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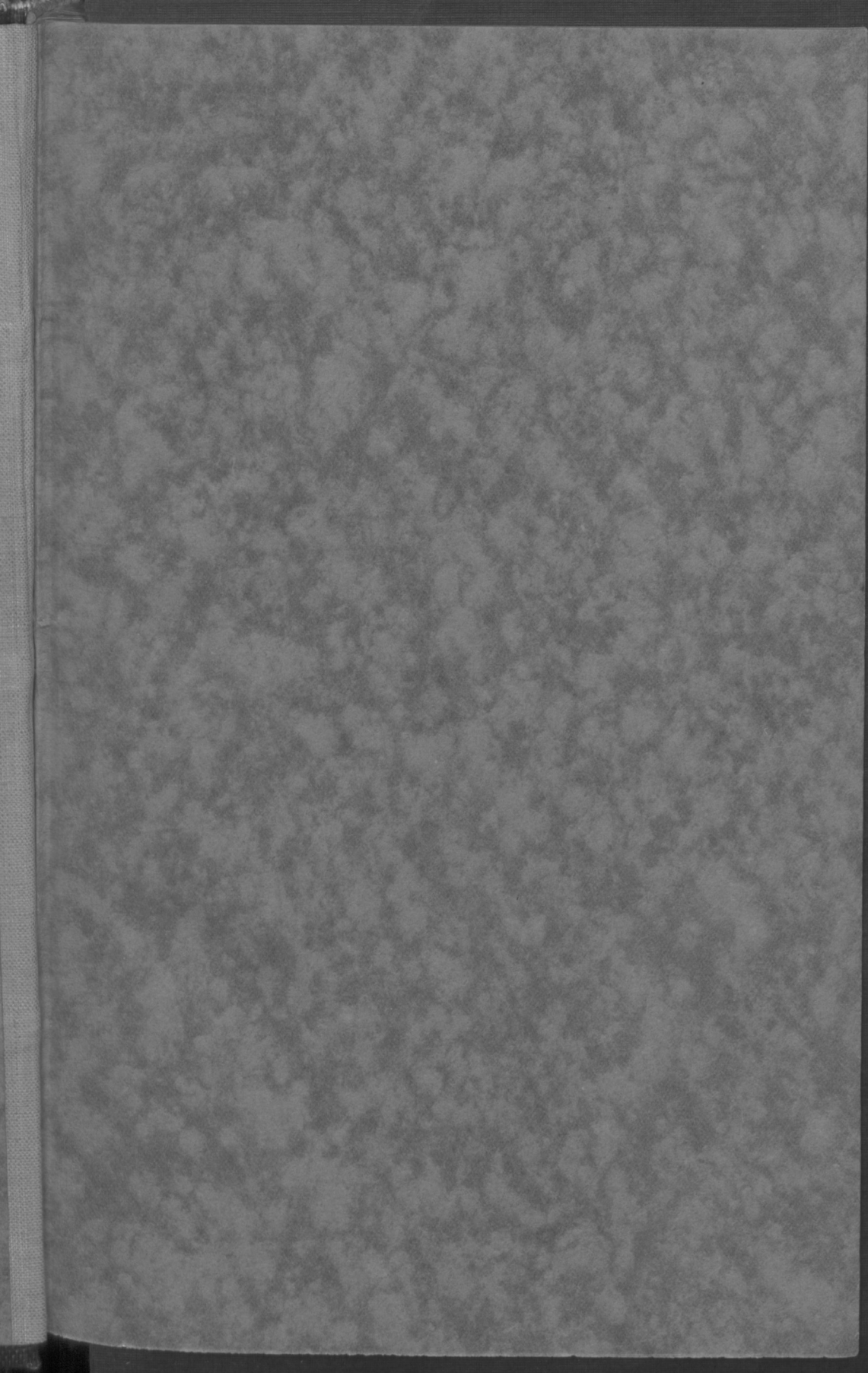


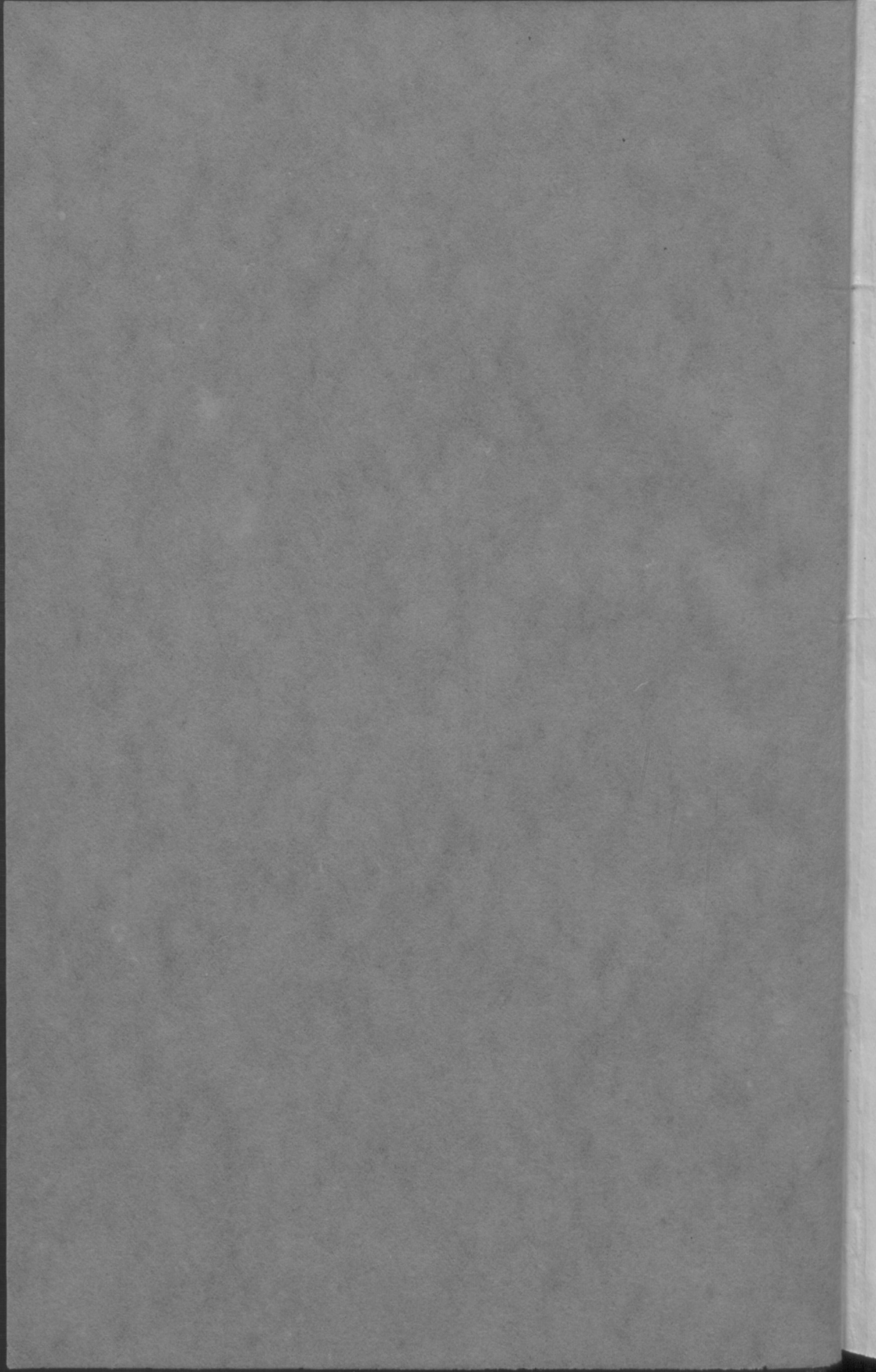
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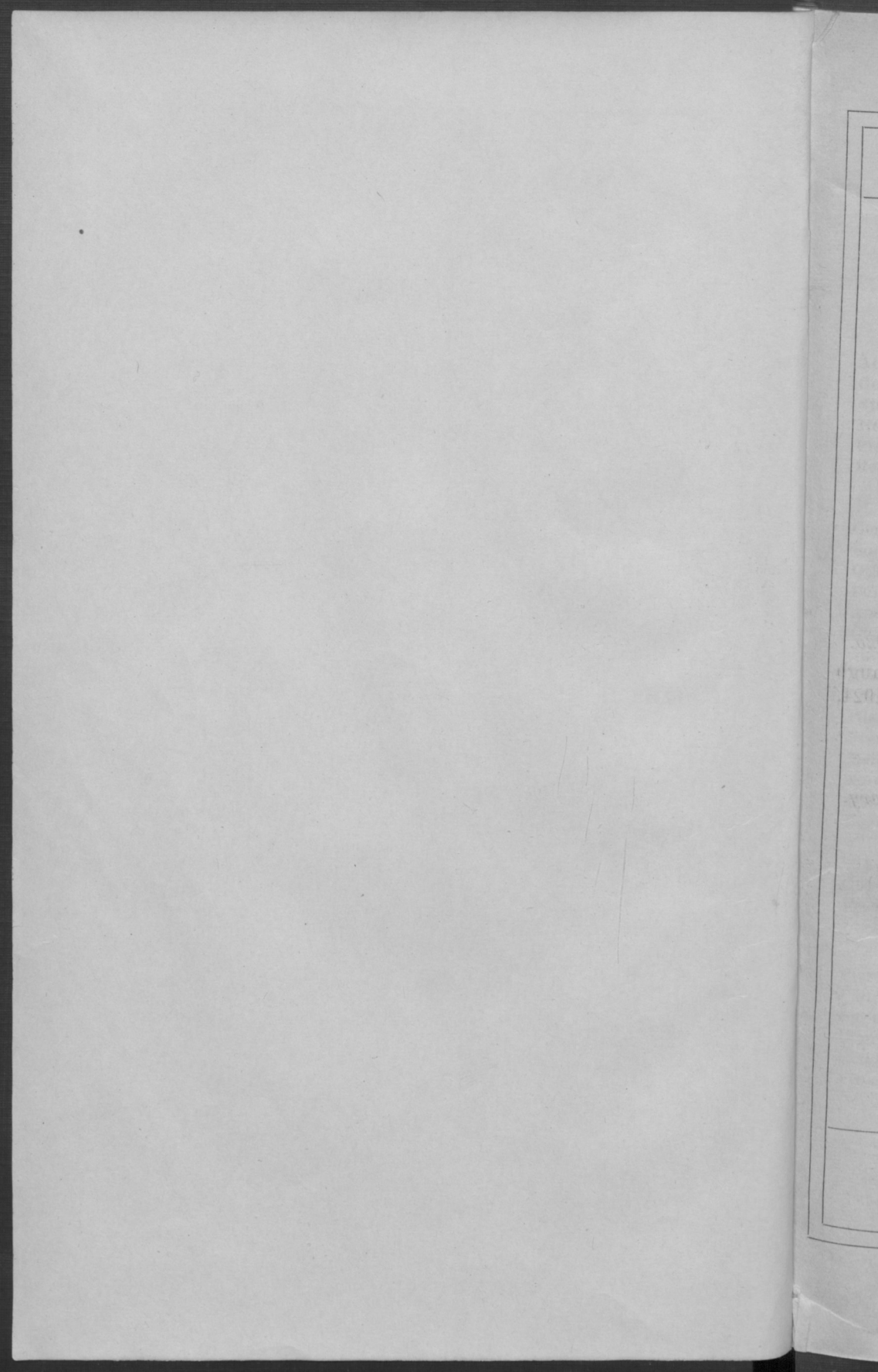
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TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MARCH 1, 1923, TO MARCH 1, 1924



DECEMBER 8 (calendar day, DECEMBER 9), 1924.—Referred
to the Committee on Printing

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1925

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

MARCH 1, 1923, TO MARCH 1, 1924

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 304

[REPORTED BY MR. MOSES]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 19, 1925.

Resolved, That the "Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended March 1, 1924," be printed, with illustrations, as a Senate document.

Attest:

GEORGE A. SANDERSON,
Secretary.

II

December 8 (calendar day, December 30, 1924) - Related
to the Committee on Printing

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE,
Washington, December 9, 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, 1924.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,
Washington, November 21, 1924.

SIR: Complying with the act of incorporation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, approved February 20, 1896, and by the direction of the national board of management, I have the honor to submit the report of the work accomplished from March 1, 1923 to March 1, 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

CLYDE D. (Mrs. A. H.) CONNELLY,
*Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution,
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.*

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

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 2d day of December, 1895]

[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, D. C.; Lellie Dent Saint Clair (Mrs. F. O. Saint Clair), of Maryland; Regina M. Knott (Mrs. A. Leo Knott), of Maryland; Sara Agnes Pryor (Mrs. Roger A. Pryor), of New York; Sara Ford Judd Goode (Mrs. G. Browne Goode), of Washington, D. C.; May Desha, of Kentucky; Sue Virginia Field (Mrs. Stephen J. Field), of California; Sallie Kennedy Alexander (Mrs. Thomas Alexander), of Washington, D. C.; Rosa Wright Smith, of Washington, D. C.; Sara C. J. Hagan (Mrs. Hugh Hagan), of Georgia; Mary Stiner Putnam (Mrs. John Risley Putnam), of New York; Mary Leighton Shields (Mrs. George H. Shields), of Missouri; Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York; Mary E. MacDonald (Mrs. Marshall MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. Clarke (Mrs. A. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, D. C.; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C.; Florence B. Hamlin (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin), of Washington, D. C.; 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; Marie Devereux, of Washington, D. C.; 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 Marshall Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), of Massachusetts; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland; Mrs. Frances P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows), Mrs. Mary H. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan), Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull), Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington), and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia, by the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes; to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by

VIII REPORT OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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 of 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.

[SEAL]

RICHARD OLNEY.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS: MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

Seventeenth and D Streets NW, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1924-1925

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Mrs. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1925)

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(Term of office expires 1926)

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Mrs. HENRY D. FITTS, 448 Ridge Street, Newark, N. J.	Mrs. GERALD LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER, 1244 Detroit Street, Denver, Colo.
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Mrs. FRANKLIN C. CAIN, St. Matthews, S. C.	

(Term of office expires 1927)

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Chaplain General

Mrs. RHETT GOODE, Memorial Continental Hall

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Mrs. FRANK H. BRIGGS, Memorial Continental Hall.	Mrs. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY, Memorial Continental Hall.
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Mrs. WILLIAM S. WALKER, Memorial Continental Hall.	Mrs. JAMES H. STANSFIELD, Memorial Continental Hall.
<i>Treasurer General</i>	<i>Historian General</i>
Mrs. ALFRED BROUSSEAU, Memorial Continental Hall.	Mrs. GEORGE DEBOLT, Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

Mrs. ALVIN H. CONNELLY, Memorial Continental Hall

<i>Librarian General</i>	<i>Curator General</i>
Mrs. LARZ ANDERSON, Memorial Continental Hall.	Mrs. CHARLES S. WHITMAN, Memorial Continental Hall.

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Delaware: Miss Eleanor Eugenia Todd, 27 West Main Street, Newark; Mrs. Edward Farrell, Smyrna.

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Georgia: Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, 1295 Prince Avenue, Athens; Mrs. Paul B. Trammel, Dalton.

Hawaii: Mrs. Frederick Eugene Steere, Care Waterhouse Trust Co., Honolulu; Mrs. Howard Clarke, 2131 Atherton Road, Honolulu.

Idaho: Mrs. Kennedy Packard, 421 Second Avenue, East Twin Falls; Mrs. D. W. Standrod, 648 North Garfield Avenue, Pocatello.

Illinois: Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, 3809 Ellis Avenue, Chicago; Mrs. James S. King, 1223 South Grand Avenue, West, Springfield.

Indiana: Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, Delphi; Mrs. Charles W. Ross, 309 East Wabash Avenue, Crawfordsville.

