor.

Books, busts, and portraits, \$48.

NEW MEXICO.

To Caroline Scott Harrison fund, \$5.

NEW YORK.

Battle Pass Chapter has placed a memorial window in the administration building.

Several chapters report upkeep in whole or in part of colonial and town cemeteries and one of a Revolutionary battle field.

New York City Chapter placed a Houdin bust of George Washington in the hall of fame of New York's University at a cost of more than \$1,000.

Contributed also toward the care of Jane McCrea and Rubena Walworth monuments, and also gave to Caroline Scott Harrison, Valley Forge, and Kenmore funds.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alexander Martin Chapter, at High Point, placed tablet in courthouse at Greensboro in memory of Alexander Martin, 1780-1870; member of State assembly and colonel in Revolutionary War; and member of Federal Assembly that framed the Constitution; and President of State assembly.

Dorcas Love Chapter, of Waynesville, placed a memorial tablet to soldiers of Revolution of Hay.

Gave to Caroline Scott Harrison, Kenmore, and Belleau Woods Memorial.

To various memorials, \$11,500.

Liberty Hall Chapter gives yearly scholarship in the Southern Industrial Institute, Charlotte, in memory of Worth Evans and Donald Wearn, killed in the World War.

Mrs. H. L. Adams gave a scholarship in memory of her mother, Mary Chandler, in the Tamasee School.

Caswell-Nash Chapter gave \$50 scholarship to Crosnore School.

For memorials, \$642.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Appropriation for repairs on Roosevelt Memorial Cabin, the home occupied by Theodore Roosevelt during his residence in this State.

OHIO.

Fort Greenville Chapter joined in rededication of memorial boulder to the two little Wilson girls, Patsy and Anna, killed by the Indians in 1812.

Hetuck Chapter, Newark, cooperating with American Legion in obtaining site of an abandoned cemetery in which are buried two Revolutionary soldiers. This site to be a memorial park to the men who fought in the late war.

Jared Mansfield Chapter unveiled a "Doughboy Monument" of purest Carrara marble, 6 feet high, standing on a granite boulder, as a memorial to the men of Richland County who fought in the World War.

Mrs. Anna Douglas Dick and Mrs. Helen Douglas Cook, two members of Mary Washington Chapter of Mansfield, donated to the national society museum a revolutionary flag with 13 stars and stripes—a flag of historic value. This donation made in memory of their Revolutionary ancestors.

Moses Cleveland Chapter gave to the national library a very rare and valuable book, long out of print, a History of Cuyahoga County, published in 1800 by Crisfield Johnson.

This chapter also gave to the national museum a Perigrene White pewter spoon. This spoon and mold were brought over in the *Mayflower* by one William White, in whose memory it is given.

OREGON.

Deschutes Chapter made a cemetery drive and will later erect pillars at entrance dedicated to the soldiers who defended American liberty.

Marker placed by Chemeketa Chapter commemorating Oregon pioneers.

The Two Islands, by Condon, and Nyeena Kloshe Illahee (songs of the good country), by John G. Cradelbaugh, given to Memorial Continental Hall.

Books, busts, and portraits, \$10.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bethlehem Chapter marked the resting place of the Revolutionary soldiers who died in the military hospital established at Bethlehem December 3, 1776.

Wyoming Chapter, of Wilkes-Barre, erected monument marking the site of Fort Durkee in honor of Maj. John Durkee, a Revolutionary soldier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Forty Revolutionary soldiers' graves decorated with iron standards and flowers on Memorial Day.

Ninety Revolutionary soldiers' names and burial recorded.

The graves of Capt. Paul Clark, Rev. Joshua Clark, and Isaac Burdick, Revolutionary soldiers, have been marked.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Memorial tablet to Mrs. Lee C. Harby has been placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Old Exchange of Charleston. She was the first to suggest that the Daughters of the American Revolution appeal to Congress for the deed to this old historic building.

Many founderships given to Tamassee.

To all memorials, \$746.25.

TENNESSEE.

For books, busts, and portraits, \$75.

TEXAS.

The Florence Anderson Clark memorial fund was completed for a portrait to be placed in the University of Texas. Mrs. Clark was first State regent.

The Denton State Normal scholarship, \$5,020.23, was completed November, 1922.

For books, busts, and portraits, \$480.75.

To La Salle Monument, \$45.

UTAH.

Books, busts, and portraits, \$10.

VERMONT.

Lake St. Catherine Chapter erected a granite marker with bronze tablet to John Davis, Revolutionary soldier.

Toward memorials, \$97.55.

VIRGINIA.

Placed tablet in the senate chamber of the State capitol to the seven Virginia signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Patrick Henry Chapter, of Martinsville, placed a handsome granite boulder and bronze tablet to mark the farm of Patrick Henry.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Markers were placed on the following graves: Augustine Washington (brother of General Washington), Mary Dorcas Washington (wife of Augustine), Emma Till Washington (daughter of Mary and Augustine), Maj. Samuel McCullough, Samuel Z. Jones.

Many other graves of Revolutionary soldiers were located and marked.

A memorial tree was planted on the lawn of the Federal building at Grafton on Armistice Day; soil from historic spots in 16 States mingled with the native soil of West Virginia.

One chapter celebrated one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first courthouse of Berkley County.

To Belleau Memorial, \$5.

To Caroline Scott Harrison fund, \$5.

WISCONSIN.

Two scholarships were given: One to Tamassee for \$25 in memory of Mrs. Julia Crocraft Hume, former State regent and vice president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

One chapter contributed to Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial.

OLD TRAILS ROADS.

CALIFORNIA.

Marked the end of the old pony express trail.

COLORADO.

Toward old trails, \$454.25.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven Chapter has traced Connecticut milestones on many roads and found 159 stones, 147 of which are still in place, and preserved records of same.

FLORIDA.

Toward old trails fund, \$45.

GEORGIA.

Hawkinsville Chapter erected boulder in the city on a spot where the Dixie Highway crosses the trail of Gen. Andrew Jackson when on his way to subdue the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1818.

Baron De Kalb Chapter, Clarkson, has erected a large tablet embedded in solid rock of Stone Mountain, marking an old Indian trail where Washington's commissioner, Colonel Willett, perfected a treaty with the Indians in 1790. Cost of tablet, \$100.

IDAHO.

Toward old trails, \$146.90.

ILLINOIS.

Toward old trails, \$150, and has balance of \$148.95 in treasury.

KANSAS.

Toward old trails, \$5.

KENTUCKY.

For old trails, \$94.50.

MAINE.

For old trails, \$22.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Marked the old Indian trail, on the island of Marthas Vineyard, by signs. Many chapters have sent money to mark other important places. Also the old turnpike between Hartford and Boston has been marked. For old trails, \$70.

MICHIGAN.

Erected boulder marking junction of Chicago Turnpike running between Chicago and Detroit—an old Indian trail prior to 1700, with the Monroe Turnpike coming in from Lake Erie.

MINNESOTA.

All chapters have contributed to the marking of old trails. For old trails, \$72.50.

MISSISSIPPI.

For old trails, \$20.

MONTANA.

Furnished markers for Lewis and Clark Trail.

NEBRASKA.

For old trails, \$38.50.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Marked Crown Point Trail at an expense of \$150.

For old trails, \$82.50.

NEW JERSEY.

For old trails, \$100.

NEW MEXICO.

For Pioneer Trail, \$5.

NEW YORK.

Chancellor Livingston Chapter erected boulder and tablet to mark intersection of Ulster-Salisbury Turnpike and Albany-New York Post Road.

Fifty chapters have been active in this work.

One chapter has located two Indian trails, another has established the identity of a historic highway in Saratoga County.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Placed markers on the highway to King Mountain at a cost of \$63.

For old trails, \$5.

OHIO.

A large percentage of chapters have responded generously and \$598.50 has been pledged to this fund.

For markers for old trails, \$80.50.

OKLAHOMA.

For old trails, \$53.50.

OREGON.

Marker placed in Tekelah Park, Albany, by Linn Chapter, Oregon City, marking old Oregon Trail and dedicated to the pioneers who blazed the trail.

Chemekata Chapter, Salem, placed bronze tablet in Wilson Park, dedicated to pioneer mothers and fathers, and marking an old trail of pioneer days.

Eugene Chapter, placed a marker at McKenzie Bridge, commemorating Felix Scott and followers, who made the first trail over the McKenzie Pass from eastern Oregon to the Willamette Valley.

Portland placed a marker where the old Oregon Trail crossed Johnson Creek, near Milwaukee, Oreg.

Willamette Chapter, Portland, has made a drawing of the old Oregon Trail supplemented with copious notes by Henry Miller who came over the old Oregon Trail with his wife and seven children in 1852.

For old trails, \$279.86.

RHODE ISLAND.

For old trails, \$80.90.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

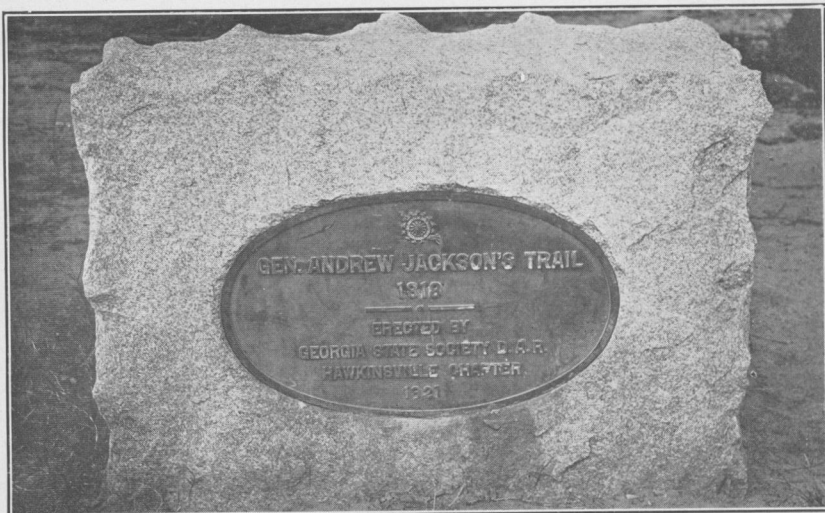
Eutaw Chapter placed marker near the town of Orangeburg.