Iowa: Mrs. Robert H. Munger, 1625 Grand View Boulevard, Sioux City; Mrs. Alexander William Hawley, 604 North Thirteenth Street, Fort Dodge.

Kansas: Mrs. Robert B. Campbell, 1255 Riverside Drive, Wichita; Mrs. Herman L. Peppmeyer, 1309 Harrison Street, Topeka.

- Kentucky: Mrs. Eugene H. Ray, 306 The Weissenger-Gaulbert, Louisville; Mrs. S. L. Beard, Magnolia Avenue, Shelbyville.
- Louisiana: Mrs. S. A. Dickson, 1034 Jacobs Street, Shreveport; Mrs. Charles W. Phillips, Monroe.
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- Maryland: Mrs. Daniel Mershon Garrison, 236 Prince George Street, Annapolis; Mrs. Charles Thomas Marsden, Plaza Apartments, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts: Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, 35 Whitman Road, Worcester; Mrs. James Charles Peabody, 47 Allston Street, Boston.
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- New York: Mrs. Charles White Nash, 8 Lafayette Street, Albany; Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, 43 Main Street, Binghamton.
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- Ohio: Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, 3502 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati; Mrs. Herbert M. Backus, 816 Oak Street, Columbus.
- Oklahoma: Mrs. Andrew R. Hickam, 211 West Sixteenth Street, Oklahoma City; Mrs. John W. Wiker, Jens-Marie Hotel, Ponca City.
- Oregon: Mrs. Seymour Jones, R. F. D. No. 8, Salem; Mrs. A. A. Finch, 679 Irving Avenue, Astoria.
- Pennsylvania: Mrs. John Brown Heron, 601 South Linden Avenue, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Clarence G. Crispin, "Hillcrest," Berwick.
- Rhode Island: Mrs. George H. Fowler, 72 Mineral Spring Avenue, Pawtucket; Mrs. John T. Cranshaw, 34 Irving Avenue, Providence.
- South Carolina: Mrs. William B. Burney, College Campus, Columbia; Mrs. Laudy J. Hames, 18 North Mountain Street, Union.
- South Dakota: Mrs. Willis Hemstead Davis, Hitchcock; Miss Mabel K. Richardson, Vermillion.
- Tennessee: Mrs. E. M. Slack, 214 East Watauga Avenue, Johnson City; Mrs. W. C. Clemens, Tusculum College, Tusculum.
- Texas: Mrs. William D. Garlington, 2701 Fairmont Avenue, Dallas; Mrs. Samuel L. Seay, 1406 Taylor Street, Amarillo.

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- Utah: Mrs. John Edward Carver, 718 Twenty-fifth Street, Ogden; Mrs. M. K. Parsons, 1228 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City.
- Vermont: Mrs. Horace Martin Farnham, 96 Northfield Street, Montpelier; Mrs. Wilfred F. Root, 89 Canal Street, Brattleboro.
- Virginia: Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, 408 Duke Street, Alexandria; Mrs. James Reese Schick, 915 Orchard Hill, Roanoke.
- Washington: Mrs. Willis G. Hopkins, 206 West Tenth Street, Aberdeen; Mrs. H. G. Thompson, 309 East Birch Street, Walla Walla.
- West Virginia: Mrs. Robert J. Reed, 100 Twelfth Street, Wheeling; Mrs. W. H. Conaway, 109 Virginia Avenue, Fairmont.
- Wisconsin: Mrs. Ralph H. Hess, 137 Prospect Avenue, Madison; Mrs. Otto A. Lueck, 103 Olmstead Street, Waupun.
- Wyoming: Mrs. Maurice Groshon, 1715 Central Avenue, Cheyenne; Mrs. Bryant Butler Brooks, Box 1070, Casper.
- Orient: Mrs. Truman S. Holt, North East, Pa.; Mrs. Henry W. Elser, 600 M. H. Del Pelar, Manila, P. I.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General

- Mrs. DANIEL MANNING.
- Mrs. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY.
- Mrs. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY.
- Mrs. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR.

Honorary President Presiding

- Mrs. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice Presidents General

- Mrs. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.
- Mrs. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
- Mrs. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
- Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
- Mrs. THEODORE BATES, 1913.
- Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
- Mrs. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
- Mrs. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
- Mrs. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
- Mrs. JOHN FRANKLIN SWIFT, 1923.
- Mrs. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923.
- Mrs. JULIUS J. ESTEY, 1923.
- Mrs. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT, 1924.

PART I

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

The Thirty-third Continental Congress was called to order by the president general, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, at 10.30 a. m., April 14, 1924.

The chaplain general, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, read from the Scriptures and led in prayer, after which the congress joined in singing the doxology.

Led by Mrs. John Miller Horton, the congress gave the salute to the flag, following which "The American's Creed," led by its author, Mr. William Tyler Page, was recited. 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 congress was then addressed by Judge A. P. Summer, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Mondell greeted the congress on behalf of the Children of the American Revolution.

The congress was then addressed by the president general of the Sons of the Revolution, the Hon. Selden P. Spencer, following which Col. James A. Drain, representing the commander of the American Legion, presented greetings from that organization.

Address of the President General

Members and guests of the Thirty-third Continental Congress: As your president general, it is not possible for me to do what I should like to do—give each of you a hearty handclasp that would convey my personal greeting, with a word of praise for your part in the year's progress. But I want you to know of the gratitude and heartfelt appreciation that I have in your support of this administration and of this great society of ours, and of my belief in you and in the noble purposes to which the Daughters of the American Revolution have so sacredly pledged themselves.

We are met here to-day in the common bonds of a precious heritage to testify again to our faith in America and her institutions. In the quiet seclusion of this noble memorial to the great deeds of an earlier day, we may draw apart from the confusion and clamor of the affairs of life, and take counsel of

the past and plan for the future. In that course we shall be strengthened by the memory of the solemn commitments which gave meaning to this hallowed chamber in the chancelleries of the world.

Here is an atmosphere redolent of high and complete consecration of Americans to duty. Contemplation of their momentous sacrifices brings an exaltation of spirit, in which our sight transcends the limits of mortality, and attains to the beyond. Before such a vision did the prophets bow when God spoke on a mount, and they beheld a Presence too bright for eyes to bear.

Who can say that we, like the knights of old, in our patriotic vigils have not had our moments of revelation when our spiritual vision has glimpsed the shining of the Grail?

This is the first year of a new administration. The policies of the preceding administration have contributed form and direction to my stewardship. In the light of your recorded decisions I have striven to advance the high purposes to which you have so devotedly subscribed.

During the last few years our organization has been through a soul-stirring period of patriotic endeavor—of tremendous material expansion. We are now in a period of financial adjustment requiring great wisdom to establish economy without sacrificing our natural growth and the far vision of the future. To be held worthy of great responsibilities is a priceless privilege. New emergencies bring new tests of resourcefulness. They also develop new powers to meet their trials, and these powers you have unselfishly proven, Daughters of the American Revolution. You are engaged in a great work for the good of our country. They are looking to you to accomplish the labors you have set yourselves, and they must not look in vain.

At this particular moment in our national life we are beset with assaults upon our trust in public officials; it is well for us to renew our beliefs at the deep wells of old faith. It may be that our national destiny requires an appraisal of our integrity—a searching reckoning with the voice of our national conscience. If we are to be so examined, we shall not shame the pure courage that established our record in the fiery crucible of war. Nor shall we elevate the flesh above the spirit, for it is the spirit that has always persisted beyond the endurance of the flesh. The ordeal of Valley Forge broke the bodies of men; it did not break the unconquerable spirit that put consecration to service of God and country above all else.

That spirit has burned brightly to light our way along dark paths into the unknown. That spirit glowed truly in Hale's immortal words; it was with the men in blue and in gray; it went with Peary to the Pole; it lifted Chicago and San Francisco from their ashes; it flared above the deadly pall of gas at **Chateau Thierry**. That spirit has sustained us in every national trial. It is with us now, and it will not fail us in any need.

Every star and every stripe in our flag was placed there in valor and in honor. That valor and that honor, now in our keeping, must be passed on to our children without stain. The true, the good, the right shall prevail to secure the benefit of liberty and justice to all.

And how far have we come toward securing liberty and justice? There is no government in all the world to-day that rises to such high conception of civilization as the United States. In translating and applying our ideals of civilization we have required laws for the benefit of the public. These laws are based on human experience, and are only more or less imperfect copies of eternal laws. If we are to enjoy security of our person and our property we must submit to authority with its abridgement of our freedom of action. It is unthinkable that any American would exchange the restraint of law for the

freedom of anarchy. In the words of Secretary Hughes, "The great duty of the hour is not to make law, but to enforce law, to establish the fundamentals of the security of life and property and to maintain by enforcement, respect for law in our great cities."

After a vigorous effort lasting more than 50 years, the eighteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified because a majority of the people in this country so willed. In my opinion that amendment will never be repealed. Loyal respect for that amendment is the duty of every citizen.

Nor can any law be flouted without serious consequences to the citizen and to the State. If lawlessness is on the increase in this country it is because we have relaxed our respect for the law. To point to the dangers of that relaxation and to aid in law observance, representatives of the most powerful women's national organization in this country only last week have preceded us in convention here in Washington. The security of our citizenship rests on law observance. Nowhere in the world has law had a greater native Majesty than in America. From colonial times through the winning of the West, and the founding of the inland empire, Americans have respected justice and abided by law. Law kept pace with the pioneers, and ordered the lives of God fearing men and women who wrested our national domain from the wilderness. "The law of the land." What more compelling phrase is there in our national lexicon! The law is the sovereign will of the people, and it shall prevail.

Despite the obvious multiplicity of Government boards, bureaus, and commissions, with their powers of official surveillance of the citizen and his activities, we seem to be living in a carnival of unrestricted freedom and of seditious whispering.

Is our liberty to be that of the mob? Are the fundamentals of our Constitution to be scrapped? Shall we continue to see our State legislatures and the Congress of the United States swayed by leagues, blocs, special pleadings, and propaganda? Are we to receive our principles from the eminence of a soap box? Are the guarantees of free speech and of a free press to deliver us to malicious slander? Is liberty to become licensed? Is democracy to be unfettered by the law? No, a thousand times no. When law and order perish, then will democracy itself perish from the face of the earth.

America is not failing in her great purpose to prove democracy to all the world, but it is true that the tests of public office have sometimes disclosed grave breaches of trust. The hue and cry now raised at reported irregularities of public servants suggest how little accustomed we are as a Nation to condoning any betrayal of trust. The American people have never failed to believe that government is a trust, that public officials are trustees, and that both the trust and the trustees are for the benefit of the people. In that belief the people have required accounting to assure the security of the State. We are now come to a time of judgment. Let us not fear to be just.

In my appeal for law observance and faith in our Government I have touched briefly on some of the outward manifestations of patriotism, but I wonder if we ever make adequate appraisal of the quality itself. Patriotism has been a factor so mighty in the history of the world that we naturally regard it as ordained from above. On our entry into the World War in 1917 we were profoundly impressed with the realization that in our national and educational life we had given very little emphasis to patriotism, courage, and self-sacrifice as essential elements in the character of the youth of our land. Patriotism through education should be one of the aims of to-day. The education needed is not a veneer to be lightly applied to life. It is a quality to give point and purpose to life, to touch the heart, and to mold the character of youth.

Mothers everywhere will testify that nothing more arouses a child's national consciousness and more enkindles his desire to serve his land to the point of sacrifice than listening to the fiery old tales of exalted patriotism. It has been more or less the fashion to refer smilingly and slightly to the patriotic poems declaimed from the old lyceum platforms. We are learning that we have decried an influence that was contributing to the bone and sinew of our citizenship. No matter how wise and good we may be in all other relations, if we do not work with all our might to maintain our country's welfare we must count ourselves failures. Patriotism is not only a service for the lips; it is a service for the soul.

The lives and writings of Washington and Lincoln are warmly touched with unselfish devotion to duty. What best seller among children's books can compete with the thrilling urge of our national narrative? The pages of our history are brilliant with commanding figures. Where is the fiction to match the dramatic realism of the heroes who said, "Don't give up the ship," "You may fire when ready, Gridley"; where the fiction to match the midnight ride of Paul Revere, the bold defiance of Putnam, the intrepid exploits of John Paul Jones, the bright reault that flamed so ardently in the heart of Lee; equal the grim tragedy of Custer's last stand, or the colorful appeal of Roosevelt's dynamic courage? In our own time we have been touched with grief and pride in the passing of two Presidents—willing sacrifices to their lofty conceptions of duty—Warren G. Harding and Woodrow Wilson.

The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States should be read and reread by every American, young and old. They are not only classic in literature, but they are the best illustrations of high governmental purpose in the world to-day. If we commune with them in youth, we shall in later life hold them aloft as a veritable Ark of the Covenant, with which to help divide the swirling waters of political confusion.

A very definite way of keeping alive the precious spark of love of country is through the preservation of sacred places and a system of memorial and commemorative markers, which has been so diligently and whole-heartedly a labor of love on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution. So it is that Mount Vernon has been saved to a loyal posterity because of the courage and patriotic impulse of the women of America. There are enshrined sacred memories to nourish the soul of the newest America. There lingers the majority of a great name, and there is the veritable essence of patriotic consecration. To stand before the simple tomb of Washington is to come close to the heart of America, and it is you, Daughters of the American Revolution, who are showing your countrymen the way to that heart.

I believe we shall live to see the time when a chain of historical marking shall tell our country's history with such graphic force and continuity that the traveler in his imaginings may live again in our history. The simple legends on these signs will raise up a treasury of golden texts for impressive sermons on patriotism. Word and deed with the Daughters of the American Revolution have ever gone hand in hand. To dream has been to achieve, and we have put that "stuff of which dreams are made" into soul-satisfying monuments of bronze, marble, and stone. We have passed on to others the spiritual vision which has come to us. In so doing our patriotic ideals are cherished for age, preserved for youth, and handed on to posterity, that all Americans may know of the making of America.

During the month of February the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were enshrined within a permanent sanctuary in the Library of Congress. Similarly deposited in near-by cases are 21 other original documents of

supreme importance in our national progress. Their pages are inscribed with fateful words and with great names. They rest as upon an altar—an altar to the simple and sturdy loyalty of an earlier day. Well might we humbly kneel before that altar and invite our souls.

We have tested our patriotism in war, but we must be equally sure of the patriotism of peace. Assurance of our national security must rest largely upon the education of our citizens. The opportunity for education must be made available to all our people. The seeds of patriotism germinate best in well-tilled soil, although the results may not be quickly apparent.

Thou canst not see grass grow, how sharp so'er thou be,
Yet that grass has grown, thou presently shall see;
So, thou canst not see thy work now prospering, know
The fruit of every work-time without fail shall show.

To give the substance to our belief in education, our society has financed schools in the remote mountain regions of the South, where the descendants of Revolutionary Patriots are given the advantages of an education which their isolation has heretofore denied them. There must be no compromise with ignorance and illiteracy in America. Daughters of the American Revolution, the saving lamp of knowledge is in our hands, and, while it is so held, let it be our proud pledge that no American shall walk in darkness.

The curriculums of our schools must be made to serve the needs of our time, and we must see to it that the conditions of teaching force in any one of our institutions of learning, progenitors of half-baked radicalism, bolshevism, or socialistic communism, imposing their dangerous doctrines upon our youth, we shall as speedily scourge them out as we would a virulent plague. There is no place in this country for divided allegiance. No man can serve two governments, or two patriotisms. If America is to serve civilization, America must stand first in the hearts of Americans. America is a melting pot, not a test tube for experiments with theories of government.

The hope of America's to-morrow is in the boys and girls of to-day. If the rising generation seems too free, too indifferent to convention, it is because its faults are magnified through the varieties of opportunities for their revelation. Where is the man or woman who has not yet yielded to frivolous impulse in youth? Where the mature sedateness and decorum that has not been spiced with a dram of youthful folly? Who of us in the fullness of years and good deeds would willingly be judged wholly by one act of our early exuberance? Who dares to mistrust youth? Who dares to appraise the whole of a life by a part? If such there be, let him banish his thought, and temper his judgment in the records of supreme sacrifice and bright courage of youth written in the pitiless heat of the World War. America's sons and daughters have never failed their country in great emergencies and they never will.

We must see to it that we women are active, constructive forces for clear thinking and clean living in our communities. We must make ourselves responsible for the character of government—Federal, State, and local. Not half of the citizens of the United States voted in the presidential election of 1920. A still smaller number took part in the congressional elections of 1922. Do you realize that these facts indicate a government of the majority by the minority? To have truly representative government we must overcome the apathy of the voters, we must use our intelligence, our vitality, and our ballots. We expended a tremendous emotional and intellectual force in winning the ballot. Is our suffrage a glittering bauble to be easily forgotten in

waning novelty? To be derelict in our duty is to permit the ignorant and the depraved to have a decisive voice in forming public opinion.

Women are now serving with men in party councils. Active in political affairs are mothers and home makers—women who have lived through vital experiences of life. With earnest, purposeful women of that type suffrage is not a fad to be followed on election days. To them suffrage has come as a great opportunity to safeguard all that is near and dear, to make life brighter and better, to serve their countrymen and their country.

We women are approaching the second great milestone along the way of our political independence. Primary elections are already with us. In a few months we shall again be going to the polls to help select the pilot under whose guidance we feel the ship of state will best be steered for the next four years. Let us not be won with words; let us be deliberate in our choice of candidates. Let us determine that our candidate shall represent the plain, old-fashioned ideas of honesty and courage.

Many of our revolutionary ancestors were among the ranks of the "Minute Men." Let those of us who are their descendants constitute ourselves the "Minute Women" of our age. What a mighty citizenry, a hundred and forty thousand strong, we shall be if we wisely exercise the suffrage which has been granted us.

Hanging in the balance now for legislative disposition are issues vital to the social and economic life of our people—immigration, tax reduction, price fixing for farm products, railroad freight rates, the world court, and others of comparable importance.

The Supreme Court has held that the Federal child labor law is unconstitutional, but we earnestly hope that distressing conditions of factory, mill, and mine shall not again prevail.

Even while this speech is being delivered the United States Congress is considering immigration on the floors of the House and Senate. The present restrictive immigration law expired in June. The inherent characteristics of our national life shall be in danger of extinction unless Congress again provides a restrictive measure. The census of 1920 shows that of 14,000,000 white persons of foreign birth in the United States, less than one-half are naturalized citizens.

If our present legislation lapses this June we shall be submerged by millions of south Europeans from the war-torn countries of the Old World, whose brethren, already here, herding in our congested centers of population, constitute the Americanization naturalization problem as well as the danger spot in our body politic. A 2 per cent quota of admission, based upon the naturalization of alien immigrants during 1890, would prove a mighty bulwark to stem the flood of foreign inundation.

The problem of immigration is inseparably a part of the problem of Americanization. Americanization means more than the use of the English language and the adoption of American customs and ways. It means acquaintance with American institutions and ideals. It means loyalty to principles professed, for privileges received. It means the maintenance and true development of our democracy. The native born must be rededicated to Americanism; the foreign born must be converted to Americanization.

Our ideals and our institutions must be protected. There are calamities more horrible than war. In guaranty of our national peace with honor we must have an adequate Army and an adequate Navy. Evidently you agree with your president general. The most ordinary valuation of the rights of our citizens dictates that these rights be maintained throughout the whole world.

Peace is precious to every true American. Let us be alert to counteract the argument that peace may be brought about by raising our voices and urging it to prevail. Let us not be deluded by the vicious propaganda that would have us believe that peace is a matter of engrossed resolutions and sentimental appeal. The most carefully drawn international code between nations will not endure unless the character of its signers is such that they wish it to endure. Lack of preparedness to meet any great national emergency can not in itself create peace. Prophetic vision may have revealed the needs of the world to a foreign diplomat who said here in Washington, "What the world needs is mental disarmament, rather than the actual disarmament of armies and navies." But certain it is that armies and navies have not outlived their need or their usefulness. Who can forget the relief work of our soldiers and sailors in fire, in flood, in famine, in pestilence? Who can forget the gruesome horrors of fire-swept San Francisco, of Smyrna, or Tokyo? Who can forget the men who helped to beat back death there and made the whole world know America for a good Samaritan in the hour of suffering?

The condition of our merchant marine is a matter of national concern. The benefits of a merchant fleet are well known to our people. Who has not been thrilled with the dashing feats of our clipper ships of a bygone time? Who has not felt a new glow of pride in the daring seamanship that carried our flag to every part of the world; the glorious traditions of our merchant ships to fire us to an appreciation of commerce on the high seas? We can not afford to forego the benefits of a merchant marine, which would assure our industries and our people a desirable independence of foreign ships, as well as an essential auxiliary to our Navy. These benefits should not lapse; they should be continued by subsidy if necessary.

Of these pressing national problems we must take thought. They will be solved only through practical patriotism, a patriotism to which you bring testimonial from quiet countryside and busy city. For 34 years the Daughters of the American Revolution have been inspired handmaidens of good government. We have quickened public opinion to the needs of America. We have championed worthy causes with no partisan bias of our advocacy. Our influence has been used in its full strength by wise avoidance of controversy. The pages of our record are bright with the unselfish practice of American ideals and idealism. The expenditures of our energies and resources has been distinguished by its nobility of purpose. American citizenship is the richer for our right thinking and right doing.

In the righteousness of our faith in America and her institutions, so sanely and so nobly translated, let us dedicate ourselves anew to the God of our fathers, to the well-being of our fellow creatures, and to the highest destiny of our country.

In closing I would leave with you the thought expressed in this patriotic creed:

I believe in my country and her destiny,

In the great dream of her founders,

In her place among the nations,

In her ideals.

I believe that her democracy must be protected,

Her privileges cherished.

Her freedom defended.

I believe that humbly before the Almighty,
 But proudly before mankind,
 We must safeguard her standards,
 The vision of her Washington,
 The martyrdom of her Lincoln,
 With the patriotic fervor of the minute men,
 And the soldiers of her glorious past.

I believe in loyalty to my country,
 Utter, irrevocable, inviolate,
 Thou in whose eyes a thousand years are but as yesterday,
 And as a watch in the night,
 Help me in my frailty make real,
 What I believe.

LORA HAINES (MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE) COOK,
President General.

Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, chairman of the credentials committee, reported as follows:

The number at present registered and qualified to vote up to 9 o'clock this morning is 944.

National officers and vice presidents general	27
State regents	45
Chapter regents	513
Delegates	359
Total	944

Beginning the afternoon session, Miss Caroline L. Dodge, chairman of the resolutions committee, submitted the following standing rules:

Standing rules for Thirty-third 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 report of State regents shall be limited to three 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.

RULE X. That in nominating candidates for national officers the nominating speech shall be limited to one speech of three minutes, which may be followed by one seconding speech of one minute.

RULE XI. In electing eight vice presidents general, the seven candidates receiving the highest majority of votes shall be declared elected for a term of three years, the one receiving the next highest shall be declared elected for a term of two years.

Annual Report of the President General

National Officers and Members of the Thirty-third Continental Congress:

At this, the close of my first year as your president general, it is with a certain pride and satisfaction that I come before you to give you a résumé of the year's activities.

My first duty is to sorrowfully record the death of two illustrious Presidents of the United States, Warren G. Harding and Woodrow Wilson, whose lives were forfeited to the exigencies of public life and the grave cares of the presidential office. Immediately upon receiving the sad news, as a mark of respect to the memory of the distinguished dead, the flag was lowered to half-mast and Memorial Continental Hall closed to visitors until after the funeral ceremonies. Messages of condolence were likewise sent to the bereaved family in each instance. The president general and 10 appointed representatives of our society were accorded a place of honor in the funeral cortege of President Harding. Grateful letters, thanking us for our tributes of appreciation and respect, have been received from Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Wilson.

Deeply, too, do we mourn the passing of a beloved honorary president general, an appalling number of ex-national officers, and the State regent of Massachusetts, who at the time of her death was also national chairman of historical research and preservation of records.

We regret also to announce the death of a member of our advisory board, Mr. Robinson Downey, of Waynesburg, Pa., after but nine months of service with us.

On April 29, at her home in Bloomington, Ill., our brilliant and inspiring honorary president general, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, laid down the cares and responsibilities of a noble and useful life enriched by service to family, to

Nation, and to her Creator. Her exceptional qualities will long enshrine her in the hearts and minds not only of those of us who were privileged to have known and loved her but to those to whom her life history will be a source of inspiration. Your president general wishes to express personally her appreciation of the long, unselfish service of this illustrious and noble woman, who so freely gave her ability, time, and strength for the advancement of every interest of her beloved society. The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, expressed its profound sorrow in a telegram sent to the family, and a sheaf of American Beauty roses conveyed our loving tribute to Mrs. Scott's rare attributes. As a further tribute of respect, our flag was lowered to half-mast and Memorial Continental Hall closed until after the funeral services. In a touching letter to the president general Mrs. Julia Scott Vrooman, the daughter of Mrs. Scott, voiced her heartfelt appreciation of our tributes to the memory of the "mother who so loved her 'Daughters' and was so beloved by them."

Our very presence here in Memorial Continental Hall, which is a revered Valhalla to our illustrious dead, as well as a temple of patriotism, brings me to the consideration of its use. After a year in office, during which time the problem as to what precedent should guide us in making our decisions as to granting or denying petitions of societies and organizations desiring to hold meetings under its roof-tree, your president general, quite by accident, found in the files of her office a letter written on August 1, 1909, by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, when she was president general, in reply to one from the Hon. H. B. McFarland, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, asking for the use of the hall. A portion of this letter so clearly expresses her own convictions in this matter that she is taking the liberty of quoting a part of it to you.

"I believe that Memorial Continental Hall should be a center from which should radiate influences that would be felt to the ends of the earth. I believe that our grand auditorium should be the center of patriotic life of Washington; that from the platform of that auditorium—the most beautiful, I believe, in the country—should be given lectures on the great themes that to-day stir humanity to its depth; and that from this building should go forth an impulse that should be felt in the literary, scientific, and educational life of the nation."

To my mind, the need for maintaining this high ideal has become an increasingly vital and necessary one, which it has ever been the president general's purpose to uphold.

Never in the history of our society have so many ex-national officers been claimed by death as in the past year. We record, with profound sorrow, the death of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, honorary president general; Mrs. Erastus Gaylord Putnam, honorary vice president general; Mrs. John Francis Yawger, ex-recording secretary general; Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott, ex-corresponding secretary general; Mrs. Esther B. F. Noble, ex-chaplain general; Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby, ex-historian general; Mrs. George Minot Baker, State regent; Miss Lucretia H. Clay, ex-vice president general; Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, ex-vice president general; Mrs. James F. Maupin, ex-vice president general; Mrs. Henry McCleary, ex-vice president general; Miss Sophia Waples, ex-vice president general; Mrs. Ira H. Evans, ex-vice president general.

Personally, there is much that the president general would like to say concerning the service and signal devotion rendered by these outstanding women. To more fully stress their valuable contributions to the upbuilding of the society with which they were so long and happily associated a special commemorative service will be held on Friday morning, April 18, at 10 o'clock.

By remaining in Washington most of the time since assuming the duties of the office of president general, and keeping office with intensive diligence, it has been possible for the president general to receive many of our members. Opportunity to confer with representatives from other organizations has also been afforded. This has required so much time that it has been impossible for her to accept many delightful invitations which have been tendered, yet arduous as has been the self-imposed program, never has service been more cheerfully and willingly given. What is undertaken with all our hearts and souls soon becomes so much a part of the fiber of our being that the joy of accomplishment speedily absorbs the fatigue of the doing.

Firmly believing that any executive's knowledge of an organization should rest upon a positive foundation of the facts in the case, an intensive study was made of our office methods and business practices. As a result of this survey, your president general is convinced that our loyal clerical force is giving the society splendid service and helpful cooperation, for which let her voice sincere appreciation. The tremendous growth of our society had brought about certain peaks of strain in nearly every department. To give some relief to this situation the clerical force has been augmented from time to time. To meet a pressing emergency in the office of the president general, where the burden of correspondence has become overwhelming, one typist has been employed for afterhours' service at no expense to the society. Just here she wishes to say, unreservedly and unqualifiedly, she believes it impossible to find anywhere an organization of equal size whose affairs can more successfully withstand the acid test of investigation than will ours at the present moment. In accordance with the practice of past years, the society has retained the services of the American Audit Co., whose representative has assured your president general that the financial statement of the society is highly satisfactory.

With regard to much that has been achieved during the past year, the president general very strongly feels that detailed and specific comment upon her part is scarcely within her province, but that an account of the work in full should be given by the national officer under whose immediate jurisdiction it is accomplished. The same is true with regard to details of important work to be reported by national chairmen of various committees.

You will rejoice with us that the membership of our organization has increased during the past year at the rate of almost a thousand members a month. This means that many families, with their numerous connections, have become interested in the ideals and purpose of this society. Here let her interpolate that the president general is not unmindful of the desire of many to have application papers verified more quickly than has been possible in the past. The delay has been due partly to lack of cooperation on the part of some of the applicants themselves and to our lack of a sufficient number of trained genealogists. As soon after Congress as it is expedient, we plan to facilitate the work in this department by securing the necessary assistance.

There is a profound feeling of satisfaction in each substantial reduction of the debt incurred in the erection of the Administration Building, for every liquidation is an approach to a practical realization of the ideal. We are proud of the results attained in this respect during the current year, for we have marked off by two payments two milestones along our way to our ultimate goal in the entire absorption of the indebtedness of \$280,000 standing upon the Administration Building in April, 1923.

Strenuous work upon the part of the organizing secretary general and her assistants has successfully resulted in the completion of the organization of

many new chapters. In addition to this arduous work, she has also successfully acted as the chairman of the building and grounds committee, which in itself is exacting in its duties and requirements.

The last report of the recording secretary general shows that the staff of the record room has brought the current work entirely up to date, including the transcript of the verbatim report of all board meetings under the present administration. In addition, a card catalogue of all records and documents is being developed. Codifications and classifications of all rulings are under way, these having been previously typed, indexed and bound in convenient form for reference. To anyone not familiar with the details involved in this work it is difficult to have an adequate appreciation of the stupendous task which is being so splendidly accomplished.

In the historian general's office the work on the lineage books has been increased twofold, seven having been published this year. Through the especial effort of the business office, a sufficient number of books have been sold to almost cover the cost of their publication.

The gift of many valuable reference books from chapters and individuals has materially increased the usefulness of the library in facilitating genealogical research, which, of course, aids in the verification of many otherwise incomplete records. There should be no more complete genealogical reference library anywhere in the United States than our own in Memorial Continental Hall.

Interesting heirlooms, too, have been given into the custody of our museum, which is an eminently fitting depository for them.

The national board of management has held five regular and two special board meetings over each of which it has been the president general's privilege and pleasure to preside. Both special meetings were called for the purpose of admitting new members, authorizing chapters, and settling matters pertaining to the work of the organizing secretary general's office. Nine meetings of the executive committee have been held with the president general presiding.

In making up the national committees during the summer months, your president general had in mind that the chapter regent is as closely connected with her State regent as the State regent is with the national society.

In coming together for the last two national board meetings, the president general has met with the State regents in an informal conference the afternoon previous to the board meeting, in order that different phases of the State problems may be discussed.

Also the evening before the regular meeting of the national board there is an informal coming together of the members and any of the national chairmen who may be in the city. These national chairmen are asked to meet with the members of the national board to discuss with them any phase of their work about which they may desire information. Important subjects to receive consideration the following morning are, likewise, discussed. Of course, no action of any kind is taken during these preliminary "round tables," but this method of procedure is helpful in preventing hasty decisions, since it gives opportunity for careful consideration of the questions under discussion.