Old Ninety-six District Chapter placed marker, marking historic spot near Ridge Springs.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

For old trails, \$26.25, national.

For old trails roads within the State, \$43.



Boulder marked by Hawkinsville Chapter, Georgia, to indicate where the Andrew Jackson Trail crosses the Dixie Highway.



Marker placed in Takenah Park, Albany, Oreg., by Linn Chapter, marking the Oregon Trail.

TENNESSEE.

For national old trails fund, \$286.25.

TEXAS.

The old road from California to St. Louis has been traced through Coleman County.

The Dallas County-Trinity River crossing of National Central Highway has been located.

An important road to fort in the Indian Territory has been traced.

The Joseph Ligon Chapter, of Paris, placed a bowlder on one of the principal streets, marking Central National Road.

For old trails assessed and paid 5 cents per capita, or \$210.

UTAH.

For old trails, \$120.

VERMONT.

Road surveyed, over which Stark marched from Peru through Manchester, Arlington, Shaftsbury to Bennington, preparatory to erection of marker.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Stands second among all States in contributions.

Wheeling Chapter placed five bronze markers on five historic spots along 16 miles of the old trails road adjacent to and running through Wheeling.

Contributed 25 cents per member for marking of old trails.

For old trails, \$221.40.

WISCONSIN.

Eight chapters report work on old trails and money contributions for search for old trails.

For old trails by various chapters, \$21.80.

STATE CHAPTERS WHO OWN PROPERTY.

ALABAMA.

One hundred acres of land and are building a school for mountain children.

CONNECTICUT.

For upkeep of Oliver Ellsworth homestead, \$2,798 (for one year).

All 53 chapters of the State unite in preserving the Oliver Ellsworth homestead, Windsor, property of the Daughters of the American Revolution and containing a priceless collection of furniture.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta Chapter owns chapter house and grounds valued at \$125,000. Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, owns its chapter house, Habersham Memorial Hall, valued at \$150,000.

ILLINOIS.

Rev. James Caldwell Chapter of Jacksonville dedicated its chapter house this year, known as Duncan Memorial Home, having been built by Governor Duncan 1834, of oak and black walnut. Purchase price, \$11,000.

Kewanee Chapter owns its chapter house.

INDIANA.

Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany has completed purchase of the Scribner House.

IOWA.

Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon, spent \$86 in improvement and upkeep of its chapter home, the Stephen A. Douglas home.

Ascutney Chapter, Windsor, has wired for electric lights for its chapter home, the old Constitution House.

Mary Baker Allen Chapter, Cornwall, has received a trust fund of \$5,000 for the upkeep of its chapter home in Cornwall.

KANSAS.

Owns land upon which stood old Indian adobe El Quartelyo.

LOUISIANA.

Fort Miro Chapter owns chapter house.

MAINE.

General Knox Chapter of Thomaston owns a site of land for proposed Knox Memorial.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Several chapters own their own chapter houses, and are raising sums of money to complete the purchase.

MINNESOTA.

The Daughters of Minnesota this year restored the original boundaries of Minnesota's most highly prized, important, and valuable memorial home of its first governor, Gen. Henry H. Sibley, known as Sibley House, situate at Mendota, by the purchase of a small acreage, upon which they have made the first payment. Purchase price \$1,000, and have a fund of \$715 for its improvement.

NEW MEXICO.

Jacob Bennett Chapter owns park in Silver City; value, \$5,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Constitution House, where the first draft of our Constitution was made, has become the property of the State organization and will be used as a museum, and contribution has been paid in full of \$4,500.

OHIO.

Cincinnati Chapter reports a growth of their Daughters of the American Revolution building company, with 29 stockholders; investments in bonds, \$4,350.

Cuyahoga Chapter, of Akron, has organized a memorial chapter house committee and have pledged to the amount of \$7,500.

RHODE ISLAND.

The William Barton Chapter has obtained a chapter house and partially paid for same.

VERMONT.

Several chapters own their own chapter houses. Four chapters own their chapter houses and a considerable sum has been expended for improvements and upkeep.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Elizabeth Zane Chapter, Buckhannon, bought the oldest house in the town for \$2,000. Buford Chapter, Huntington; value, \$5,000. Col. John Evans.

WISCONSIN.

Fort Atkinson Chapter reports property worth \$1,000, being the ground on which was found Indian intaglio.

PHILANTHROPY, INCLUDING WELFARE WORK.

Arkansas.....	\$193. 00
Colorado.....	269. 00
Sent several letters to Congress protesting against passage of the bill infringing on the rights of Indians. Observed Constitutional Day and International Day.	
Connecticut.....	1, 579. 28
Delaware: Established Alice Louise McDuffy scholarship in New York City.	
Florida.....	433. 50
Georgia.....	95. 85
Hawaii.....	5. 00
Idaho.....	13. 00
Illinois.....	3, 029. 88
Indiana.....	608. 35
Iowa.....	40. 50
Kansas.....	175. 00
Louisiana.....	679. 70
Maine:	
Room rent for a girl at the Boston University who also attended International College at Springfield, Mass., as a protege of the Maine conference.....	
	55. 00
To welfare work.....	
	176. 50
Massachusetts.....	1, 773. 45
The State has done an immense amount of welfare work in all charities, nurseries, and hospitals.	
Minnesota.....	4, 036. 98
Mississippi: Has been very active in local charitable and welfare work as well as assisting immigrant families.	
Missouri: Has State benevolent fund of.....	2, 500. 00
Nebraska.....	122. 60
New Jersey.....	2, 445. 58
Lectures given on civic, patriotic, and welfare subjects.	
New York: Welfare and relief.....	3, 413. 16
North Carolina.....	1, 010. 00
Many chapters contributed to memorial building, churches, schools, Near East relief, general relief work, clothing to needy, and donations of sundry articles to fire sufferers.	

110 REPORT OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Ohio-----	\$1,456.32
The State as a whole is doing a great work along these lines.	
Oklahoma-----	245.00
Obtained pension for Mrs. Sarah Ellis Antler, a Real Daughter.	
Oregon-----	78.00
Matthew Starbuck Chapter contributed lineage books to library at cost of \$68.30.	
Rhode Island: Welfare work-----	336.00
South Carolina-----	644.25
Tennessee-----	600.00
Texas-----	624.90
Utah-----	20.00
Vermont-----	353.35
Virginia: All State chapters active in securing needed protective laws for women and children, all of which were passed. As a result no woman or child can be sent to jail for misdemeanor in Virginia until she has been committed to the State Board of Welfare who after investigation shall decide the best solution of each case.	
Washington-----	70.00
West Virginia-----	225.00
Wisconsin-----	381.89

REAL DAUGHTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

One.

CONNECTICUT.

Mrs. Angeline Avery, Anna Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic.
Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradley, Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam.

ILLINOIS.

Two living Daughters, Mrs. Lucinda Melton Porter and Mrs. Josephine Wodetski.

INDIANA.

Mrs. Lydia Cline Simmons; born August 24, 1836; daughter of William Cline, who served in the Revolution from Maryland, enlisting in 1777.

Mrs. Margaret Frasee Niery, born July 17, 1841.

Mrs. Adelaide Hassey.

Mrs. Eliza Johnson, born May 28, 1816.

Mrs. Jane Be. Newkirk.

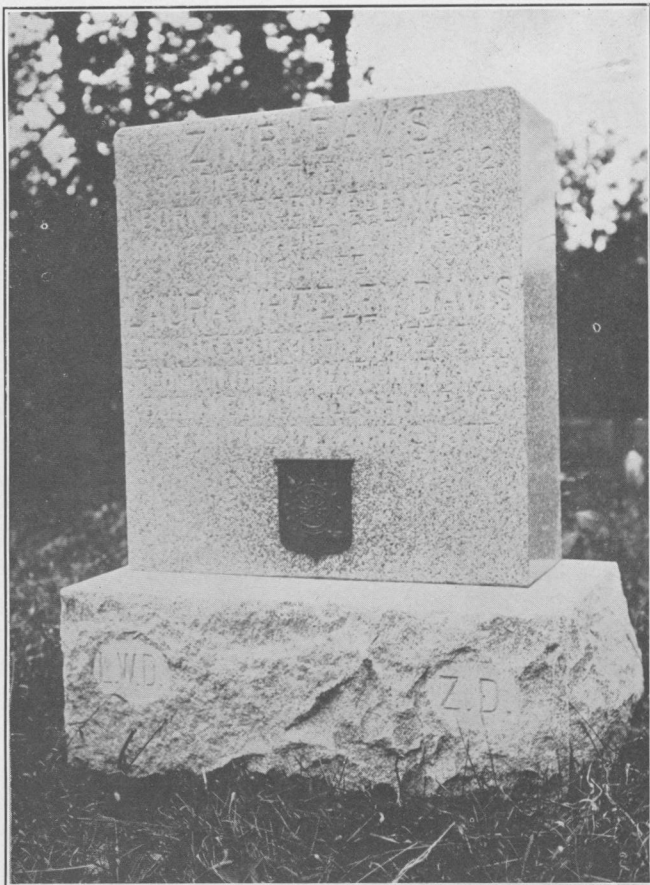
Mrs. Phoebe Davis Touhig, born 1832; accepted by national society December 6, 1922, and a pension of \$20 per month granted.

KENTUCKY.

Mrs. Ethel Innes Swann, Fincastle Chapter, Louisville, Ky.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Has five Real Daughters.



Marker erected by Balliet Chapter, Mount Vernon, Iowa, at the grave of Mrs. Laura Whitley Davis, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Helen Van Dolson Barrett, Richland, Mich.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Two Real Daughters.

NEW YORK.

Mrs. Jane Squire Dean; born July 4, 1831; member of Tuscarora Chapter, Binghampton; daughter of Jonathan Squire, First Regiment, New York, who joined at the age of 15. His father at same time a lieutenant.