With but two or three exceptions, letters of instruction in regard to their work were sent by the national chairmen to the members of their committees by the middle of September, which should have greatly facilitated the work of organization.

It is here desired to call your attention to several changes in committees that were made by unanimous action of the board upon the recommendation of

the president general. Two new committees have also been created. The work of the committee on patriotic education was revised by establishing its various subcommittees as separate committees. As a result of this change, Americanization, the Manual for Immigrants, girl home makers, better films, children and sons of the republic, and schools and colleges are separate committees, each of which has its national chairman with four or five vice chairmen representing different sections of the country to aid in the work.

The two new national committees are the publicity committee and the D. A. R. student loan-fund committee. The committee on publicity has been established to give to the public a truthful, intelligent, and interesting account of the earnest work that is actually being done by our organization. The D. A. R. student loan-fund committee, which was suggested by Mrs. William Henry Wait, of Michigan, is helping to finance worthy boys and girls in the completion of their college education.

Under this new management, the committee on patriotic education is carrying on the work in the schools and colleges, and other educational institutions, which our society has indorsed.

This has been the outstanding year in the publication of our magazine. Not only have there been substantial increases in subscriptions, but through the wise administration of the chairman, Mrs. Charles White Nash, the magazine for the first time in the history of the organization has paid expenses, with even a tidy balance to its credit. Not only is the editor maintaining the best features of its past, but current history likewise is being recorded in vital worth-while fashion. The present April issue is but indicative of the even better numbers which are to follow. Will you not unite with the chairman and the editor in making it the magazine of their fondest dreams and your enduring pride? Written suggestions as to historical subjects you would like considered, or as to how you feel the magazine can best serve you and the D. A. R. interests will be welcomed.

So successful has been the work at Ellis Island that Commissioner Curran has expressed his appreciation of the splendid results from our work in the detention room for women and children.

The Manual for Immigrants is being published as rapidly as funds are available to meet the ever-increasing demand. The last edition issued is in the ninth language in which the manual has been printed. It was your president general's privilege to write a foreword of greeting for this issue.

In line with this work, our society has taken an active interest in restricted immigration. The thirty-second continental congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, went on record as earnestly and heartily indorsing the principle of restricted selective immigration. In her written messages and in her speeches your president general has stressed this need to the uttermost of her powers.

A committee has been appointed by the president general, pursuant to the resolution passed at the last continental congress, authorizing the erection of memorial monuments bearing the insignia of the society over the graves of Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Eugenia Washington, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. A report will be given by the chairman of this committee during the congress.

A contact committee of five has been appointed to serve with a committee representing the State of Pennsylvania, in regard to the holding of an international exhibition in the city of Philadelphia in 1926 to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, at which it is expected that various States of the Union, the Federal Government, and all the nations of the world will be represented.

One of the unfinished projects of our society which came to the new administration at the close of the last congress was the perfecting of arrangements for a site upon which to erect the Pilgrim mothers' memorial fountain at Plymouth. The money for the fountain was raised during the past administration, and now that it has practically been decided to accept the first location offered us by the commission (which is near the rock and on the opposite corner from Coles Hill), work will start as soon as plans are completed and weather conditions will permit.

All other messages indorsed or adopted by congress and the national board have been recognized and furthered as far as possible.

The reports from the various committees show the splendid way in which local problems have been met, of the local services rendered, and of how national projects have been furthered. Think, too, of how splendid is the service of Daughters who have gladly gone the extra mile and given the further gift.

The president general then mentioned the various meetings and other functions which she had attended in her official capacity during the year.

At her first board meeting, at the suggestion of the president general, a motion was made and carried, authorizing the making of a ribbon for the honorary presidents general of the same general width, but reverse in color, to that worn by the president general.

There is great appreciation of the interest which the States are taking in the furnishing of their rooms in Memorial Continental Hall.

In this connection it is gratifying to note that an effort is being made to provide furniture so rare and beautiful in its exemplifications of the skill of our early cabinetmakers that it will indeed grace Memorial Continental Hall.

One of the most far-reaching and stimulating duties of the president general is her personal contact with the individual members of our society through her visits to State conferences and chapter celebrations and meetings. Through them she gathers a knowledge of State and local conditions which helps her tremendously in the administration of her office for the highest good of the society at large. Your president general has felt that this service was such an important one that she made an especial effort to arrange for every State conference possible. In all, 15 State conferences have been attended. In every single instance she has been amazed at the tremendous amount of work that is being accomplished.

The itinerary covered a wide radius, beginning with the State conference of Missouri, from where your president general went to Michigan and to Indiana, accompanied by our treasurer general.

Returning to Washington for the October 18 board meeting, other State conferences were attended in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New York, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. Upon each of these journeys, with but few exceptions, the president general was accompanied by one or more of the national officers.

Everywhere the genuine and heartfelt hospitality extended the president general has been a high tribute indeed to our organization. In every State, without exception, her heart has glowed with pride in the knowledge that the Daughters of the American Revolution are among the outstanding women of culture, education, charm, and civic importance in their communities. These State regents should be congratulated on the enthusiastic interest and effective-

ness of their earnest work, and the Daughters on the goodly harvests yielded from their patriotism.

A tremendous impression was made upon the president general as to the good fortune enjoyed by several of the chapters in their possession of invaluable historic buildings, such as Fort Mirc, at Monroe, La.; the historic Town House at Charleston, S. C., where Washington and many notables since his time have been received; and the old barracks at Trenton, N. J., where she attended a chapter celebration.

Numerous invitations from States and chapters have been received, which of necessity had to be declined, since not even the miracles of modern-day transportation allowed of a more complicated schedule.

While in St. Louis we were entertained by the St. Louis and Kansas City chapters. In New York State a visit was enjoyed with the Poughkeepsie chapter. Your president general's visit to our school at Tamassee exceeded her most hopeful expectations. The Daughters of the American Revolution should feel that it is a privilege to be the instrument which is making it possible for these citizens of to-morrow to be freed from their hampering bonds of ignorance and restricted environment.

An unexpected pleasure came to your president general during the few hours spent in Texarkana, Ark., since she was enabled to meet a group of the members of that chapter, as well as one from the Lone Star Chapter, of Texas, which is located on the border of the two States.

En route from Louisiana to Mississippi State conference, the Daughters of Jackson, Miss., arranged a happy coming together of chapter members. The Daughters of Birmingham, Ala., chapter, too, made the president general's visit a memorable one.

This report would be incomplete without an expression of the president general's gratitude and appreciation of the support and cooperation which have been so generously given her by the national officers and the members of our society. Although burdened with home and public tasks, each capably and wholeheartedly has given this further service for our society. The president general is appreciative, too, of the wonderful esprit de corps existing among the office force and of their loyal interest in the work. Especial thanks are due Miss Fernald for her devotion to duty and untiring service to the president general and our society. This spirit of loyal service and splendid cooperation which is prevalent throughout our organization has given zest and happiness to the service of your president general.

Our society is signally honored this year in that we shall have with us at this Thirty-third Annual Congress, in the dual capacity of distinguished guest and speaker, the President of the United States, His Excellency the ambassador of France, His Excellency the ambassador of Great Britain, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Labor, and representatives from our sister Republics in South America.

It is her hope and desire that the messages which these great men of our own and other nations will do us the honor to deliver to us in person may be transmitted by you to your individual chapters, so that the light of the word which you have heard here in the Nation's Capital may serve as a guiding star toward rightfully directing the footsteps of your communities in the way of national well-being and of better international understanding.

Respectfully submitted.

LORA HAINES (Mrs. ANTHONY WAYNE) COOK,
President General.

Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, chairman, presented the report of the program committee, which was adopted.

Report of the Chaplain General

Madame President General, members of the board, and delegates of the Thirty-third Continental Congress:

I have the pleasure to report to you as follows:

There have been five regular meetings of the board of management and two special meetings.

Upon the occasion of one of the board meetings a board luncheon was given by our president general, at which time thanks were offered for our many blessings.

I was invited to attend the annual New Jersey State meeting, which fortunately I was able to accept, and gave a short address at the request of the State regent, Mrs. Banks.

When Massachusetts was called upon to give back to our Master her greatly admired and much beloved State regent, it was my privilege to assist at the impressive memorial service to her memory. Our organization has lost a most valuable member in the going beyond of Mrs. George Minot Baker.

In the afternoon of the same day I was invited to attend the State meeting, to which I brought a short greeting from our national society.

I have had many invitations from different parts of the States to attend functions of various kinds, but owing to distance, in many instances, I was unable to respond, and in other cases conflicting engagements prevented my acceptance. I wish to publicly express my appreciation of the honor and my regret at being unable to respond to the call of service.

The book of remembrance has been compiled for this year and placed in the archives, where it may be examined at any time, and at the end of the third year will be bound with those of the next two years of this administration.

This year, in addition, a file case has been arranged for future use. All obituary notices of any of our beloved members which are sent in may be preserved, and are filed alphabetically in chapters under States so that at any time one may refer to them.

I want to thank Mrs. Ramsburgh, personally, as I am sure each one thanks her, for her efficient and faithful service in carrying out this work of love, and thus keeping the records of those dear to us. Her duties are arduous, but she does it all with a loving spirit, and so her work is well done.

Since the last meeting of congress, 1,504 members have been taken from our ranks, and they are sadly missed. We are grateful for their loyalty, and rejoice for them that now they are at peace in Jesus after their faithful labors in this world of turmoil.

Among those who have gone a little before are:

Our honorary president general, Mrs. Erastus Gaylord Putnam; the former vice president general, Mrs. Henry McCleary, of Washington; Mrs. James F. Maupin, of Virginia; Miss Lucretia H. Clay, of Kentucky; Miss Sophia Waples, of Delaware; Mrs. Ira H. Evans, of Texas.

One former recording secretary general, Mrs. John Francis Yawger, who was spared to finish her term of office in her beloved organization, and then was called to her heavenly home working to the last in faithful service.

One former chaplain general, Mrs. Esther B. F. Noble; one former corresponding secretary general, Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott.

And now will all rise and for a moment give silent tribute to those who faithfully labored while on earth and are now at rest, according to the promise

of our Lord Jesus Christ "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

MINA MILLER (Mrs. THOMAS A.) EDISON,
Chaplain General.

Report of Recording Secretary General

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

To you I bring an account of the stewardship of your records. There are many priceless documents in my keeping, and much that is of inestimable interest is written in those records.

I wonder if any of you realize just what those records really mean to the society? They are more, far more, than mere dead archives. They tell of the early history of the society, of the almost unbelievable work it has accomplished in the 34 years of its existence.

How, in one-third of a century, we have gone from a little group of earnest organizers inspired with an earnest desire for service to home and country to a powerful body, which reaches out into all sections of the Union; I might also say the universe. For we have members scattered in all parts of the world, from Africa to Alaska, and we are rendering service to the entire world.

Becoming acquainted with those records was my first task, and it was a stupendous one. Indeed, at first it seemed almost a hopeless one. But at the end of my first year I am beginning to feel more familiar with them, and I am able now to suggest at least one innovation which will make the problem less puzzling to my successor, which will come to you in the form of a resolution through the proper channels.

There is little that need be said relative to the current record work of the office of your recording secretary general. The usual routine has been followed as to preparing copy of minutes for the magazine and for the permanent files. The verbatim report of all meetings of the national board of management held during the year have been transcribed: notifications of admission have been mailed promptly following each board meeting, all correspondence has received immediate and courteous attention, and the detail work has been handled most efficiently, due to the never-flagging efforts of my staff.

The work of the certificate room is not entirely up to date, due partially to the over-increasing volume of work and to the fact that the engrosser who has done most of our work for many years was taken from us by death and it has been difficult to find a suitable successor. Also, the former very able assistant clerk in the certificate room resigned to accept a much more remunerative position with the Government, and it was necessary to train a new one to take hold of the work.

All told, 9,750 membership certificates have been issued during the year, and 557 certificates of descent, more familiarly known as block certificates.

It has been my privilege and pleasure to officially represent the national society at the State conference of Ohio, and of the District of Columbia. I bring to you now the same message I carried to them; that the records in my office are your records, and if at any time you wish to have anything looked up or verified one of the members of my staff will be placed at your disposal.

I can not close my report without paying a tribute to the ability and the memory of my predecessor, Mrs. John Francis Yawger. At the last congress, following a previous custom, a resolution was adopted authorizing the retiring recording secretary general to take charge of the printing of the

proceedings of the congress. This was for the reason that she had served through the entire congress and was more familiar with what had transpired than was her successor.

But the death of Mrs. Yawger in August of last year, made it imperative for me to assume the responsibility of supervising this work from the point where she left off. I at once returned from my summer home in Maine, in order to give this my personal attention.

We hope this year to be able to get the printed proceedings out and delivered to you much earlier. This will be possible if all reports, resolutions and motion cards are turned in promptly to this desk before leaving the hall. I urge that each one of you having anything for the record make it a point to see that it gets to my personal page at once; and I also urge that each one taking part in discussion will distinctly give her name and her State so that the stenographers may get it correctly in the record.

I, also, urge that those of you who bring gifts will bring complete data in duplicate, one copy to be attached to the gift and the other copy to come to my desk for the record.

Respectfully submitted.

ALICE FRYE (Mrs. FRANK H.) BRIGGS,

Recording Secretary General.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary General

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

It is my pleasant privilege to bring to you the report of work accomplished in the office of the corresponding secretary general. Our organization is growing rapidly and every year the demands upon my office are increasing, but we have earnestly endeavored to perform the work faithfully and to see that all requests are given attention at the earliest opportunity.

During the past year the following supplies have been issued to chapters and individuals making requests for such service:

Application blanks	73, 335
Leaflets of "How to become a member"	5, 177
Leaflets of general information	4,764
Transfer cards	5, 314
Constitution	2, 183
Pamphlets of "Necessary information"	868

Following the close of the Thirty-second Congress we mailed 2,030 copies of a circular letter from the past administration, and as soon as the resolutions of the congress and the address of the president general were printed, they, too, with a second circular letter, were sent to the members of the national board of management and to chapter regents. We also mailed the committee lists when ready for distribution, as well as the lists of papers of the committee on historical and literary reciprocity, a supply of which was sent to each member of the committee. The addressing of the wrappers for sending out the proceedings were likewise a part of our work.

My office has filled all orders for free copies of the Immigrant's Manual, the number sent out totaling 107,640, which were distributed in the following languages: English, 50,829; Spanish, 4,713; Italian, 16,289; Hungarian, 2,800; Polish, 5,007; Yiddish, 6,018; French, 3,812; German 12,281; Russian, 5,801.

There have been received and recorded 5,223 letters and postals to which 4,961 responses have been mailed, others being referred to the various departments for which they were intended.

While the past year has brought to my office a constantly increasing flood of inquiries of every nature, we have also had the great pleasure of receiving from regents and chapter members so many pleasant and appreciative letters that our work for you has been a real delight.

To my clerk, Miss Jean Jackson, I wish to express my appreciation for her courtesy and promptness in giving immediate attention to all correspondence and her unflinching desire to carry on our office work in the best possible manner. For the splendid accomplishments of this great organization we are all working together. It was Edward Everett Hale who said, "Together, one of the most inspiring words in the English language. Coming together is a beginning; keeping together is progress; working together is success."

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH ELLIOTT (Mrs. FRANKLIN P.) SHUMWAY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of the Organizing Secretary General

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

It gives me pleasure as your organizing secretary general to report the work of the past year as follows:

Organizing regents' appointments confirmed.....	85
Organizing regents' appointments expired.....	30
Organizing regents' appointments canceled.....	3
Organizing regents resigned.....	2
Organizing regents reappointed.....	21
Chapters authorized.....	23
Chapters reauthorized.....	2
Chapters disbanded.....	2
Chapters organized.....	80
Total number of active chapters to date.....	2,001

The national board, at my request, has confirmed the following officers: Mrs. F. E. Steere as State regent and Mrs. Howard Clark as State vice regent of Hawaii; Mrs. R. N. Somerville as State regent of Mississippi; Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon as State regent and Mrs. James Charles Peabody as State vice regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Ralph H. Hess as State regent and Mrs. Otto A. Lueck as State vice regent of Wisconsin.

Commissions issued:

Vice president general.....	6
State regents and State vice regents.....	44
Reelection cards to State regents and State vice regents.....	31
Charters issued.....	36
Permits issued for chapter regents' and ex-chapter regents' pins....	348
National officers, State regents, and ex-State regents.....	47
List of chapter regents issued to chairmen of committees and officers without charge.....	15
With charge.....	9
Total number of cards filed.....	40,182

The last figures cover changes in the card catalogue necessitated by resignations, marriages, deaths, dropped on account of nonpayment of dues, transfers, or changes of address.

Total new members' cards filed, 10,600.

The organization of chapters is progressing most satisfactorily, but may we not all take for our slogan, "One chapter at least in every county," and work toward this end as rapidly as possible? And one other suggestion—will you not try to interest the young women as soon as they become 18 years of age? Organization of chapters among college women is very desirable, as affiliations made in colleges are the most lasting of all group relationships.

We now have chapters organized in Shanghai, China, and Paris, France; and there are chapters forming in Alaska, India, and the West Indies.

We are particularly fortunate in having with us at this congress representatives from the chapters at Havana, Manila, Honolulu, Shanghai, and Paris. To them I wish to extend an especial greeting.

A list of names of Revolutionary interest is constantly available at my office for new chapters to choose from, and as a consequence the adoption of chapter names of that period is becoming more and more uniform.

The work of my office is most enjoyable, excepting at such times as some one interprets our by-laws as "Red tape." May I take this occasion to assure you that in my office we have only a desire to be helpful to the end of speedy, successful chapter organization, always welcoming constructive criticism and always appreciating your cooperation.

Respectfully submitted.

FLORA A. (MRS. WILLIAM SHERMAN) WALKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Registrar General

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

In compiling the report of the work of the registrar general one is reminded of the fact that "Statistics are dry, but necessary." However, many pleasant duties have been assigned to me this year. In the absence of the president general and other national officers, it was my pleasure to receive the famous French general, "The Tiger of the Argonne," accompanied by the French ambassador and his wife. He visited Memorial Continental Hall during his official visit to Washington, and expressed sincere thanks and deep appreciation to this society for all that had been done for France. I have had the pleasure also of attending four State conferences—Pennsylvania; Tennessee, at which time a tablet to Rev. Samuel Doak, founder of Washington College, was unveiled; Maryland; and District of Columbia—and in January I was honored by Manhattan and Knickerbocker Chapters of New York by being their guest of honor.

The figures of the office work will show a gratifying increase in membership in every State, as well as the Orient, India, Alaska, and Africa. There have been 10,600 applicants admitted to the society since the last Congress, of whom three were real daughters—Mrs. Holbrook, of New York; Mrs. Smith of Oregon; and Mrs. McMurphy of New Hampshire. There were 1,761 supplemental papers approved, making a total of 12,361 papers verified. Of this number, 1,582 were new records. The last national number assigned is 200,054.

We have examined over 2,000 original papers and approximately 1,665 supplementals, which are still unverified. About 6,000 postals of notification have been sent out and 8,000 letters on other matters. Sixty-three volumes have been completed and bound for the file in the record room. Permits have been issued for 2,841 insignia, 3,063 recognition pins, and 1,987 ancestral bars.

We have an efficient corps of clerks in the office, and too much can not be said for their interest in the work and loyalty to the society.

Respectfully submitted.

INEZ S. (MRS. JAMES H.) STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

Report of the Treasurer General

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

Some one once said of Cecil Rhodes that he thought not in counties but in continents. His was a natural breadth of vision that made for greatness, but far different is the mental adjustment necessary in the transition from the county of a personal checkbook, dealing with gas bills and kindred figures, to the continental, of a sizeable corporation balance sheet.

One thing is certain, no one can come into intimate contact with our financial department for one year and not have an immense respect for and a tremendous pride in the achievements of our great society. It would take more than one year's close observation to accurately estimate the comparative growth of this many-sided organization, so this report will touch only the high lights of our activities as viewed through the medium of the bank account. The past administration left a gracious balance of \$32,872.63, which far more than provided for the overlapping expenditures that are bound to be inherited by those upon whom the mantle falls. Our greatest responsibility we felt to be the reduction of the debt on the administration buildings. As a result of united and sincere efforts along that line, we have been able to retire \$80,000 worth of the \$200,000 notes bearing 6 per cent interest. In addition we have transferred \$15,000 from the current to the permanent fund to take care of the semiannual interest on these notes, making a total amount of \$95,000 deducted from income and applied to debt.

The definite elimination of so many 6 per cent notes will give a substantial reduction in the amount of interest we shall have to pay next year. We shall at least save the amount of one \$5,000 note.

Two investments have been made this year in Liberty bonds bearing 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest and maturing in 1924 and 1947. The first was the balance of the Tilloloy fund, which has been augmented this year by receipts which brought it up to \$5,069.87. Of this, \$4,900 was invested and the interest is to be applied to the upkeep of the water system in Tilloloy. The second was \$800, which has accrued this past year from life-membership fees, making a total in that fund of \$2,250. That interest, as you all know, is credited to the current fund and used for the same purpose as are the regular dues. This last investment was made after the books were closed for the fiscal year and will not appear in the treasurer general's printed report.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific bond, which has so long appeared under investments in the permanent fund, has this year been eliminated as an asset. Ever since the legacy came to us through the will of a kindly disposed daughter it has no doubt been the ambition of each treasurer general to realize on an apparently worthless scrap of paper. The present custodian of your funds was no exception to the rule, so she presumed upon the personal friendship of an official of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and has the highest possible judgment rendered upon the market value of this bond. The verdict was such that Mr. White, of the National Metropolitan Bank, a valuable member of the advisory committee, recommended its complete retirement to

private life in the society's strong box, and there it will lie until resurrected, perhaps, by some future ambitious treasurer general.

As an offset, the Chicago & Alton bonds have taken a new lease on life and yielded us a tidy little dividend of \$136.29, and the magazine, we are happy to say, has transferred itself to the right side of the ledger.

The Philippine scholarship fund is the only one that shows a balance left to be invested. Our assiduous and thrifty chairman, Mrs. Holt, has acquired \$3,436.52, the investment of which will come later as a recommendation from her.

One of the great privileges enjoyed by this society is that of contributing toward the comfort and well-being of our Real Daughters. That the list grows smaller each year is a matter of keen regret, but we are fortunate in having with us still 15 of these precious charges. This year we have given \$4,169 in pensions out of the interest of the hundred thousand dollar Liberty bonds.

No noteworthy expenditures have been made during this year, save those that naturally fall under increased overhead. Two clerks have been added to the permanent roll, and a general increase of 10 per cent was made in the salaries of our faithful and efficient clerks.

Now that we are advancing so rapidly into the ranks of "big business" we shall have to face the attendant increased expenses from year to year if we are to function efficiently and with proper dignity.

One department particularly is already staggering under the weight of work thrust upon it and inadequate means of obtaining relief. If that relief is not forthcoming very soon, the question will not be who killed cock robin, but who buried the registrar general under the avalanche of papers.

To review in detail the many activities of this great society of ours would be a task far beyond the limits of a 10-minute report, as well as an encroachment upon the prerogatives of hard-working national chairmen. But, to summarize briefly, you should be proud and glad to know that to patriotic education alone you have given \$58,634.92; to the Manual fund and Ellis Island, two great channels of Americanization work, \$31,168.31; to that most fitting work of preservation of historic spots, \$9,150.78; to markers and old trails road, \$2,216.21; lesser contributions have been made to other causes, and a glance down the long line will show that nothing worth while has been really neglected.

The chairman of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial will report a much larger fund than appears in the report, and a most gratifying figure at that time, this being not only a memorial to our first president general and co-founder, but to a woman as well.

Under the heading of patriotic education in the printed report are several important items which should bear the classification of "Americanization work," viz:

Americanization work, Washington, D. C.-----	\$793. 10
Americanization work, Iowa -----	660. 31
Americanization work, Ohio-----	5. 00
American International College, Springfield, Mass-----	6, 856. 31
Schauffler Training School, Cleveland, Ohio-----	1, 683. 66
Institute for Practical Arts, Pennsylvania-----	22. 00
Total-----	10, 020. 38

Now that Americanization is no longer a subcommittee under patriotic education it should have its own grouping, which would comprise all work done

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for the foreign born, with the exception of Ellis Island and the Manual, and hereafter that distinction will be made.

When the chairman of patriotic education makes her report she will tell you of further large contributions which, unfortunately, have not gone through the hands of the treasurer general and do not appear in the printed report.

The importance of transmitting all the special funds to the treasurer general through the State treasurer can not be too strongly emphasized. There is no other way in which the activities of the State can be duly and properly recorded at headquarters.

In closing, your treasurer general wishes to make a plea to chapter and State treasurers, especially those who are just coming into office, to familiarize themselves with the by-laws of the national society and the general instructions that are issued for their guidance. Upon the shoulders of the treasurers rest the structure of our great organization, and it is only by earnest effort all along the line that each year's work can be carried to swift and sure completion.

We need the help that comes from clear records and reliable data; from the prompt and careful remittance of dues, and the intelligent cooperation that gives us the status of a splendid business organization. You have helped immeasurably this past year. Continue to give us of your best.

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE H. (MRS. ALFRED J.) BROUSSEAU,
Treasurer General.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-third Congress:

As chairman of the finance committee, I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1924.

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$358,264.81, of which \$56,227.83 represents contributions received for patriotic education and \$1,638.46 for relief work. It also includes \$7,550.78 contributed from New Jersey for the preservation of the Alexander Hamilton House and \$1,000 from Maryland chapters for Sulgrave Manor.

The largest disbursements were as follows:

Notes payable	\$80,000.00
Interest, notes payable	16,760.02
Clerical service	67,488.88
Magazine	33,315.04
Employees of hall, including printer, messenger, and extra labor for auditorium events	13,276.93
Printing and translating the manual in French, German, and Russian	11,646.50
Lineage (vols. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69)	9,577.00
Postage	6,595.22
Support of Real Daughters	4,160.00
Expense of Thirty-second Congress	4,341.03
Printing of proceedings of Thirty-second Congress	2,764.10
Printing catalogue for museum	1,303.75

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

Respectfully submitted.

ALICE FRYE (MRS. FRANK H.) BRIGGS,
Chairman of Finance Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

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

In presenting the report of the auditing committee the chairman wishes to express appreciation of the work of her committee and of the faithful assistance of the vice chairman, Mrs. Stephen Jackson.

The reports of the treasurer general and of the American Audit Co. have been compared monthly and found to agree. The reports have been filed in the office of the recording secretary general.

Madam President General, I move the adoption of the report of the auditing committee, carrying with it the reports of the treasurer general and of the chairman of the finance committee.

MARY M. (MRS. GEORGE) DE BOLT,
Chairman Auditing Committee.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General, National Officers of the Thirty-third Congress:

It is with mingled feelings of pride and responsibility that one stands before the annual assembly of loyal, patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution to give an account of the stewardship intrusted to her as an officer of our organization.

The office of historian general is the one into whose care has been given the work of compilation and publication of the records of the members of our society. When the admission of members into the national society Daughters of the American Revolution began it was evident that there were being collected invaluable records of the early history of our country, and the compilation of these records into lineage books was undertaken. The first volume—published 1891—contained the names of the 818 charter members, with lines of descent and brief summary of service of ancestors who constitute a roll of honor. Each year two volumes were added to this genealogical library. But the admission of members into the society increased by leaps and bounds, and the work of publishing these books could not be kept up to date.

By the authorization of the present national board of management at its June meeting, upon recommendation of the historian general that the force of clerks working on lineage books be enlarged, one clerk was added to the two already in the historian general's office, and the result of this year's work is the completion of seven volumes—Nos. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and work begun on volume 73. When you consider the type of work which must go into any genealogical record, and that often, even with these proven lines, it means careful research on the part of those doing it in an effort to make the records as complete as possible, I feel that you are to be congratulated on this report.

The last volume now ready for distribution is No. 70, containing national Nos. 69001 to 70000. At the board meeting on Saturday, April 12, the latest member admitted to our society bears the number 200054. Do you realize that the work of covering the gap in these records, which must be done before they are brought up to date and complete, is hardly begun? The registrar general reports each month many new lines established, which increases the value of these books and should be an added impetus to continue the work of bringing them up to date. The treasurer general reports as the result of a rather intensive campaign for the sale of these books that the receipts from the sale of lineage books, old and new, for the year has been \$7,333; amount paid to

printers, \$9,990, nearer a self-supporting proposition than ever before. The sales for the month of March alone were \$1,790, as compared with \$346 for March, 1923. The first 12 days of this month have brought in \$500, as compared with \$1,000 for the month of April, 1923—always the largest month, because of the congress—half as much in the 12 days before the opening of congress. Who says it does not pay to advertise?

Your historian general has been asked to cooperate in a very small way in the publishing of two historical books, one issued by the United States History Society, of Boston, called "Uncle Sam's History of the United States, Written by His Own People," to which she contributed a short sketch of the history and aims of the national society Daughters of the American Revolution; the other, a "School History," published under the active direction of the American Legion. In common with many representatives of other patriotic societies and literary critics, she has read the advance proof sheets of these textbooks, intended to give to grammar-grade pupils a truer and broader knowledge of the foundations upon which this country was builded and the structure of our Government in the effort to make better Americans of our boys and girls. These two pieces of work have indeed been a pleasure.

The articles appearing in the magazine during the last five months from the pen of Prof. John Spencer Bassett, of Smith College, have been of special interest as throwing new light on "The men who thought out the Revolution," and they have been used by many chapters as a basis of historical study programs.

A meeting of State historians with the historian general is called for Tuesday of this week at 4.30 p. m. in the West Virginia room for a conference upon questions of mutual interest. One of the questions to be discussed is monthly study outlines in the magazine.

The committee of historical research and preservation of records—the clearing house, as it were, of chapter and State work passing through the hands of State historians—has for a number of years been under the leadership of the historian general. This year the work was assigned to one who through long illness and death was unable to take up the task. In January your historian general sent out to all State historians a letter of explanation and inserted inquiries on two subjects. First, as to the popularity—as expressed by ownership—of the lineage books among the chapters; second, as to the methods of preservation of State conference reports. Replies were received from 28 historians. All report their States as having lineage books, many chapters with complete files in libraries and places of easy access; others with incomplete files wishing to add to these; still others with only scattered volumes. A conclusion seems to be that there is an appreciation of these genealogical books on the part of most of our chapters, as evidenced by their placing them where they may be widely consulted. But on the part of small and perhaps newer chapters the work has not been pushed. Such chapters do not have places for filing these books and may consider the cost at present prohibitive. But the public libraries of these towns are a wonderful archive for these books and the stimulus to general research work in communities would be increased by the addition of these books on the shelves of their libraries. As to ownership by individual members, we realize that we can not interest members who are joining our society to-day in these books unless we can assure them that they may be forthcoming within a reasonable length of time.

On the question of preservation of conference reports the tabulation shows what one would perhaps expect. In those States which have a large number of chapters, with State work well organized, conference reports are kept in

permanent form and often where they may be easily consulted. In the States where the work is still new and not so well organized, preservation of these reports has perhaps been neglected.

There seems to be to-day a general interest in historical study and research. I believe that our organization has had a definite part in awakening this interest. At any rate, it gives us an opportunity to encourage and stimulate further effort by our own work, and we are thus carrying out one of the primary objects for which our society was organized.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY N. (MRS. GEORGE) DE BOLT,
Historian General.

Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

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

Special letters requesting information for the report to the Smithsonian Institution have been sent to all State regents and State historians. They showed a great deal of interest and a desire to cooperate in making the best possible showing for their States.