Mrs. Lydia Melissa Purdy Henry; born July 15, 1833; daughter of Jeremiah Purdy, who enlisted at age of 16 in Baldwin's regiment of Artificers. Member of Mohawk Valley Chapter, Ilion.

Mrs. Abigail Strong; born August 5, 1834; member of Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia, N. Y.; daughter of Isaac Rugg. No record of service.

Mrs. Frances Wentworth Brown Holbrook, daughter of James Brown, who enlisted at 15 in Fourth Massachusetts Regiment. Participated in battles of Bemis Heights, Monmouth, and Rhode Island. Ninety years old; member of Oneonta Chapter.

OHIO.

Elizabeth Sherman Rees Chapter of Lancaster, Ohio, reports a Real Daughter, Mrs. Maria Storts Allen, whose father, John Jacob Storts, enlisted at the age of 13 in Red Hill, Pa., under Captain Fickle and was in the Battle of Valley Forge. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1763, was twice married, and died in 1852. Mrs. Allen is the daughter of the second wife, to whom he was married in 1830.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter of Toledo, has a Real Daughter, Mrs. Samantha Flint, only child of William Morrison, who was a soldier of Washington's Army. He enlisted July 1, 1777, in Stephen J. Schuyler's regiment and was honorably discharged 22 days later. He enlisted again and served as a private in Hawthorn's regiment. He died August 5, 1845; age, 100 years and 5 months. Mrs. Flint is in her eighty-fourth year.

WISCONSIN.

Mrs. David B. Thiers, 539 Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee; one hundred and eighth birthday October, 1922.

GRAVES OF REAL DAUGHTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

Sacramento Chapter marked the graves of two Real Daughters this year and Eschholtzia has placed the official marker upon one grave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bunker Hill Chapter of Boston erected tablet on grave of Mrs. Helen Stone Rogers, the chapter's only Real Daughter.

MINNESOTA.

Mrs. Jerusha Brown Hayward, marked by St. Paul's Chapter September 22, 1922. Cost, \$110.

MISSISSIPPI.

During the year the State's fourth and last Real Daughter, Mrs. Maria Thompson, passed away. David Reese Chapter, Oxford, placed bronze marker at the grave of Mrs. Eades. Several chapters assisted in placing a bronze marker at the grave of Mrs. Bennett.

Madam Hodnett Chapter placed a bronze tablet at the grave of Mrs. Maria Rhae Bennet who is buried in Pratts Cemetery near Baldwin.

NEBRASKA.

Markers placed at the graves of Mrs. Anna Hammond, Rushville, and Mrs. Martha Eaton, Fairbury.

NEW YORK.

Mrs. Carolina Reed Stone, died at the age of 100 years. Member of Olean Chapter.

TEXAS.

Mrs. Mary Jane Skidmore, of Wichita Falls, died early this year and the Major Francis Grice Chapter buried her and kept a flag and flowers on her grave.

VIRGINIA.

Graves of all Real Daughters have been marked, the last Real Daughter having passed away.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARKANSAS.

Presented to Continental Hall a State flag, a book, The High Lights of Arkansas, and a war volume.

COLORADO.

Toward new administration building fund, \$270.18.

Toward Continental Memorial Hall fountain fund, \$355.39.

CONNECTICUT.

Twenty-five chapters have given \$1,025 to American International College at Springfield.

Expended by the various chapters of the State in miscellaneous work, \$1,463.74.

DELAWARE.

Instrumental in obtaining passage of law requiring teaching of Constitution of United States in all the schools, both public and private.

FLORIDA.

Pledged for the furnishing of the Registrar General's private office in the administration building, \$1,000.

GEORGIA.

To Georgia room, Continental Hall, \$36.50; to scholarship, Albany, \$70; to scholarship, Athens, \$100; to scholarship, vocational training, \$20; to loan scholarship fund of revolutionary descendants, \$5; to revolutionary ancestry fund, \$5; to Valley Forge, \$25.

INDIANA.

Frances Vigo Chapter, Vincennes, contributed during the past year \$408.99 for the William Henry Harrison Home.

Resolution adopted at State conference to raise \$10,000 endowment fund to assist this chapter in this work.

KANSAS.

Leavenworth has furnished a historical room in the court house containing historical objects and other antiques.

Toward administration building, \$1,500.

MAINE.

Near East relief, \$30.50. Opportunity Farm.

MARYLAND.

Toward fund for the preservation of Sulgrave Manor, ancestral home of George Washington, \$1,000.

MISSOURI.

The Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution had the honor of naming the flower adopted by the State legislature for the State flower—the Hawthorn.

MISSISSIPPI.

For the ancestor room in the new administration building, \$1,500.

Twelve volumes, given to Continental Memorial Hall.

NEW YORK.

Completed payment of \$6,000 for the board room.

Gave State scholarship to American International College.

NORTH CAROLINA.

First State to pay in full for State room in Memorial Continental Hall.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Has budget system covering all branches of their work.

TENNESSEE.

To national society for recording secretary general's room, \$1,500.

To various schools and colleges, \$1,964.10.

Is housing 120 boys in the Daughters of the American Revolution dormitory of the Lincoln Memorial University.

Copies of many marriage records were sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

Instrumental in passing of law making study of Constitution compulsory in all public schools of the State.

Emergency chest to a hospital \$237.50; to tuberculosis hospital, \$285.29.

UTAH.

Upon request, the book *The House of the Lord*, by Talmage, of Utah, was sent to Memorial Continental Hall.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The State is 100 per cent in its obligations to the national society. Their large remaining balance is due to oversubscription from chapters to the new administration building fund. This remainder will be directed toward the redecoration of the West Virginia room in Memorial Continental Hall. Completing a gift begun under the former administration, West Virginia gives to the national society the south glass corridor connecting the administration building with Continental Hall, the gift representing the sum of \$1,200.

One chapter has listed and filed manuscripts of precolonial, colonial, and postcolonial days.

Special committee appointed by State regent to ask the governor to consider advisability of appointing a State historical commission.

WISCONSIN.

Completed payment on Wisconsin room and raising money to partly furnish it; \$3,000 raised. Has contributed generously to all Daughters of the American Revolution activities.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS' GRAVES LOCATED.

Indiana.....	18
Maine.....	5
Massachusetts.....	113
Missouri.....	106
New Jersey.....	74
Tennessee.....	112
Texas.....	2
Vermont.....	64

GRAVES OF SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

CONNECTICUT.

ABBE, JOHN III. Born November 27, 1739; died October 17, 1805. Buried in Enfield Street Cemetery, Enfield. Grave located by Penelope Terry Abbey Chapter.

ABBE, RICHARD, Jr. Born March 2, 1760; died August 9, 1831. Buried in Enfield Street Cemetery, Enfield. Grave located by Penelope Terry Abbey Chapter.

ABBE, RICHARD, Sr. Born August 1, 1736; died September 20, 1807. Buried in King Street Cemetery, Enfield. Grave located by Penelope Terry Abbey Chapter.

BOLEYN, DAVID. Born October 27, 1760; died June 18, 1784. Buried in King Street Cemetery, Enfield. Grave located by Penelope Terry Abbey Chapter.

CANDEE, CALEB. Born 1743; died December 16, 1836, in Oxford. Buried in Jacks Hill Cemetery, Oxford. Grave located by Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.

COE, THOMAS. Born 1759; died July 7, 1827. Buried in East Hammonasset Cemetery, Madison. Grave located by Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.

ELLIS, REV. SAMUEL. Born January 13, 1745; died April 23, 1808. Buried in North Branford Cemetery, North Branford. Grave located by Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.

- EVERITT, ABNER. Born May 12, 1760; died November 25, 1852. Buried in Warren Cemetery, Warren. Grave located by the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.
- FIELD, Dr. SIMEON. Born 1731; died January 7, 1801. Buried in Enfield Street Cemetery, Enfield. Grave located by Penelope Terry Abbey Chapter.
- FRANCIS, Lieut. ELIJAH. Born February 2, 1733; died August 18, 1812. Buried in Fairview Cemetery, New Britain. Grave located by Esther Stanley Chapter.
- FRANCIS, Capt. JUSTUS. Born January 25, 1762; died February 14, 1819. Buried in Fairview Cemetery, New Britain. Grave located by Esther Stanley Chapter.
- GOWDY, HILL. Born February 13, 1763; died December 14, 1837. Buried in Hazardville Cemetery, Enfield. Grave located by Penelope Terry Abbey Chapter.
- HAND, DANIEL. Born 1732; died October 16, 1816. Buried in Hammonasset Cemetery, Madison. Grave located by Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.
- HAND, ICHABOD. Born June 16, 1749; died January 28, 1840. Buried in West Cemetery, Madison. Grave located by Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.
- HAWKINS, Capt. ZACHARIAH. Born February 8, 1717; died June 27, 1806. Buried in Hillside Cemetery, Quaker Farms. Grave located by the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.
- MEIGS, Capt. JEHIEL. Born in East Guilford in 1743; died December 27, 1776. Buried at West Cemetery, Madison. Grave located by the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.
- PARSONS, ASAHIEL. Born December 11, 1747; died May 31, 1816. Buried in Enfield Cemetery, Enfield. Grave located by Penelope Terry Abbey Chapter.
- PEASE, MOSES, Jr. Born May 27, 1734; died January 25, 1825. Buried in King Street Cemetery, Enfield. Grave located by Penelope Terry Abbey Chapter.
- PEASE, SIMEON. Born 1758; died July 20, 1847. Buried in Hazardville Cemetery, Enfield. Grave located by Penelope Terry Abbey Chapter.
- SQUIRE, CALVIN. Born in 1763. Died December 25, 1841. Buried in Enfield Cemetery, Enfield. Grave located by Penelope Terry Abbey Chapter.
- STANNARD, JASPER. Born ———; died ———. Buried in Westbrook Cemetery. Grave located by Eve Lear Chapter.
- THOMPSON, MATTHEW. Born in 1763; died March 4, 1828. Buried in Enfield Cemetery, Enfield. Grave located by Penelope Terry Abbey Chapter.
- WHITE, JOHN. Born May 17, 1722, in New Haven; died November 24, 1797. Buried in New Haven City burial ground (Grove Street Cemetery), New Haven. Grave located by Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.
- WHITE, TIMOTHY. Born October 21, 1747, in New Haven; died May 31, 1803. Buried in New Haven City burial ground (Grove Street Cemetery), New Haven. Grave located by Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.