As reporter general I have been very much impressed at the world-wide work that the national society is accomplishing through the national officers and chairmen of all of the different departments; also the State regents and State historians. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is a great power in the world to-day for world peace and for maintaining the principles of our Republic. One fundamental object of the society is to preserve the records and histories of the founders of this great Republic by teaching our own Americans and all of the strangers within our gates that "the present is founded upon the past, and the past is a guide for the future."

On account of the delay in getting the list of new regents and historians from Washington, the report to the Smithsonian Institution did not reach Washington until the last of December. This twenty-sixth report of the national society—March 1, 1922, to March 1, 1923—is a synopsis of the report of all national officers and chairmen of committees which were presented at our last congress. The contents of the report are as follows:

1. Act of incorporation.
2. Names of the board of management, national officers, State regents, and vice regents.
3. Synopsis of the national officers' reports and reports of chairmen of national committees.
4. Report of the Children of the American Revolution.
5. Financial statements from the States, in alphabetical order, for all national activities.
6. Names, in alphabetical order, of 400 graves that were marked during the year.

The object of this report is to give our National Government and others interested an understanding of the spirit and work of our society. For the benefit of those who do not clearly understand the work of the reporter general, I would like to say that there is a provision in the act of incorporation requiring that the society report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He, in turn, communicates to Congress such portions of it as he deems of national interest and importance. The report is printed by Congress as a public document.

At the request of the president general I represented her at the Nebraska State conference, and was very warmly welcomed.

I have been greatly impressed in going over the questionnaires and studying the many lines of work accomplished during the year. As your reporter general, I am truly grateful for the opportunity that has been given me to serve such a powerful organization.

Respectfully submitted.

CLYDE D. (MRS. ALVIN H.) CONNELLY,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Report of the Librarian General

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

On taking office the annual circular letter was sent out to all the State librarians asking for books from their chapters and inclosing a list of books desired for the library. Copies of this letter as usual were sent to all the regents and national officers as well. The letter also stated that books by D. A. R. authors would be acceptable and would be placed together by themselves. Later on the State librarians were again written to and asked to have their reports in by March 1 and to tell what methods they pursued in acquiring books from the chapters, so that we would know if the present system was satisfactory and if it differed to any extent in the different States.

Letters were also sent to the five new vice chairmen appointed by the president general, telling of the work and asking for suggestions. As many books were coming in the space was getting limited in the library, so all State regents were written to who had empty bookcases in their State rooms to know if they would allow us, if necessary, to put books in them. All except one have answered and given favorable replies, some stating that they would like to have their own State books put in their bookcases. The Iowa regent graciously wrote and gave us the permission for their State room to be used by the library clerks, except during congress. A member of the Vermont room committee has verbally stated that the librarian general could use a desk in that room.

The genealogical research committee wanted to know if their papers could all be bound. Owing to the variation in the size of their papers, this had not been done. The executive committee voted that the genealogical research committee make their papers uniform, which they are doing, and then the library would see that they were bound. Two books are now ready.

Duplicate books in different rooms in the basement have been gathered into one room. For gifts other than books and pamphlets we have received two bookstacks from the Mary Washington chapter and a much-needed cabinet for papers from a friend.

From the recent reports of the State librarians we find that to simplify their work they would like a slight change in the system, so, after expert advice, the librarian general is soon to send out a circular letter to them suggesting a new method of acquisition, which, if adopted, it is thought will benefit them in their work as well as the library, but it is optional.

Every member of the national society must realize the usefulness of the library as the source of historical knowledge and from which they draw their information along genealogical lines. And they must otherwise see the need of its steady growth to keep pace with the rapid growth in membership of the D. A. R.

The appropriation of \$200 for the purchase of valuable books is recommended as usual.

The Tenth Continental Congress voted that not less than 100 sets of the lineage books be reserved for the library exchange. I now recommend that 30 volumes only of each issue of the lineage book be allowed the library for its exchange department, and in lieu of the remaining 70 volumes \$300 be allowed annually for the purchase of books which can no longer be secured through their exchange.

The librarian general wishes to express her thanks and appreciation to all the State regents, State librarians, and chapter librarians and national officers who by their interest in the library are helping to make it develop so that in time it may become one of the best of its kind in the country. She wishes also to speak of the faithful and invaluable work of Miss Griggs, whose long management of the library makes her counsel and advice of inestimable benefit. Before giving in conclusion her total figures of accession for the year the librarian general desires to say that she hopes all members here assembled will find time to visit the library during congress.

Total number of books received, 857.

Total number of pamphlets received, 176.

Total number of books purchased during the year by the library, 55.

The three States that lead in the number of books and pamphlets sent in are Massachusetts, Michigan, District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

ISABEL (MRS. LARZ) ANDERSON,
Librarian General.

Report of the Curator General

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

I am proud to present to you my first report as curator general and chairman of the committee on Revolutionary relics for Memorial Continental Hall, for the growth of the museum has been a steady one and the interest and appreciation evinced by our many visitors a great incentive.

Two hundred and twenty-four gifts have been received during the past year, a detailed record of which will be filed with this report. They show generosity, cooperation, and, in many instances, a real spirit of sacrifice. Among the more unusual I note a surgical outfit used during the Revolutionary War by Dr. James Davidson, of Pennsylvania, consisting of a saw whose very aspect chills the blood, a crude surgical apron so suggestive of germs that a modern surgeon would die of horror at the idea of using it, and a case of instruments in astonishing good condition, even to the curved needles. From the same donor we have a "real bandana," made in honor of the inauguration of George Washington.

Thirty-six additional manuscripts with portraits, from Mrs. William Sherman Walker, organizing secretary general, make the "Flora A. Walker" collection a valuable and noted one. A large number of the manuscripts presented by Mrs. Russell Magna, of Massachusetts, have been gathered into a handsome volume, for which we are indebted to the donor.

From our friend who has been so often our generous benefactor, Col. Walter Scott, of New York, come two gifts: A frame containing a silver teaspoon with the letters "M. W.," the initials of Martha Washington, and used by General Washington while President of the United States, and a framed piece of cotton fabric woven at Mount Vernon during the Revolutionary War

and worn by Martha Washington. I am happy to tell you that the flag case presented by Colonel Scott at congress last year is now in place in the museum, together with our new case for textiles.

The attractive Tennessee room, used through the courtesy of the Tennessee Daughters, as an office for the curator general, is of untold value to the general efficiency of the museum work. More than 700 letters have been written during the year and five records made of each article received. Owing to the perfect condition in which the files were left by my predecessor, this work has been simplified.

The number of gifts from each State, with names of State chairmen, is as follows:

California, Mrs. Horace Porter.....	5
Colorado, Mrs. Mary Lawrence.....	2
Connecticut, Miss Mary T. Hubbard.....	1
District of Columbia, Mrs. Sylvanus E. Johnson.....	10
Florida, Mrs. Wm. H. Brown.....	6
Georgia, Mrs. Reeves Brown.....	9
Illinois, Mrs. Benjamin Olin.....	11
Iowa, Mrs. J. E. Lemmon.....	4
Kansas, Miss Jennie Wells.....	3
Kentucky, Mrs. Weatherhead (D. E.).....	3
Maine, Mrs. G. A. Creighton.....	1
Maryland, Mrs. Wm. Buckingham.....	1
Massachusetts, Miss Elizabeth R. Bartlett.....	10
Michigan, Mrs. James E. Taylor.....	3
Minnesota, Mrs. Charles De Witt.....	1
Mississippi, Mrs. Lotta M. Armistead.....	4
Missouri, Mrs. W. N. Andrews.....	3
New Hampshire, Miss Alice L. Dana.....	3
New Jersey, Mrs. Morgan Hand.....	9
New York, Mrs. S. T. Crocker.....	46
Ohio, Mrs. Perry C. Rowland.....	12
Oregon, Mrs. William A. Evans.....	1
Pennsylvania, Mrs. Edward L. Smith.....	18
Rhode Island, Mrs. Burt L. Hartwell.....	5
South Dakota, Mrs. F. W. Warring.....	3
South Carolina, Mrs. W. M. Smoak.....	5
Tennessee, Miss Susie Gentry.....	2
Texas, Mrs. A. V. Lane.....	2
Vermont, Mrs. John H. Stewart.....	2
Virginia, Mrs. R. W. Fry.....	1
Washington, Mrs. H. W. Patton.....	38
Total.....	224
Number of accessions recorded.....	165

The catalogue of the museum has been brought up to date by the addition of a supplement, and we are obliged, as a consequence, to raise the price to 50 cents per copy. We hope that you will be interested in this "growing child."

Before closing, I wish to thank my secretary, Miss Lothrop, for her great and untiring interest and efficiency in the work of my office.

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 manuscripts, framing gifts or other necessary work connected with them.

3. That this congress appropriate \$400 for repairing cases or buying new ones.
Respectfully submitted.

OLIVE (MRS. CHARLES S.) WHITMAN,
Curator General.

A recess was taken at 4.45 p. m.

At the Monday evening session, after an invocation by the Bishop of Washington, the Right Reverend James E. Freeman, the President General introduced the President of the United States, who addressed the Congress as follows:

You have come to Washington for the yearly replenishment of the patriotism which the Capital of our country suggests. The womanhood of the land has always made large contributions to that sentiment. You are the descendants of those fathers and mothers of the Republic to whom was revealed the promise of the great place which America was to hold in the world. You are the inheritors of their genius, their daring, and their initiative, which in seeking out new ways and untried paths laid the foundation for all that our country has come to mean. They were at once the defenders of the true faith and the pioneers of progress. Our duty is ever to maintain their faith and cherish their spirit of progress.

I greet you as the Daughters of the American Revolution. But it occurs to me that you are entitled to a broader definition given to the proud name of your illustrious organization. The Daughters of the American Revolution; yes, but you are more; you are the daughters of the Revolution; of all the Revolutions that have meant the broadening of understanding, the expanding of intelligence, the strengthening of the mighty purpose that make this a better world for all the people to inhabit and possess. You are each the "heir of all the ages," the daughter of every revolution that has aimed to broaden the rights and secure the liberties of the human race.

For 2,000 years or more the lovers of liberty everywhere have done honor to that Roman matron, who was the mother of Gracchi, because she put motherhood above the richest jewels, and 2,000 years hence the children of liberty everywhere will still be doing honor to the generations of American women, mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of those American men who in every hour of supreme peril have stood together ready to make the necessary sacrifice to save civilization from overwhelming catastrophe.

But the women of America are more than the daughters and mothers of the revolution that through the centuries of the past have marked the advance of humanity. For you women who are gathered here to-night are also representatives of another revolution of your very own and in your own time. I mean, of course, that tremendous upheaval in political institutions which within a few years has brought to woman well-nigh everywhere the privilege and the duty of full participation in the public affairs of the world. We have not been able to frame a very definite judgment of the changes that will be brought in our public life, or our private life, because of this remarkable development. It has come so suddenly upon the world, chiefly within the first quarter of the twentieth century, that we have not had time fully to appraise its meaning. The institutions of democracy have suddenly extended themselves to regions where only a few years ago we could hardly imagine them taking strong and permanent hold.

The meaning of the American Revolution is now clear to us in its double aspect. On the one hand it was conservative; it had as its purpose the preservation of the ancient rights of English freemen, which were not new even when they were set out in the great charter of the day of King John. On the other hand, it represented an extension of the rights of the people to govern themselves. For the first time there was put into practice the principle of "government deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." That principle there declared and established has been expanding in its influence from that day to this. Shortly after, France experienced its effect in that revolution which so completely destroyed the foundation of the old régime that it was never again firmly and fully reestablished. Not long after, this was followed by the British reform bill of 1832. The decidedly rapid strides which have marked the progress of this principle through all intervening history are too well known and apparent to need statement or comment. The right of the people to rule has become more and more broadly extended, more and more widely recognized. In its latest extension it has included the enfranchisement of women. All of this has been the result of the spirit of the times. It has been accompanied by one of the most terrible convulsions that the human race has ever experienced. The face of the earth has been changed. The institutions of popular government everywhere have been put to a supreme test.

In it all there is a challenge to those who believe that self-government is strong enough to prevent disorder, wise enough to provide freedom, righteous enough to establish justice and humane enough to show mercy. It is a challenge that we can not ignore. We must meet it and answer it, and by our readiness to make sacrifices demonstrate our faith. It is not enough to be Daughters of the American Revolution; it will not do merely to rely upon the Constitution and the laws of the land. Institutions whether adopted long ago or of more recent origin are of themselves entirely insufficient. All of these are of no avail without the constant support of an enlightened public conscience. But still more is needed. Our only salvation lies also in the ever-present vigilant and determined action of the people themselves. The heroic thought and action of the Revolution must forever be supplemented by the heroic thought and action of to-day.

Along with the great expansion of free institutions which has carried them to all parts of the world in a startling brief historic period, there has gone a broadening of the principle of self-government. The ballot in the earlier forms of democracy was the privileged possession of a limited class. It was not looked upon as a right but rather as a reward of some kind of high achievement, perhaps material, perhaps intellectual. But lately we have come upon the time in which the vote is esteemed not as a privilege or a special endowment, bestowed only for cause shown, but more in the nature of an inherent right withheld only for cause shown. This new conception makes it no longer a privilege, no longer even a right which may be exercised or omitted as its possessor shall prefer. It becomes an obligation of citizenship to be exercised with the highest measure of intelligence, thoughtfulness, and consideration for the public concern.

The fundamental question of keeping America truly American is whether the obligation of citizenship is fully observed. Every voter ought not merely to vote, but to vote under the inspiration of a high purpose to serve the nation. It has been calculated that in most elections only about one-half of those entitled to vote actually exercise their franchise. What is worse, a considerable part of those who neglect to vote do it because of a curious

assumption of superiority to this elementary duty of the citizen. They presume to be rather too good, too exclusive, to soil their hands with the work of politics. Such an attitude can not be too vigorously condemned. Popular government is facing one of the difficult phases of the perpetual trial to which it always has been and always will be subjected. It needs the support of every element of patriotism, intelligence, and capacity that can be summoned.

I suppose that even among the Daughters of the American Revolution there are some women who sincerely feel that it is unbecoming of their sex to take an active part in politics. It is a little difficult to comprehend how such an attitude could be maintained by any woman eligible to such a society as this, and sufficiently interested in the society to participate in its work. It is not exactly in harmony with a devotion to the memory of Molly Pitcher. Nevertheless, there are such, and to them I want especially to direct an appeal for a different attitude toward the obligations of the voter. I am much less concerned for what party, what policies, or for what candidates you vote than that you shall vote and that your vote shall represent conviction. When an enlightened electorate acts, I have no fear of the result.

Here in America we are living under a form of democratic republican institutions, which I profoundly believe to be the best that has yet been thoroughly tested. I say this because our system has gone so far in carefully separating the different departments of government. In the beginning of the evolution of government all power was lodged in the single head of the State. The sovereign was at once the legislative authority, the executive power, and the judicial discretion. The man in whom were assembled all these functions and prerogatives might well say, "I am the State." But let me remind you that about the same time also was uttered the grim prophecy, "After me, the deluge." And that prophecy was realized in a deluge of blood.

In the earlier development of popular institutions, the legislative and executive authorities were divided. The power of the purse was gradually and at last effectively assumed by the representatives of the people. It was a long advance, but not until the founders of our Republic had made a further distribution and differentiation of functions was popular government assured the opportunity to prove its case. When the judicial function was set apart and made the third independent but coordinate factor in the form of government, the scheme of a perfected democratic republicanism was for the first time presented to the world. That was the great contribution made by the founding fathers in our Constitution. By virtue of it the people were at last assured equality against the tyranny of a despotic executive and the tyranny of a despotic legislature. Neither of them, nor both of them together, might thereafter impose a lawless will upon a defenseless people.