INDIANA.

- BACK, JOHN. Born in 1759; died in 1840. Buried near Simpson Chapel, Gosport, Monroe County. Grave located by Miss Sanders.
- BUCKNER, DANIEL. Born in 1761; died in 1840. Buried near Medora, Jackson County. Grave located by Christopher Harrison Chapter.
- BECK, GEORGE, Sr. Born ———; died August 16, 1847. Buried at Beck's mill, Washington County. Grave located by Christopher Harrison Chapter.

- CALLAWAY, MICAHAH. Born in 1755; died April 11, 1849. Buried in Peugh Cemetery, Washington County. Grave located by Christopher Harrison Chapter.
- FLOWERS, THOMAS. Born in 1763; died ——. Buried at Flowers Gap, Washington County. Grave located by Christopher Harrison Chapter.
- HOLE, DANIEL. Born April 5, 1757; died March 3, 1839. Buried at Mill Creek, Washington County. Grave located by Christopher Harrison Chapter.
- HUME, JOHN. Born in 1761; died in 1840. Buried near Traders Point, Marion County. Grave located by Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter.
- JONES, MATTHEW. Born March 18, 1758; died July, 1836. Buried at Center Valley, Hendricks County. Grave located by Mrs. Theodore Craven, Indianapolis.
- KELSO, ALEXANDER. Born in 1736; died in 1840. Buried at Morgantown, Morgan County. Grave located by Miss Ina Sanders, Gosport.
- McKINNEY, JOSEPH. Born in 1759; died in 1849. Buried in Fairview Cemetery, Randolph County. Grave located by Winchester Chapter.
- McKINNEY, ROBERT. Born ———; died ———. Government stone. Buried in Livonia Cemetery, Washington County. Grave located by Christopher Harrison Chapter.
- MOORE, WILLIAM. Born in 1758; died July, 1844. Buried in Livonia Cemetery, Washington County. Grave located by Christopher Harrison Chapter.
- PELHAM, WILLIAM. Born in 1759; died in 1827. Buried at New Harmony. Grave located by New Harmony Chapter.
- THOM, JOSEPH. Born in 1743; died in 1829. Buried near Hanover, Jefferson County. Grave located by the John Paul Chapter.
- TRINKLE, CHRISTOPHER. Born in 1751; died in 1820. Buried at Trinkle Farm, Washington County. Grave located by Christopher Harrison Chapter.
- SEA, JOHN. Born in 1757; died ———. Buried at Knightstown, Henry County. Grave located by Major Hugh Dinwiddie Chapter.
- SIX, JOHN. Born in 1750; died in 1826. Buried at New Harmony. Grave located by New Harmony Chapter.
- STILL, MURPHY. Born in 1758; died in 1831. Buried in Gibson Township, Washington County. Grave located by the Christopher Harrison Chapter.

MAINE.

- ✓ GILPATRICK, NATHANIEL. Buried in Village Cemetery, Webster. Grave located by Col. Dummer Sewall Chapter, of Bath.
- HUNTER, Col. JAMES. Born April 15, 1735; died February 1809. Buried in North Ground, Topsham. Grave located by Col. Dummer Sewall Chapter, of Bath.
- NEWELL, PAUL. Buried in Village Cemetery, Webster. Grave located by Col. Dummer Sewall Chapter, of Bath.
- PURINTON, Lieut. JAMES. Born in April 9, 1742; died December 7, 1832. Buried in North Ground, Topsham. Grave located by Col. Dummer Sewall Chapter, of Bath.
- REED, Capt. JOHN. Born about 1747; died October 20, 1797. Buried in North Ground, Topsham. Grave located by Col. Dummer Sewall Chapter, of Bath.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following graves in Prospect Hill Cemetery were marked by Deborah Wheelock Chapter, of Uxbridge (no dates given) :

ALDRICH, ABEL.	TAFT, Lieut. ABNER.
BROWN, ELIHU.	TAFT, BAZALEEL.
BULLARD, BARUCH.	TAFT, FREDERICK.
CAPRON, JOHN.	TAFT, GERSHOM.
CARPENTER, JOSEPH.	TAFT, JACOB.
CHAPIN, AMARIAH.	TAFT, Lieut. JOSEPH.
CHAPIN, Col. JOSEPH.	TAFT, JOSEPH III.
CRAIGIN, Col. SAMUEL.	TAFT, MOSES.
DRAPER, DAVID.	TAFT, NOAH.
EMERSON, JONATHAN.	TAFT, SAMUEL.
FARNUM, Lieut. CALEB.	TAFT, STEPHEN.
GREEN, Lieut. BENJAMIN.	TAFT, THADDEUS.
HALL, Capt. BAXTER.	TAFT, ZADOCK.
HALL, DAVIS.	THAYER, AMOS.
KEITH, NOAH.	THAYER, ASA.
LEGG, AARON.	TH—— (undecipherable), BENJA-
LEGG, DAVID.	MIN.
MORSE, JESSE.	WHIPPLE, JONATHAN.
MORSE, JESSE, jr.	WHITE, Lieut. PETER.
MURDOCK, ELISHA.	WILLIAMS, STEPHEN.
READ, Capt. SAMUEL.	WOOD, DAVIS.
SEAGRAVE, JOHN.	WOOD, DEXTER,
SPRING, EPHRAIM.	WOOD, EZEKEL.
TAFT. AARON.	WOOD, TIMOTHY.

The following graves in Milton Cemetery were marked by Old Blake House Chapter, of Dorchester (no dates given) :

BLAKE, JAMES.	RAWSON, DAVID.
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The following graves were marked by Tea Rock Chapter, of Marshfield (no dates given) :

BOURNE, JOHN.	JOYCE, SETH.
CLIFT, JOSEPH.	JONES, SAMUEL.
CLIFT, WILLS.	LITTLE, GEORGE.
CURTIS, WILLIAM.	LITTLE, LUTHER.
DINGLEY, THOMAS.	OAKMAN, TOBIAS.
EWELL, GERSHOM.	OAKMAN, CONSTANT.
EWELL, JOB.	ROGERS, NATHANIEL.
HATCH, AMOS.	ROGERS, PELEG.
HATCH, ANTHONY.	ROGERS, THOMAS.
HATCH, JONATHAN.	TILDEN, JOHN.
HATCH, CHARLES.	THOMAS, CHANDLER.
HATCH, BENJAMIN.	THOMAS, ANTHONY.
HOWLAND, ARTHUR.	WHITE, ABIAH.
JOYCE, NATHANIEL.	

The following grave was marked by Quequechan Chapter, of Fall River :
 READ, Capt. WILLIAM. Born 1761; died 1853.

MISSOURI.

- BAYLIS, WILLIAM. Died in 1840 in Henry County, near Calhoun.
 BEDELL, DAVID. Buried in Salem Cemetery, 10 miles north of Springfield.
 BOLES, SAMUEL, (BOWLES?). Buried on the Boles farm in Callaway County.
 BOYD, THOMAS. Buried in the village of Carrington.
 BRICKEY, JARED. Born April 10, 1760; died in 1840. Buried in Peter Brickey's graveyard, Crawford County.
 BROCK, URIAH. Buried in Old City Cemetery, Cape Girardeau.
 BURKS, SAMUEL. Buried in Matthew's graveyard, St. Francois Township, Madison County.
 CHAMBERS, JOHN. Buried in the Kennedy graveyard, near Wright City.
 CASEY, CHRISTOPHER. Buried in cemetery at Jefferson City.
 COOPER, Col. BENJAMIN. Buried on the Bluff 1 mile southwest of Cooper's old fort in Howard County.
 DOOD, ABEL. Buried at Millersburg.
 FINNELL, CHARLES. Buried in Randolph County south of Clifton Hill.
 GOODSON, WILLIAM. Buried in a churchyard 4 miles northwest of Carrollton.
 HARDIN, GEORGE. Buried at Berry Farm, near Fulton.
 HAWKINS, JOHN. Buried at Potosi.
 JAMISON, ROBERT. Buried west of New London.
 KENNEDY, THOMAS. Buried in the Kennedy Graveyard near Wright City.
 KIRKPATRICK, ROBERT. Died in 1841 and buried in the New Lebanon Cemetery in Cooper County.
 LEMON, ROBERT. Buried in Boone County near Columbia.
 MAJORS, JOHN. Born April 22, 1759; died December 27, 1844. Buried in family graveyard in Clay County.
 OVERLY, HENRY. Died near Shamrock, Calloway County. Buried on his home place about 4 miles from Shamrock.
 PAUL, JOHN. Buried at Potosi.
 ROBERTSON, EDWARD. Buried in family graveyard near Clarks Fork.
 RUSSELL, ROBERT S. Buried in a churchyard near Carrollton.
 SEWELL, JAMES. Buried in Poage Graveyard, 10 miles northwest of Plattsburg, Clinton County.
 SHARP, BENJAMIN. Buried on farm near Holstein, Warren County.
 SIMS, RICHARD. Died in 1852. Buried in Old Sims Graveyard, about 8 miles north of Liberty, Clay County.
 SIMS, RODEN. Buried on the old Crawford farm in the family lot, in Ralls County.
 STEELE, SAMUEL. Buried at Mount Comfort Cemetery, near Springfield.
 TAYLOR, BENJAMIN. Buried in Stoddard County.
 THOMAS, EDWARD. Buried at the Thomas Stone House, Bellview, Iron County.
 TUTTLE, NICHOLAS. Buried on farm near Macon, Mo.
 WRIGHT, WILLIAM. Buried near the village of Robideaux, now called Wains Mill, Pulaski County.