To the preservation, guardianship, and the gradual perfection of this system, the American people may well be summoned. From its earliest establishment our government has been an example to other peoples, wherever they might be, seeking the way of enlightened freedom. The Constitution of 1789 has ever since been the inspiration and guide for the builders of popular institutions. It is for us to direct the processes of our public life, that our institutions shall continue worthy of the admiration and imitation of other communities and the sure defense of our own liberties. In this, we shall render our greatest service to humanity. We shall succeed if we keep always before us the high purpose which presided at the beginning of our government. We shall need at all

times, and need particularly in this current troubled period to keep clearly in our thought the conception of our system as the most nearly perfect mode of guaranteeing the essentials of freedom. Under it we have enjoyed liberty without license, under it we have been saved from the excess of partisanship or of sectionalism, under it we have grown in strength and wealth and moral authority. But we have never seen, and it is unlikely that we shall see, the time when we can safely relax our vigilance and risk our institutions to run themselves under the hand of an active even though well-intentioned minority. Abraham Lincoln said that "No man is good enough to govern any other man." To that, we might add that no minority is good enough to be trusted with the government of a majority. And still further, we shall be wise if we maintain also that no majority can be trusted to be wise enough and good enough at all times to exercise unlimited control of a minority. We need the restraints of a written constitution. To prevent the possibility of such things happening, we must require all citizens who are entitled to do so to take their full part in public affairs. We must be sure that they are educated, trained and equipped to do their part well. We must not permit the mechanism of government, the multiplicity of constitutional and statutory provisions, to become so complex as to get beyond control by an aroused and informed electorate. We must provide ample facilities for education, and this will require constant expansion and liberalization. We must aim to impress upon each citizen the individual duty to be a sincere student of public problems in order that they might rightly render the service which their citizenship exacts. But after all, good citizenship is neither intricate nor involved. It is simple and direct, it is every-day common sense and justice.

It is my privilege to make an appeal to the womanhood of America which no former President could have made in similar circumstances. Four years ago to-day we did not know that this nation-wide enfranchisement of woman would be accomplished in time to enable all of them to vote in the presidential election. But to-day we know precisely what is ahead of us. The determination of national policy that will be made in next November will turn quite as much upon the attitude of the women as upon the judgment of the men. So I come to you, women, who I know will pardon me if I prefer to address you as representatives of the Daughters of all the Revolutions rather than as merely the Daughters of the American Revolution, to say that your country wants not only your votes, but your influence in all coming elections. By this I do not mean to appeal in behalf of any party. I appeal in behalf of our common country. It is not enough to say that you did not seek the ballot. Your heroic sires did not seek the revolution, but it came and they met it with heroic action. Surely the womanhood of the Nation, who go down into the Valley of the Shadow of Death for their sons and daughters, can not long neglect to participate in elections, that they and their children may continue to have the advantages of a government that is clean and wise and sound. As it was the initiation of America which made manhood suffrage a modern ideal for the world, so we want now the initiation of America to make citizen suffrage a demonstrated success for the world. I have absolute confidence that if American womanhood will exercise the right of the franchise, after fair, considerate, and mature deliberation voting for what is right, as their best judgment shows them the right, that the right will mightily prevail. Surely the womanhood of our country, who have lavished upon the sons and daughters of the land such a wealth of affection, who watch over them in every crisis, from the cradle to the grave, with immeasurable devotion, will not hesitate to make sufficient sacrifice to preserve for themselves and those they love the "last best hope of the world," American institutions.

Following the President's message the Congress was addressed by the Ambassador from France, His Excellency, M. Jusserand, and the Ambassador from England, His Excellency, Sir Esme Howard.

The president general then introduced the commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States, Gen. John J. Pershing, who spoke as follows:

I made it an especial point to arrive in America just before this convention. I have several reasons for that; one is that I wanted to be here to welcome you as a citizen of Washington; the second is, I wanted to welcome you as a representative of the Army; and the third is, I wanted to welcome you as a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Perhaps that may need some explanation. I have it distinctly fixed in my memory—and it is also a matter of official record—that I was elected, duly elected, by a chapter of this organization, and all the members standing—I think they were about to adjourn. This declaration I have made once before in this very hall at a similar convention. The membership has never been disputed, and now that I have enjoyed the privileges of membership in this most distinguished organization for some three or four years—I do not remember exactly which—I claim that I have a permanent tenure to that title.

It is a very great pleasure to be here this evening and to have an opportunity of speaking to representative women from all parts of the United States, to speak to women who stand for so much in our country; women whose pride of ancestry has ever held them up to the highest ideals and likewise to the highest ideals of citizenship. To me it has always been a pleasure to realize that in our undertaking in the World War we had the backing of the American woman. It was she who unhesitatingly encouraged her sons to go forward and battle for the right. Perhaps she could hardly be blamed for having permitted some of them to go across the seas not fully prepared. But she, of all our citizens, will remember and has, I think, learned a lesson; and those of us who have the best interests of our future at heart, I believe, can feel assured that no such condition of affairs will ever be permitted in America again.

Of course, you all know that had it not been for those heroic armies which already held the line in 1917, the countries which furnished them being represented by their excellencies here this evening—France, Belgium, and Great Britain—we never would have gotten a look-in. As a matter of fact, the unit of the First Division that went across was selected by myself before I sailed, and it was just a year after that before this division was ready to go into battle on the defensive. Of course, the crisis compelled us to send troops, whether they were trained or not; and we did not have enough trained to supply the demands that were made by our friends over there—France, Great Britain, and Belgium. I had a very difficult time, your excellencies, in preventing the young American boys from being fed into these three armies as replacements. If it had not been for a rather strong stand to the contrary, why I do not think we would have had much of an army over there. The argument was pretty strong on their side, because our organization had not been completed, our officers were largely untrained, and yet we expected them to prepare our boys on short notice to go into the battle. You all know the story; it isn't worth while repeating that. But let us resolve to-night that it shall never occur again.

I read with a great deal of interest the very able address delivered by your president general at the opening of this convention, and it is very gratifying to know exactly where the Daughters of the American Revolution stand. We who have had the experience and are called upon to make recommendations to Congress for the Military Establishment are not militarists; we detest war; we abhor it; and we would welcome the day, as would all of us, if there could be no more war. We are not training these men in any of the categories of our Military Establishment to take up arms against any nation except in defense. We have a small Regular Establishment, which is maintained for the purpose of training in the main, and we have the National Guard, which is supported by the States for the purpose of maintaining law and order within their respective boundaries. Then we have a skeleton organization of units, composed almost entirely of reserve officers. This is simply a skeleton army which, in time of stress, in time of need—and we pray that it may never be needed as it was in 1917—can be filled up with men who have had some sort of training. For that purpose we are undertaking to call forth each year as many young men for training as the generosity of Congress will permit.

But we have another aim in view, and that is to train these young men to become responsible and understanding citizens, because we realize that the stability and the safety of the future of this Republic depends upon an intelligent and a patriotic manhood and womanhood. We give to those young men specifically a course in patriotism; we teach them the elementary principles of obedience and of devotion to authority; we teach them discipline of character, and above all, we teach them that discipline is necessary for the development of their character in order that they may be able to assume these responsibilities. I need not go into any further description of just the kind of things we teach these young men. But, I would refer you to their mothers; I would refer you to the young men themselves. You can walk along the streets of any little town to-day and pick out the young men who have had military training. What we are doing is principally to elevate the standards of American citizenship by training these young men. If we could, by any chance, have the power to call into service for a short period each year all the young men of a certain age, if they served only a month, the result would be remarkable in the reduction of crime in America. The youth of America to-day in many of our larger cities, and, indeed, in many localities, outside of the cities, are being permitted to grow up into young manhood and womanhood without any sort of instruction as to the responsibilities that they are soon to assume as American citizens.

If there is any organization in America to-day which should take a stand on this question and undertake to carry the message into every community, into every home, that it is the duty of parents, the duty of leaders in their respective communities to alter this situation and to assume a leadership; if there is any organization that can do it, that has the influence to do it, and that should undertake it, whose duty it is to undertake it, it is the Daughters of the American Revolution. Why? I'll tell you why. Because people know that you have in your veins patriotic blood. They know that you come from an ancestry that is responsible for the establishment of the free institutions which we of America to-day enjoy. And, therefore, I say it as strong as I can say it, that no other organization in America has a greater obligation to the sons and daughters of our people than you women who represent so much in our American institutions.

I thank you.

The Tuesday morning session was called to order by the president general at 10 o'clock. The chairman of the credentials committee presented the following report:

The number of additional voters registered up to 9 a. m. this morning is:

National officers, 3; chapter regents, 283; delegates, 287; total additional votes, 573; total number of votes registered, 1,517. The committee felt it would be interesting for you to know that the total registration of voters and alternates is 2,307.

Report of the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain Committee

To the Members of the Thirty-third Continental Congress:

In making a report for the committee on Pilgrim memorial fountain it seems best to give a brief résumé of the work of this committee as found by me upon taking over the affairs of my office.

The twenty-ninth Continental Congress adopted a resolution that our national society cooperate in the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620 at Plymouth, and that the national board of management be empowered to take action.

The board acted favorably upon a suggestion of Mrs. George Maynard Minor, the president general, that a fountain be erected in Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers, each State to be asked to contribute a proportionate amount to meet the cost, which was not to exceed \$25,000.

The details of the plan were left to a committee appointed by the president general. Members of this committee accompanied her to Plymouth on November 10, 1920, to view three sites which had been proposed to them by the Tercentenary Commission of Massachusetts. At a meeting held December 12, 1921, a finance committee was appointed, in accordance with the vote of the board, to raise this \$25,000.

The contract for the erection of the fountain was awarded to Messrs. McKim, Mead, and White, of New York.

Several sites have been under consideration, but owing to local complications in the town of Plymouth the securing of a site has been delayed.

To carry this project to fulfillment, if possible, early in the summer of 1923 correspondence was taken up with Mr. Arthur Lord, through whom much of the business relating to the Pilgrim fountain was transacted, in order to ascertain definitely if any action had been taken by the town committee of Plymouth of granting the site for the fountain, which was last under consideration by the former chairman and committee.

Matters stood then that the site to be assigned was in front of a proposed memorial hall on Court Street. Lack of sufficient appropriation for this building made it uncertain when it would be erected, and a site for the fountain assured.

Your chairman was advised by Mr. Lord on October 10, 1923, as follows:

MY DEAR MRS. COOK: No definite date has been determined upon for the construction of the proposed memorial hall on the land acquired by the town for that purpose on Court Street.

The sum of \$300,000 was appropriated for the construction of the hall, but it was found that the hall, according to the plans submitted, could not be constructed within the limits of the appropriation. It will require further action by the town at a town meeting before the memorial building can be constructed on the lot.

I had hoped that the matter would be definitely disposed of this fall, but it is not probable that any final conclusion will be reached until the annual meeting of the town next spring.

The location first suggested for the fountain was the lot on the corner of Water and North Streets, near Plymouth Rock. On the opposite corner of North and Water Streets is Coles Hill, where the Pilgrims who died in Plymouth the first winter were buried and upon which stands the memorial erected by the Society of the Mayflower descendants and the statue of Massasoit. This lot belongs to the State and was acquired as part of the park reservation for the general improvement of the water front. During the last summer the land on the west of this lot and bounding on North and Winslow Streets has been very much improved and made very attractive. The Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, appointed by the State, would be much gratified if the fountain were located on that lot.

I hope that before any definite decision is reached it will be possible for you to consider the matter after a visit to Plymouth, and perhaps you would decide not to wait for the action of the town, but to erect the memorial upon this lot, now the property of the State, and in many respects admirably adapted to the purpose. Every visitor to Plymouth, whether by rail or boat, will pass by this fountain on their way to the Rock. It is only a few feet distant.

I regret the delay in the matter, but when the work is completed it will be a great addition to the permanent improvement of the locality and a lasting memorial of the interest of your society in the commemoration of the tercentenary and the delay will then be forgotten. I am,

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR LORD.

Later, December 22, word was received that the tercentenary commission will very gladly give to our society the right to place our fountain on the lot at the corner of North and Water Streets, opposite Coles Hill.

The proposed structure must be approved by the State art commission, and the committee is now taking up with the architects, McKim, Mead, and White, suitable plans for the fountain.

Respectfully submitted,

LORA HAINES COOK,

President General.

The president general then appointed Honorary President General Mrs. George Maynard Minor chairman of the committee on the Pilgrim memorial fountain for the coming year.

Report of the Editor of the Magazine

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

The policy of the magazine since my editorship has been to publish official news of the national society, to develop the several departments of the magazine, and to popularize historical subjects, and to keep the members of the society informed, through articles by those in authority, of what our Government is accomplishing.

It has been our effort to make it and keep it a distinctive magazine. Just as the national society occupies an exceptional place in the life of the country, so the official journal of the society should contribute to patriotic impulses. The monthly editorials of our president general have emphasized the need for the study of the Constitution, the necessity of the passage of the immigration bill in Congress, and the fulfillment of the duties of American citizenship.

When I was elected editor in 1917 under Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, president general, Mrs. George M. Minor was our magazine chairman. We had about 400 paid subscribers to start with and before that year was out the magazine had gained the confidence and support of our members. Mrs

Charles H. Bissell, who followed Mrs. Minor as national chairman, carried on the same good work in the same good way, so that when our present chairman was appointed, Mrs. Nash took over a magazine that was established on a successful basis.

During the past year 1,248 single copies of the magazine were sold. Each year the number of single copies sold is increasing, a sure indication that the articles published are more and more in demand.

From April 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924, there has been spent for the purchase of articles and photographs the sum of \$1,185.50, less than \$100 a month for each issue. And this amount has been most economically expended. Some of the outstanding articles published this past year are the following: Those by Charles Moore, chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts, are *Reminiscences of the Restoration of the White House* (September magazine); *American Cemeteries in Europe* (December magazine); *The Government of the City of Washington by Congress* (April magazine); Rev. Dr. W. Herbert Burk's article on Valley Forge, in the December issue; Mr. Harry F. Atwood's article, *Constitution Week—What it Means*, which was secured for the April magazine by Mrs. Charles W. Nash; and the illustrated article on America, the spectacular motion-picture drama which D. W. Griffith is producing in Washington next week for the first time.

The series of genealogical articles by Mrs. James Roney and Miss Penelope J. Allen have also aroused great interest, while Dr. John Spencer Bassett's series, *The Men Who Thought Out the Revolution*, published under the department of the historian general, Mrs. De Bolt, are of historical value. John C. Fitzpatrick's articles have also brought the magazine to the attention of historians. An unusual feature published in the April issue is the collection of the portraits of the wives of the Presidents of the United States.

The genealogical department, through the capable work of its editor, Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh, has increased in value to outsiders as well as to those who are already members of our society.

With the growth of circulation, it is hoped that shortly the number of pages in each issue can be somewhat increased, thus allowing more space for the development of each department of the magazine. The magazine would then be on a more favorable footing in competition with the many other publications which are offered to our members.

I can not lay sufficient stress upon the results of the open-handed policy of the national board of management toward the magazine. The results clearly indicate that a still more liberal policy will make the magazine a profitable venture. The experience of the *National Geographic Magazine*—which ours should parallel in American history—and the result of its fabulously liberal policy are clear indications of what we may hope to accomplish.

We can always count upon the loyal support of our members, but it is better to try and give them not only their money's worth, but good measure, pressed down and running over—a magazine which will be second to none as an official and historical publication, dedicated to carrying out the high principles which this society upholds.

Before closing I desire to express my grateful appreciation to the President General and the members of the National Board of Management for their many courtesies to me.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN, *Editor.*

Report of National Chairman of the Magazine Committee

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

Having accepted appointment as national chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution magazine committee at the close of our last congress, I come before you to-day with this, my first report, bringing an account of a stewardship which I trust merits your approval and satisfaction.

The history of our magazine shows that it was adopted as our official organ to carry news of the activities of our society; that it never had been a paying proposition financially, not even paying for itself; and that it had failed to create sufficient interest among our society members to secure and keep a subscription list equal to one in ten of our membership. These, then, were the facts to be faced by a chairman.