Additional list of soldiers buried in the different counties (no dates given):

Boone County:

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM.
 ATHELL, BENJAMIN.
 BRYANT, WILLIAM.
 BURKE, ISHAM.
 COLVIN, BENJAMIN.
 JONES, WILLIAM.
 MOORE, GEORGE.

Boone County—Continued.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM.
 WILCOX, COL. GEORGE.
 WOLFOLK, JOHN.

Calloway County:

BAKER, SYLVESTER.
 COLLEY, CHARLES.
 CLATTERBUCK, REUBEN.

Calloway County—Continued.

FERGUSON, MOSES.
 HENDERSON, DAVID.
 JOHNSON, WILLIAM, SR.
 KEY, GEORGE.
 MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM.
 OLDHAM, JESSE D.
 RHOADES, SAMUEL.
 THOMAS, JAMES.
 WASH, JOHN, SR.

Cape Girardeau County :

BROCK, URIAH.
 BULL, THOMAS.
 CHASE, ROBERT.
 COCHRAN, JOHN.
 CONSTER (OR MCCONSTER), JAMES.
 FLEMING, MITCHELL.
 GREEN, ROBERT.
 MCLANE, ALEXANDER.
 WRIGHTINGTON, THOMAS.

Clay County :

CROWLEY, JAMES.
 EVANS, JOHN.
 ROSS, WILLIAM.
 WELLS (OR WILLS), JAMES.

Chariton County :

BURTON, WILLIAM.
 ELSTON, JONATHAN.
 PARKS, JAMES.
 WATSON, THOMAS.

Cole County :

MOORE, DAVID.
 POWELL, WILLIAM.
 ROBERTS, JOHN.

Cooper County :

ALLIE, DAVID.
 CAMPBELL, WILLIAM.
 CARR, GEORGE.
 CARTHY, GEORGE.
 CHITCOAT, JOHN.
 CONNELLY, JOHN.
 JONES, DAVID.
 MCCARGO, RADFORD.
 PROCTOR, BENJAMIN.
 WESTBROOKE, RICHARD.

Crawford County :

WRIGHT, WILLIAM.

Franklin County :

EPPERSON, JOHN.
 FARRAR, LEMARD.
 HUNT, LITTLEBURY.

Franklin County—Continued.

MILLER, GEORGE.
 MITCHELL, WILLIAM.
 SAPPINGTON, HARTLY.
 TEVETTY, RUSSELL.
 WHITTLESEY, CHARLES H.

Howard County :

ASHCROFT, AMOS.
 CHAPPELL, ABNER.
 CALLAWAY, JAMES.
 HUGHES, JOSEPH.
 JOHNSON, CLAYBOURN.
 LYNCH, HENRY.
 TOMLIN, SAMUEL.
 WALKER, JESSIE.

Jackson County :

BREVARD, ROBERT.
 LEDSTONE, NOLAND.
 MUSICK, DAVID.
 RANNEY, Colonel.
 ROSE, MATTHIAS.
 WYATT, THOMAS.

Green County :

BREDELL, DAVID.
 BARHAM, JAMES.

Lincoln County :

BARCO, JOHN.
 MCNAIR, ROBERT.
 ZUMWAIT, ADAM.

Madison County :

HARRISON, JOHAN.
 REEVES, JOHN.
 ROBINSON, JEREMIAH.
 STEVENS, JACOB.

Marion County :

BUCKFIELD, MICHAEL.
 JEFFRIES, WILLIAM.
 GILL, MOSES.
 LONG, ANDREW.
 POLLARD, WILLIAM.

Miller County :

SALISBURY, ANDREW.

Montgomery County :

BAKER, ROBERT.
 COBB, SAMUEL.
 FEELER, PETER R.
 PATTON, JACOB.
 RICE, W. B.
 TAYLOR, DANIEL.

Pettis County :

COTHEY, GEORGE.

Pike County :

ALLEN, JOHN.
 CRAIG, WILLIAM.
 HENDRICKS, ELIJAH.
 MACKEY, JAMES.
 McELWEE, JAMES.
 McQUIE, WILLIAM.
 READING, GEORGE.
 TOMB, DAVID.
 WATSON, SAMUEL.

Ray County :

LEAKE, S.
 WALLACE, ———

Saline County :

BROWN, ISHAM.
 COOPER, Col. BENJAMIN A.

Scott County :

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM.

St. Charles County :

FARMER, MATTHEW.
 MOORE, ZACHARIAH.

St. Francois County :

ARMAN, THOMAS.
 CALDWELL, JAMES.
 MURPHY, JOSEPH, Sr.
 MURPHY, WILLIAM, Sr.

Ste. Genevieve :

BROWN, WILLIAM.

St. Louis County :

APPEGATE, DANIEL.
 BERRY, WILLIAM.
 BLACKWELL, ROBERT.
 CROSS, ZACHARIAH.
 CUNNINGHAM, JOHN.
 HEMPSTEAD, STEPHEN.
 HICKMAN, FRANCIS.
 LITTLE, JAMES.

Washington County :

JOHNSON, JAMES.
 MONTRY, JOSEPH.
 PAUL, JOHN.
 PENILL, PETER.

NEW JERSEY.

BAKER, Capt. JOHN. Born in 1731; died in 1815. Buried in Zion Cemetery, Bargaintown. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

BLACKMAN, DAVID. Born December 17, 1746; died June 22, 1821. Buried in Zion Cemetery, Bargaintown. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD. Born November 20, 1753; died June 17, 1852. Buried in Friendship Methodist Episcopal Cemetery. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

CHAMPION, DANIEL. Born February 13, 1758; died February 1, 1805. Buried in family ground, Mays Landing. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

CHAMPION, JOHN. Born June 23, 1756; died February 7, 1827. Buried in Aetna Cemetery, near Tuckahoe. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

CLARK, ADRIAL. Born January 1, 1759; died November 15, 1828. (Grandfather of Hon. Champ Clark.) Buried in Clarks Mill Burying Ground, near Port Republic. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

CLARK, PARKER. Born in 1776; died January 5, 1844. Buried in Clarks Mill Burying Ground. Grave located by General Lafayette Chapter.

CLARK, THOMAS. Died March 28, 1827, aged 69 years 5 months 21 days. Buried in Clarks Mill Burying Ground. Grave located by General Lafayette Chapter.

COLLINS, RICHARD. Born May 2, 1725; died June 17, 1808. Buried in the family burying ground near Port Republic. Grave located by General Lafayette Chapter.

CAVILEER, JOHN. Born April 20, 1742; died August 31, 1813. Buried on a farm at Green Bank, Burlington County. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

DOUGHTY, ABNER. Died July 3, 1820, aged 65 years. Buried in family burying ground near Absecon. Grave located by General Lafayette Chapter.

DOUGHTY, ABSALOM. Born January 29, 1764; died October 21, 1845. Buried in Absecon Methodist Episcopal Cemetery. Grave located by General Lafayette Chapter.

ESTILL, JOSEPH. Died May 29, 1793, at the age of 46 years. Buried in Aetna Cemetery near Tuckahoe. Grave located by General Lafayette Chapter.

EDWARDS, JOSEPH. Born March 9, 1757; died March 14, 1845. Buried in Baptist Church Yard, Palermo, Cape May County. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

FRAMBES, ANDREW. Buried in Zion Cemetery, Bargaintown. Grave unmarked. Grave located by General Lafayette Chapter.

FRAMBES, NICHOLAS. Born June 1, 1758; died June 25, 1825. Buried in Zion Cemetery, Bargaintown. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

FRAZIER, DANIEL. Died July 14, 1791, 40 years old. Buried in Westocat Grounds, Mays Landing. Grave located by General Lafayette Chapter.

INGERSOLL, JOSEPH. Died March 3, 1823; 79 years old. Buried in Aetna Cemetery, near Tuckahoe. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

IRELAND, JAPHETH. Born November 22, 1744; died February 20, 1810. Buried in the family grounds at Estellville. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

JEFFERS, JOHN. Born January 30, 1755; died January 7, 1840. Buried in Zion Cemetery, Bargaintown. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

LUCAS, SIMON. Died August 10, 1837; aged 87 years. Buried in Pleasantmills Cemetery. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

LEEDS, JEREMIAH. Born March 4, 1754; died October, 1838. Buried at Northfield; grave unmarked. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

MACKAY, JOHN. Died December 13, 1827; 73 years old. Buried in Aetna Cemetery, near Tuckahoe. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

MORSE, JONAS. Died December 6, 1824; 72 years old. Buried in the Old Union Cemetery at Port Republic. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

PRICE, THOMAS. Died September 24, 1836; aged 90 years. Buried in Zion Cemetery at Bargaintown. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

RAPE, CHRISTOPHER. Died June, 1826; aged 86 years. Buried in Zion Cemetery, at Bargaintown. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

SAYERS, DAVID. Born January 1, 1735; died June 7, 1811. Buried in Aetna Cemetery near Tuckahoe. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

SCULL, ABEL. Died November 8, 1809; 49 years old. Buried in Zion Cemetery at Bargaintown. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

SMITH, ELIAS. Died July 3, 1838; 72 years old. Buried in the family ground near Estellville. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

SMITH, ELIJAH. Died November 12, 1831; 67 years old. Buried in Smiths Ground at English Creek. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

SMITH, JEREMIAH. Born July 24, 1752; died February 1, 1839. Buried in Aetna Cemetery near Tuckahoe. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

SMITH, MICAJAH. Died April 6, 1807; 65 years old. Buried in Old Union Cemetery, Port Republic. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

- SOMERS, RICHARD. Died October 22, 1794; 57 years old. Buried in public school grounds at Somers Point. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.
- SOMERS, JAMES. Died October 12, 1850; aged 88 years. Buried at Somers Point. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.
- SOMERS, JOHN. Born October 14, 1727; died August 27, 1799. Buried at Somers Point. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.
- SOOY, NICHOLAS. Died November 22, 1822; 76 years old. Buried in Pleasant-mills Cemetery. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.
- STEELMAN, JOHN. Born May 4, 1748; died January 8, 1818-9. Buried in Steelman Grounds, Shore Road. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.
- STEELMAN, JONAS. Died August 15, 1827; 64 years old. Buried in Aetna Cemetery near Tuckahoe. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.
- STEELMAN, ZEPHANIAH. Born December 25, 1760; died May 5, 1836. Buried in Zion Cemetery at Bargaintown. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.
- TILTON, JOHN. Died January 8, 1846, aged 93 years. Buried in Zion Cemetery at Bargaintown. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.
- WESTCOAT, RICHARD. Died March 9, 1825; 91 years old. Buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Mays Landing. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.
- WEATHERBY, DAVID. Died April 20, 1812; 65 years old. Buried in the Aetna Cemetery near Tuckahoe. Grave located by the General Lafayette Chapter.

TENNESSEE.

- ACREE, CROCAMUS. Bowers Graveyard; Mary Blount Chapter.
- ADAIR, JOHN. Adair's Station; Bonny Kate Chapter.
- AVERY, GEORGE. Near Leeville; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
- BEATTY, HUGH. Cave Creek Cemetery; Mary Blount Chapter.
- BEATTY, Capt. WM. Beatty Graveyard; Col. Hardee Murfree Chapter.
- BELL, THOMAS. Broyles Cemetery; Capt. Leroy Taylor Chapter.
- BETTS, WILLIAM. Near Denmark; Jackson-Madison Chapter.
- BLACKWELL, JESSE. Near Kingston; Mary Blount Chapter.
- BOGLE, ANDREW. Eusebia Churchyard; State Historian Chapter.
- BOWMAN, JOHN. Stockton's Valley Cemetery; Mary Blount Chapter.
- BROOKS, MOSES. McDonald Farm; State Historian Chapter.
- BROYLES, MICHAEL. Broyles Cemetery; Capt. Leroy Taylor Chapter.
- BURTON, Col. Near Lebanon; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
- CAMPBELL, Maj. DAVID. Washington; Judge David Campbell Chapter.
- CAMPBELL, Col. DAVID. Leeville; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
- CAMPBELL, JAMES. Point Rock Cemetery; Mary Blount Chapter.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN B. Near Brownsville; David Craig Chapter.
- CANTRELL, THOMAS. Williamsburg; Chickamauga Chapter.
- CLACK, SPENCER. Near Harriman; Mary Blount Chapter.
- CLARK THOMAS. Cotton Grove Cemetery; Jackson-Madison Chapter.
- COBB, PHAROAH. Near Three Springs; State Historian Chapter.
- CAVETT, ALEXANDER. Cavett Station; Bonny Kate Chapter.
- CROW, ROBERT. Near Webster in Robinson's Cemetery; Mary Blount Chapter.
- CRUMBLISS, THOMAS. Crumbliss; Mary Blount Chapter.
- CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM. Dixon Springs Cemetery; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
- CURR, JAMES, Jr. Union; Jackson-Madison Chapter.

- DEADRICK, DAVID. City Cemetery; State Historian Chapter.
 DEARMOND, JAMES. DeArmond; Mary Blount Cemetery.
 DOAK, Rev. SAMUEL. Sales Churchyard; Samuel Doak Chapter.
 DOHERTY, Col. GEORGE. Shady Grove Cemetery; Chickamauga Chapter.
 DREW, ARTHUR. Near Lebanon; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
 EDWARDS, ROBERT. Near Lebanon; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
 FENNER, RICHARD. Near Jackson; Jackson-Madison Chapter.
 FITE, LEONARD. Alexandria; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
 FORT, ELIAS, Sr. Fort Graveyard near Springfield; Jackson-Madison Chapter.
 FOSTER, JOHN. Springfield; Jackson-Madison Chapter.
 GARDENHIRE, JACOB. Near Kingston; Mary Blount Chapter.
 GERRAN, SOLOMON. Family Graveyard; Mary Blount Chapter.
 GULLICK, RACE. Paw Paw Graveyard; Mary Blount Chapter.
 HALL, Maj. WILLIAM. Castalian Springs; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
 HARRIS, SIMON. Washington Pike; Bonny Kate Chapter.
 HAROLDSON, Capt. HERNDON. Near Brownsville; Jackson-Madison Chapter.
 HEMBREE, JOEL. Hembree; Mary Blount Chapter.
 HENDERSON, JOHN. Selmer; Jackson-Madison Chapter.
 HENLY, DAVID. Henly Farm; Mary Blount Chapter.
 HOOD, JOHN. Wolf Creek Cemetery; Mary Blount Chapter.
 INGRAM, GEORGE. Cane Creek; Mary Blount Chapter.
 INMAN, Maj. ABEDNEGO. Dandridge; Chickamauga Chapter.
 INMAN, Capt. SHADRACK. St. Paul's Church; Chickamauga Chapter.
 KELLY, DENNIS. Statesville; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
 KELLY, WILLIAM. Pelham; Jackson-Madison Chapter.
 KENNEDY, Col. DANIEL. Mount Zion Cemetery; Capt. Leroy Taylor Chapter.
 LANDRUM, JAMES. Economy Churchyard; Capt. Leroy Taylor Chapter.
 LANE, Lieut. ISAAC. Cate; Judge David Campbell Chapter.
 LIDDON, BENJAMIN. Near Murfreesboro; Col. Hardee Murfree Chapter.
 LYTTLE, Capt. WILLIAM. Family Graveyard; Col. Hardee Murfree Chapter.
 MARNE, AMOS. Rileys Creek; Mary Blount Chapter.
 MASSENGALE, HENRY. Family Graveyard; State Historian Chapter.
 MASSENGALE, MICHAEL. Massengales Mill; State Historian Chapter.
 MCCLELLAN, ABRAHAM. Post Oak Springs; Mary Blount Chapter.
 MCCORKLE, ARCHIBALD. Jacks Creek; Jackson-Madison Chapter.
 MCCOY, ANNANIUS. Post Oak Springs; Mary Blount Chapter.
 MCELWEE, JAMES. Bowers Farm; Mary Blount Chapter.
 MCGINLEY, JAMES. Columbia Cemetery; Mary Blount Chapter.
 MCKENZIE, Capt. JOHN. Near McKenzie; Jackson-Madison Chapter.
 MCNEAL, JAMES. Muddy Creek; Mary Blount Chapter.
 MEAD, WILLIAM. Muddy Creek; Mary Blount Chapter.
 MILES, THOMAS, Sr. Miles Graveyard; Col. Hardee Murfree Chapter.
 MILLER, S. National Cemetery; Chickamauga Chapter.
 MITCHELL, WILLIAM. Near Murfreesboro; Col. Hardee Murfree Chapter.
 MORGAN, ———. Kingston; Mary Blount Chapter.
 MORRIS, Rev. EDWARD. Wilson County; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
 NAIL, NICHOLAS. Whites Creek; Mary Blount Chapter.
 OVERTON, JOSEPH. Hinds Creek; Mary Blount Chapter.
 OVERTON, ROBERT. Hinds Cemetery; Mary Blount Chapter.
 PHILLIPS, CLEMENS. On Little Emory; Mary Blount Chapter.
 POWELL, NATHANIEL. Near Lebanon; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
 PRYOR, MATTHEW. Kendrick; Mary Blount Chapter.
 RECTOR, CUMBERLAND. Kendrick Graveyard; Mary Blount Chapter.

- RECTOR, URIAH. Post Oak Springs; Mary Blount Chapter.
 RHEA, JOHN. Blountville; Chickamauga Chapter.
 RHEA, Lieut. MATTHEW. Weaver Graveyard; Chickamauga Chapter.
 RHEA, Rev. JOSEPH. Piney Creek Church; Chickamauga Chapter.
 ROGERS, Capt. JAMES. Kingston; Mary Blount Chapter.
 RODDY, Col. JAMES. Bent Creek, Russellville; State Historian Chapter.
 SAWYER, Capt. JOHN. Washington Pike; Bonny Kate Chapter.
 SEWELL, Col. BENJAMIN. McMurray Place; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
 SCIVELY, THOMAS. Riley Creek; Mary Blount Chapter.
 SENTER, TANDY. Harriman; Mary Blount Chapter.
 SENTER, WILLIAM. Swan Pond; Mary Blount Chapter.
 SHERRELL, ADAM. Mouth of Hickory Creek; Mary Blount Chapter.
 SMITH, Gen. DANIEL. Hendersonville; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
 SMITH, Col. JOHN. Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis; Hermitage Chapter.
 STONE, Capt. JOHN. Head of Town Creek, London County; Mary Blount Chapter.
 SULLINS, NATHAN. Sullins Graveyard; Mary Blount Chapter.
 TARVER, BENJAMIN. Near Lebanon; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
 VAUGHN, ABRAHAM. Warren Graveyard; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
 WALKER, JAMES. Cane Creek Cemetery; Mary Blount Chapter.
 WALKER, JOHN. Cane Creek Cemetery; Mary Blount Chapter.
 WALKER, Capt. SAMUEL. Post Oak Springs; Mary Blount Chapter.
 WALLACE, JESSE. New Province Churchyard; John Ross Chapter.
 WALLACE, WILLIAM. Presbyterian Church; John Ross Chapter.
 WEAR, SAMUEL. Henderson Springs; Judge David Campbell Chapter.
 WEITZEL, ADAM. Wills Cemetery; Mountain City Chapter.
 WHITE, Gen. JAMES. First Presbyterian Churchyard; Bonny Kate Chapter.
 WHITE, RICHARD. Bradley Churchyard; Mary Blount Chapter.
 WHITE, WILLIAM. Bradley Churchyard; Mary Blount Chapter.
 WILLIS, WILLIAM. Shiloh Cemetery; Mary Blount Chapter.
 WOODRUFF, JESSE. Yates Farm; State Historian Chapter.
 WOODS, Capt. SAMUEL. Near Lavinia; Jackson-Madison Chapter.
 WYNNE, JOHN. Near Lebanon; Margaret Gaston Chapter.
 YOUNG, JAMES. Kingston; Mary Blount Chapter.

TEXAS.

- ABSTOM, JOHN. Died in Civil War times at age of 109 years; enlisted in Pittsylvania County, Va., as a private in 1779. Grave located by Mary Garland Chapter, Brownwood.
 THOMAS, JAMES. Born in Bertie County, N. C., in 1759; died in Pascal County, Tex., in 1841. Buried in Old Peacock Cemetery near Daingerfield. Grave located by Mary Garland Chapter, Brownwood.

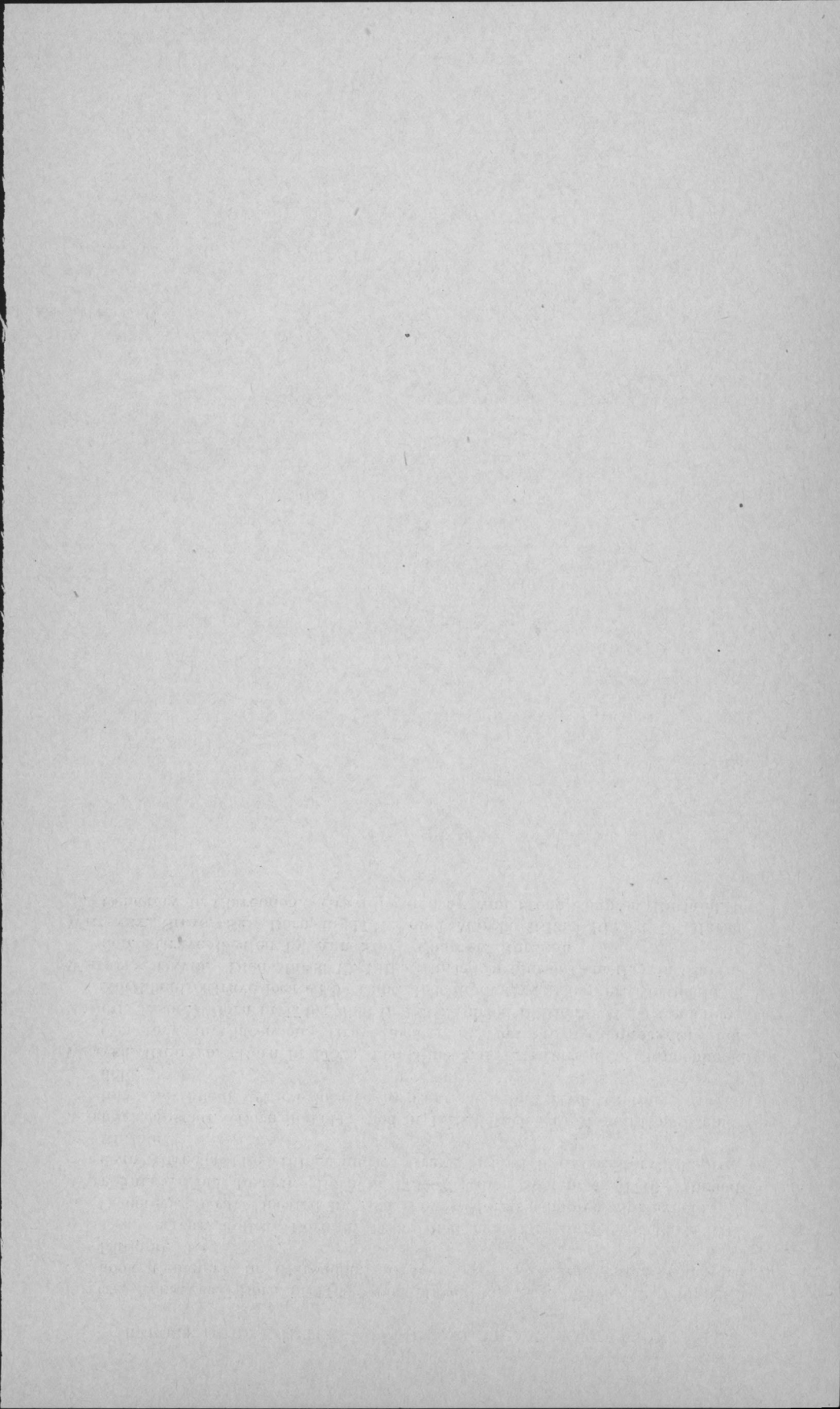
VERMONT.

- ALLEN, ELNATHAN. Born 1753; died 1827. Buried in Dana Cemetery, North Pomfret. Grave located by Col. Israel Converse Chapter, Randolph.
 ARNOLD, OLIVER. Born 1747; died 1834. Buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Rutland. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
 BARNES, WILLIAM. Died October 23, 1824. Buried in Main Street Cemetery, Rutland. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
 BATEMAN, Corpl. JOSEPH. Buried in Old Cemetery at Center, Rutland. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.

- BIXBY, ADONIJAH. Born in 1753; died in 1839. Buried in Sumner Hill Cemetery, Springfield. Grave located by Gen. Lewis Morris Chapter, Springfield.
- BLODGETT, JAMES. Born in 1723; died in 1819. Buried at Randolph Center. Grave located by Col. Israel Converse Chapter, Randolph.
- BOLAND, Capt. WILLIAM. Born in 1737; died October 16, 1810. Buried in West Rutland Cemetery. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- BRIGHTMAN, JOHN C. Buried in Sumner Hill Cemetery, Springfield. Grave located by Gen. Lewis Morris Chapter, Springfield.
- CAMPBELL, Lieut. SAMUEL. Born in 1731; died November 3, 1819. Buried in West Rutland Cemetery. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- CARPENTER, JONATHAN. Born in 1757; died in 1837. Buried at Randolph Center Cemetery. Grave located by Col. Israel Converse Chapter, Randolph.
- CLOSSON, ICHOBOD. Born in 1764; died in 1807. Buried in Parker Hill Cemetery, Springfield. Grave located by Gen. Lewis Morris Chapter, Springfield.
- COLVIN, ENSIGN LEVI. Born 1745; died December 22, 1834. Buried in Old Cemetery at Center, Rutland. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- COLVIN, DANIEL. Born in 1754; died in 1821. Chippenhook in Clarendon. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- CONANT, JEREMIAH. Born 1759; died in 1828. Buried in Pomfret, Vt. Grave located by Col. Israel Converse Chapter, Randolph.
- CONVERSE, Col. ISRAEL. Born in 1743; died in 1806. Buried in Randolph Center Cemetery. Grave located by Col. Israel Converse Chapter, Randolph.
- CRANDALL, GIDEON. Born in 1762; died in 1841. Buried in Old Cemetery at Norwich. Grave located by Col. Israel Converse Chapter, Randolph.
- DOUGLASS, Capt. DANIEL. Born in 1753; died September 27, 1823. Buried in West Rutland Cemetery. Grave located by Col. Israel Converse Chapter, Randolph.
- EDDY, PETER. Born in 1727; died November 9, 1799. Chippenhook in Clarendon. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- EDDY, PELEG. Born in 1759; died February 9, 1798. Chippenhook in Clarendon. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- FIELD, DANIEL. Born in 1753; died in 1824. Buried in Field and Lockwood Cemetery, Springfield. Grave located by Gen. Lewis Morris Chapter, Springfield.
- FORD, DANIEL DEA. Born in 1762; died June 24, 1822. Buried in the West Street Cemetery. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- GOULD, JOSEPH. Buried in Braley Yard, Roxbury. Grave located by Capt. Jediah Hyde Chapter, Northfield.
- GREEN, DAVID. Buried in East Randolph Cemetery. Located by Randolph Chapter.
- GREENO, DANIEL. Born in 1756; died in 1810. Buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Rutland. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- HALE, THOMAS. Born in 1751; died July 4, 1803. Buried in the North Main Street Cemetery. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- HARRINGTON, THEOPHILUS. Born in 1762; died November, 1813. Buried Chippenhook in Clarendon. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- HEDGES, DAVID. Born in 1735; died in 1829. Buried in East Hill Cemetery, Northfield. Grave located by Capt. Jediah Hyde Chapter, Northfield.
- HODGMAN, JOSEPH. Born in 1753; died in 1841. Grave located by Gen. Lewis Morris Chapter, Springfield.

- HYDE, Capt. JEDEDIAH. Born in 1737; died in 1822. Buried in Old Cemetery, Hyde Park. Grave located by Capt. Jedediah Hyde Chapter, Northfield.
- JENKINS, Capt. WILLIAM. Born March 18, 1719; died May 2, 1822. Buried in West Street Cemetery, Rutland. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- KILBEE, ISRAEL. Born in 1759; died in 1826. Buried in Randolph Center Cemetery. Grave located by Col. Israel Converse Chapter, Randolph.
- LAMSON, Capt. THOMAS. Born in 1762; died in 1830. He was present at the execution of Major Andre. Grave located by Col. Israel Converse Chapter, Randolph.
- LATHAM, JAMES. Born in 1750; died in 1832-1842. Buried at Mount Hope Cemetery, Northfield. Grave located by Col. Jedediah Hyde Chapter, Northfield.
- LOCKWOOD, HENRY. Born in 1763; died in 1839. Buried in Field and Lockwood Cemetery. Grave located by Gen. Lewis Morris Chapter, Springfield.
- MARSH, DANIEL. Born in 1748; died in 1808. Buried in West Street Cemetery. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- MILLER, NATHAN. Minute man under General Stark. Grave located by the Col. Israel Converse Chapter, Randolph.
- NICHOLAS, ELEAZER. Born in 1762; died in 1831. Buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Northfield. Grave located by the Capt. Jedediah Hyde Chapter, Northfield.
- ORCUTT, SOLOMON. Born in 1730; died in 1836. Buried at Randolph Center Cemetery. Grave located by the Col. Israel Converse Chapter, Randolph.
- PARKER, Lieut. ISAAC. Born in 1747; died in 1805. Buried in Parker Hill Cemetery, Springfield. Grave located by Gen. Lewis Morris Chapter, Springfield.
- PARKER, SILAS. Born in 1742; died in 1804. Buried in Parker Hill Cemetery, Springfield. Grave located by Gen. Lewis Morris Chapter, Springfield.
- PARKER, BENJAMIN. Born in 1760; died May 27, 1815. Buried in Marsh Cemetery, Clarendon. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- PARISH, JACOB. Born in 1732; died in 1838. Buried in Randolph Center Cemetery. Grave located by Col. Israel Converse Chapter, Randolph.
- PERRY, WILLIAM. Born in 1773; died August 17, 1799. Buried in Marsh Cemetery in Clarendon. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- REYNOLDS, Lieut. JONATHAN. Born in 1743; died February 26, 1818. Buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Center Rutland. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- RIFORD, JOSEPH. Died in 1777. Buried at sea from a prison ship. Grave located by Col. Israel Converse Chapter, Randolph.
- SMITH, Capt. JOHN. Born in 1730; died July 24, 1806. Buried in West Rutland Cemetery. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- SMITH, Capt. JOEL. Born in 1760; died June 15, 1815. Buried in West Rutland Cemetery. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- SMITH, Hon. ISSABEL. Born April 4, 1759; died December 2, 1810. Buried in West Street, Rutland. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- SQUIER, DANIEL. Born in 1762; died January 24, 1858. Buried in Main Street Cemetery, Rutland. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- TAYLOR, ELHAD. Born in 1763; died December 1, 1823. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery in Clarendon. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- TUBBS, ANNANIAS. Born in 1744; died in 1828. Buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Northfield. Grave located by Capt. Jedediah Hyde Chapter, Northfield.

- TUTTLE, EBENEZER. Born in 1769; died March 13, 1843. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery in Clarendon. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- WALKER, SEARGT. JOHN. Born in 1743; died in 1813. Buried in Park Hill Cemetery. Grave located by Gen. Lewis Morris Chapter, Springfield.
- WAIT, LIEUT. COL. JOSEPH. Born in 1734-35; died September, 1776. Buried near Alfrecha (Federal ground). Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- WARDNER, JOSEPH. Born in 1744; died in 1828. Buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Northfield. Grave located by Capt. Jedediah Hyde Chapter, Northfield.
- WEAVER, RICHARD. Born in 1752; died June 5, 1842. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery, in Clarendon. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- WINCH, JASON. Born in 1746; died in 1838. Buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Northfield. Grave located by Capt. Jedediah Hyde Chapter, Northfield.
- WHITNEY, DAVID. Died March 13, 1818. Buried in Marsh Cemetery in Clarendon. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.
- WHITNEY, SILAS, SR. Born in 1734; died March, 1813. Buried in Marsh Cemetery in Clarendon. Grave located by Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.



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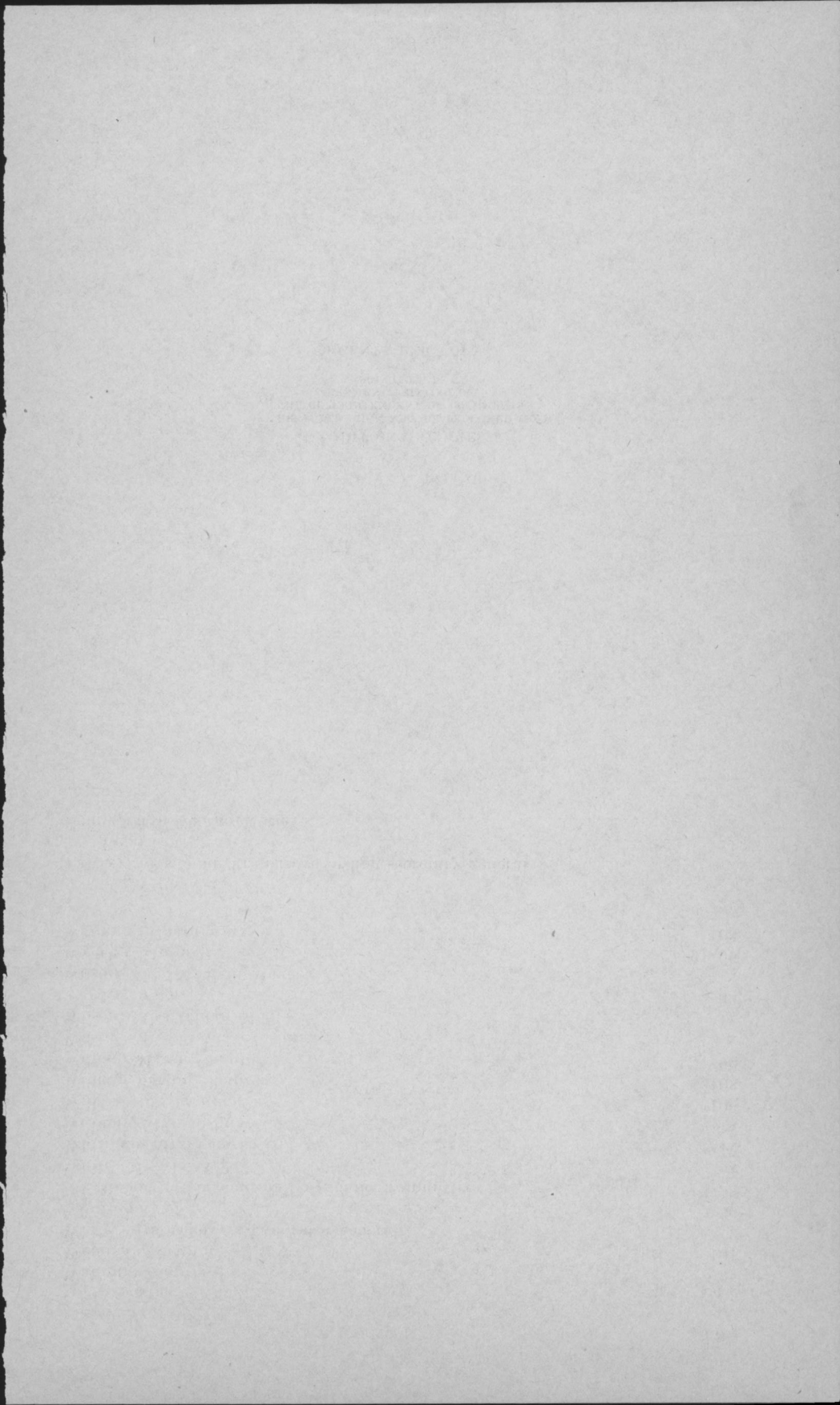
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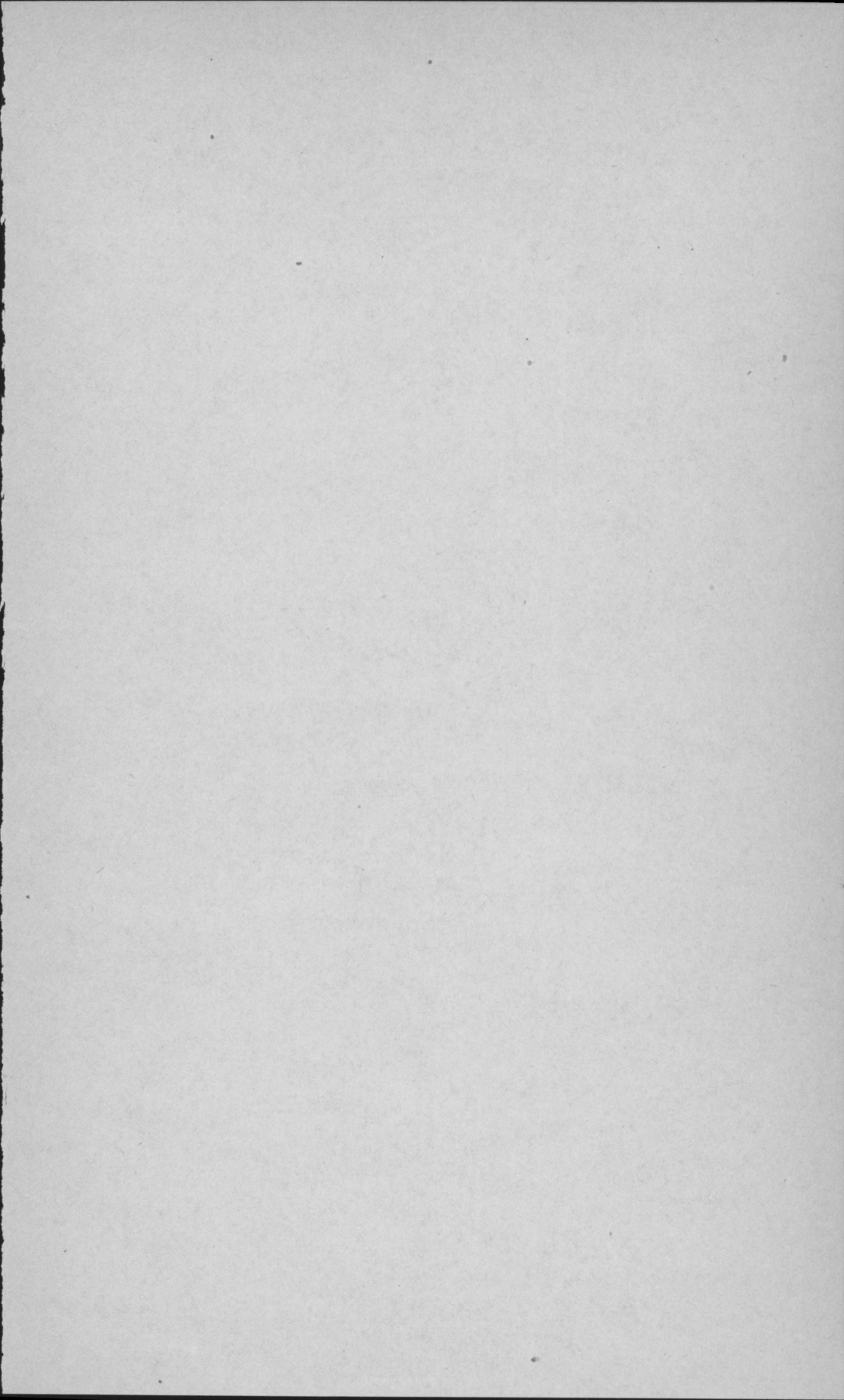
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