The financial problem was the first to be studied. With last year's deficit, about \$6,000, it seemed that they could be still lowered without sacrificing quality, and, in spite of the conviction of some that as the magazine was a necessity we should accept it as a liability and pay the cost, your chairman did not feel that this should deter an attempt to put it on a paying basis.

The first endeavor, therefore, was to secure information concerning printing costs. Several firms submitted bids. From these it was found possible to reduce this expense from \$2,130 to \$1,700 per 64-page issue, and that an 80-page issue monthly could be had for \$2,000, \$130 less per month than for the previous 64-page contract price. Other items were correspondingly attractive to warrant a change of publishers. Although our old contract expired with the June issue, and the action was, therefore, not necessary, the clause concerning a 60 days' notice by either party desiring to conclude the contract was adhered to. Thus, it was October before a change was effected and any benefit could begin to accrue. The present report, therefore, can show but six months' gains.

The second effort was based on the belief that the chairman of magazine was responsible for its well being physically as well as financially, helping to shape its policies, to bring to the editorial department suggestions and ideas as expressed by the members, whose organ it is, to do all in her power to further its attractiveness in order to increase its subscriptions, of course, always subject to the orders of the national board of management. To this end she suggested that the magazine should carry articles, not in the nature of reports, about the work of our society, preferably from national officers and chairmen; an editorial page by the editor; a page or column of news paragraphs concerning well known or official members; a page or column by the magazine chairman to carry information and to answer questions constantly reaching her; further, that instead of confining itself to historical articles it should include at least one each month on the live topics of the day in which our organization is interested and on which it should voice an opinion, and also that the historical articles should occasionally be those concerning the present progress with historic preservation. But, keeping before us the fact that ours is an organization publication and not an historic periodical, perhaps there is no more potent argument for this than the instance concerning the rapid increase in growth of a radical periodical of the same subscription price as ours, mentioned by our former chairman in last year's report, since these publications speak opinions and spread their beliefs.

Although it was stated that good articles by well known people could not be procured without high costs, your chairman secured, free of cost, contributions by Mr. Will H. Hayes and Mr. Harry F. Atwood, who is an author and lecturer

of note, both on topics pertinent to our interests. Your chairman does not believe that large or larger appropriations are necessary to secure interesting articles and she could have obtained many more except that she was told she had no part in the magazine, except as solicitor of subscriptions and advertisements. Although this policy is in direct opposition to that pursued by all other publications—if you look to your chairman for business management—and has finally been adhered to because it seems impossible to do otherwise without causing friction with established customs of this department, it has been pleasing to note that for the past few months some of the changes suggested have been adopted, and that they are appreciated is evidenced by the number of letters of approval constantly reaching your chairman.

The third effort was to ascertain why so small a percentage of members are subscribers and why so few, after once taking it, fail to renew; for it is a startling fact, as already pointed out in reports to the national board, that the percentage of nonrenewals is alarmingly high, 55.6 per cent, or 556 out of every 1,000, more than double the losses from this source by other publications. Accordingly, in September a letter, containing 10 questions and requesting each State to secure at least 10 per cent of its members as subscribers, thus creating a national 10 per cent, was sent to each State chairman and State regent. Thirty-three State chairmen reported, some confining themselves to the questionnaire and many sending additional helpful information. A number had copied the questionnaire and sent it to each chapter in their respective States.

While the goal of 14,000 subscribers has not been reached, on April 1 there were 11,991 subscribers reported, and it became necessary to order the printing of an extra 1,000 copies of the May issue beyond our contract number of 12,000. Practically all States reported gains, both in numbers of subscribers and in interest; several reached the requested 10 per cent and a number exceeded it; Colorado almost quadrupled its numbers of the past year; Florida remains well over 25 per cent. It is difficult to give accurate returns, as some reported percentages, some comparative figures, some merely gains, and others merely the number of subscribers without stating membership or previous numbers.

One-half of those replying as to price say the subscription is too high, others varying in opinions. Of 18 States reporting as to interest 12 replied, "Some interest," "growing interest," and 2 "majority interested," while the rest said there was little or no interest. The reasons for no interest were varied, but were mainly lack of time and that other magazines are more interesting. More than half replied that the president general's message was the article most liked with national board meeting and chapter reports next in order. About two-thirds of those reporting on articles desired expressed a wish for those on topics of the day, presenting activities of the organization and concerning institutions and objects to which we contribute; other helpful suggestions were made. The appeal is so general for articles representing all sections of the country, rather than any one, that it seems necessary that each section should be represented as rapidly as possible. A unanimous reply (12 States) was made that it is invaluable to all officers.

Although the very generous fund of \$1,000 given by Col. Walter Scott made possible quite substantial prize offers to chapters and undoubtedly stimulated much interest; of 20 States answering the question as to the effect of prize offers 11 said they did not stimulate, 3 that they did slightly, and 6 replied affirmatively; one said, "Prizes should not be necessary." In 4 States all chapters have magazine chairmen; 1 (California) all chapters have subscribers; and in 1 (District of Columbia) 23 chapters out of 61 report no subscribers.

The cooperation and interest of State chairmen has been most helpful and gratifying, showing constantly increasing activity; many State regents, chap-

ter regents, and chairmen have written very helpful and appreciative letters; from everywhere have come expressions of approval for the issues of the past few months.

This phase of the work of your chairman, together with the uniform courtesy and assistance of Miss Bright, in charge of subscriptions, and others of the treasurer general's office, Mrs. Ramsburgh, genealogical editor, and the recording secretary general and her assistants, and of many members of the board, have been her encouragement in the midst of discouragements and her stimulus for greater effort. During the period of her incumbency she has received 866 and sent out 634 pieces of mail.

The most gratifying result to every member, however, is sure to be that of the magazine's financial status since for the first time in its history the extra figures show on the credit side of the sheet; the magazine may not yet have become an asset, but it has ceased to be a liability and has paid for itself, with the promise of either greater profits or a larger magazine.

Although costs have increased in the editorial and subscription departments, over which the chairman has no control, they have decreased in the publication department; constant effort in the advertising department has resulted in a large increase through readjustments of location, bringing higher revenue, equalizing of rates, and securing of new advertisers, some regular advertisements from previously occasional advertisers.

Under the arrangement with the former publishers the society received a flat rate of \$42.50 for each page of advertisements, deducting the cost of printing per page, the net receipt per page was \$9; with the advertising handled by your chairman the society receives all income excepting a few agents' commissions, and, with page-printing cost deducted nets about \$74 per page. From October 1, 1923, to April 10, 1924, \$2,332.56 has been sent through your chairman to the treasurer general.

From the treasurer general's report the following figures show comparative receipts and disbursements as between the fiscal years ending March 31, 1923, and March 31, 1924:

	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
RECEIPTS				
Printing board minutes.....	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00		
Subscriptions.....	23,992.90	21,272.96	\$2,719.94	
Advertisements.....	4,391.51	2,947.50	1,444.01	
Sale single copies.....	312.44	268.97	43.47	
Sales of cuts.....		135.33		\$135.33
Total.....	33,696.85	29,624.76	4,207.42	135.33
DISBURSEMENTS				
Editorial.....	4,280.44	3,959.71	320.73	
Publication.....	24,978.72	29,591.88		4,613.16
Cuts.....	1,806.70	1,409.46	397.24	
All other disbursements.....	2,249.18	349.67	1,899.51	
Total.....	33,315.04	35,310.72	2,617.48	4,613.16
Net increase in receipts, 1924 over 1923.....			\$4,072.09	
Net decrease in disbursements, 1924 under 1923.....				1,995.68
Gain 1924 as compared with 1923.....				6,067.77
Treasurer's report, 1923 deficit.....				5,685.96
Treasurer's report, 1924 net income.....				381.81
Total gain 1924 over 1923.....				6,067.77

The amount due from the national society for printing board minutes is not included in above figures, as it is a fixed charge.

At the beginning of the year your chairman said she did not expect to accomplish the impossible, but would try, working upon the foundation laid by her predecessors.

The records stand before you; the figures speak for themselves. It is possible that with a burden of debt removed the magazine will be able to perform its greater mission and be the weapon it should be in these days when anti-patriotic forces are rampant, and every citizen needs to be stimulated to active patriotism. We hope so.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCES TUPPER (MRS. CHARLES WHITE) NASH,
National Chairman of Magazine Committee.

Prizes were then awarded by the magazine committee, and for the Annie Rogers Minor essay contest.

Report of Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots

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

To discuss historic spots it is fitting that we gather in this hall, formerly dedicated to the preservation of the memory of great deeds wrought elsewhere, it has to-day added a distinguished history of its own, for the recent ratification of the naval pact by France has turned the Disarmament Conference's aspiration into actualities. Constructed to aid in enshrining the history of the past, it has contributed to shaping that of the present. Formerly history was in it, to-day it is unquestionably in history.

Like children are our historic spots. Not only do we need to know their whereabouts; they require occasional attention to keep them presentable. Like children, too, they often fall into bad associations, or are abandoned by the pretended friends of the days of their prosperity. Untiring effort and heroic sacrifice are then needful for their rescue.

Such a combination might furnish excuse for the long report I am forced to make. I proffer another, however, even stronger. The zeal and devotion of my assistants has been boundless and productive. Their valuable accomplishments constitute a record you will hear with pride and satisfaction.

Just after your national chairman was appointed last June, her attention was called to the possible destruction of one of the points of greatest historic interest on the eastern coast of the United States, namely, old Fort Norfolk. Believing that this spot should be preserved, your chairman used the powerful influence of this organization to prevent the destruction of this spot. From every portion of the United States, the officers and members of this organization responded heartily, and our efforts were crowned with success.

In September your committee sent out a folder outlining plans for three lines of work:

I. Locating and marking Revolutionary soldiers' graves. "No grave of a Revolutionary soldier should be unmarked by 1925."

II. Compiling a list of all historic spots in the States, together with a very definite description and an account of the events which took place there. (These facts to be published later in a book.) Marking of these spots as rapidly as means will allow.

III. Road maps: It is hoped that a list of historic spots lying along or within a few miles of national or State highways, together with instructions as to how to reach them, may be published on road maps.

The chairman then presented a long list of interesting activities in the preservation of historic spots carried on by the various States.

Though my report of definite accomplishments has necessarily been long, I can not yield the floor without grasping this opportunity to pay tribute to the zealous cooperation of State chairmen and numerous local chapter officials, without whose enthusiastic, devoted, and untiring efforts such a record could not be laid before you.

Nor can I close without emphasizing one conviction which has grown upon me as this year's work progressed. Despite her relative youth America is rich in historic spots, richer than many of us realize. In large measure that wealth is due to the fact that her citizenship is equal; it is not alone the outstanding act of the leader that is considered worthy. The heroic deed of the humble patriot constitutes an ever-welling source of inspiration as highly regarded and even more potent. I wonder whether we have capitalized this fact as fully as we might. Are not our outstanding monuments, with the exception of the tribute to the Unknown Soldier, all reared to the memory of the leaders? Might we not well strikingly indicate our equal approval of the humbler patriot by erecting some attention-compelling monument over the site of the deed of some known humble soul who served highly?

Great captains have their chroniclers who carve their fame secure,
The corporal's deed is oft as brave, as worthy to endure,
The marble shaft o'er leader gone, points to but few the way:
The dozens only lead and plan, and point the stern array,
But myriad privates swell the ranks for whom some stones should tell
How bravest, noblest, common men have served their country well.

Respectfully submitted.

FLORA MYERS (MRS. L. S.) GILLENTINE,
National Chairman Preservation of Historic Spots.

Report of Liberty Loan Fund Committee

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

For the information of those who are not familiar with the history of this trust, your Liberty loan fund committee will give you the recommendations which created the fund and the purpose for which the interest is being used.

The Twenty-seventh Continental Congress passed the following resolution:

"*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. Be it further

"2. *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 Congress or the board (should Congress delegate it such power) to patriotic relief work."

The Thirty-first Continental Congress adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, 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."

A committee was appointed by the president general and the following resolution was unanimously adopted by them:

"Whereas the pensions of the Real Daughters is the most important patriotic relief work of the 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."

This resolution was accepted by the national board of management and adopted as recommended.

The Thirty-first Continental Congress also authorized the increase of the amount of pension from \$8 to \$20 a month.

Since that date your committee, through the treasurer general, has paid a pension of \$20 a month to 19 Real Daughters.

It is with great sorrow your committee reports that within the past year four of these precious charges have been transferred from the roll of the national society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the heavenly roll of honor.

Respectfully submitted.

MABEL H. (MRS. RHETT) GOODE,
Chairman, Liberty Loan Fund Committee.

Report of Committee on National Old Trails Road

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

Your national chairman has kept silent these past months, feeling that her hands were tied in a measure and, as long as she had nothing definite to lay before you, she deemed it wisest to let time slip by until things could be adjusted in the proper manner. It was late in the summer before the files of this committee were received by the national chairman. After very careful inspection and the reading of numerous letters, etc., that took weeks of time, your national chairman decided that she could not follow the policy of previous committees and continue to ask the chapters for contributions to mark or "sign" the National Old Trails Road with the markers stipulated by the previous committee. In the first place the cost of same was to be an amount that she considered decidedly prohibitive, taking into consideration the style of the marker and the service they were to render to the people at large. In the second place, such markers, interspersed among the thousand one other markers already placed along the highway, would reflect no credit to our society and certainly would detract from, rather than carry the high honor intended to confer.

The chairman then presented the statement which she made during the year to the national board of management regarding these matters.

The matter was discussed fully at the State regents' meeting, and the following motion was made and carried at the national board meeting October 16, 1923:

"That the national chairman of Old Trails Road committee formulate plans for the coming year's work according to her own ideas, delaying, if necessary, any further work in 'signing' the road until such time as will be more propitious, when she shall present a more practical and complete program for this work."

The following questions were asked of all State societies in our national society:

Question 1: How much money has your State contributed to date toward the markers or signs that were to be erected every mile of the Ocean-to-Ocean National Old Trails Road?

Question 2: Knowing that the cost of erecting these markers will be \$30,000, conservatively speaking, will your State vote to continue this plan of marking, thereby pledging their support and their full per capita contribution toward this \$30,000? Or—

Question 3: Will your State vote to hold the funds you have already contributed for these "mile posts" or "signs" (funds now in the hands of the treasurer general) until such time as your present national committee, Old Trails Road, shall have formulated plans for a dignified and a more practical and up-to-date marking system?

Question 4: Will your State favor a plan to place markers along the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway fewer in number, each marker erected to mark some historical spot, or commemorate some great act of historical interest?

Question 5: Will you come to congress ready to vote on this matter and give your national committee all the assistance you can?

ARLINE B. N. MOSS,

(Mrs. JOHN TRIGG MOSS),

National Chairman, Old Trails Road Committee.

Report of Committee on Correct Use of the Flag

Madam President General, National Officers, and Coworkers:

In their own countries foreigners are taught to respect their flag. Why should not they do that here? Some tell us that in giving the pledge to the flag these foreigners in saying "our flag" might mean the flag of their country. In order to correct this a change has been made in the flag code, in which we now say, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States."

When I have been in foreign countries I have been impressed by the great love the citizens have for their army. If their troops are passing by, the hat is always taken off in honor of the flag. That is not new to the foreign countries, but it has only been within a short time that in the hurry and the rush of American life in which people forget it, this practice has been observed. But it is the women who are helping to keep every one mindful of devotion to our flag.

I wish to thank every one who has been so kind and so generous. When I tell you that there have been purchased 75,000 copies of the flag code and they have all been paid for you will know something of what we have been doing.

Mrs. JOHN MILLER HORTON, *Chairman.*

Report of Committee on D. A. R. Student Loan Fund

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

At the meeting of the national board of management in June, 1923, a recommendation was presented by the president general and approved by the board "That a new national committee be created to be called the D. A. R. student loan fund committee."

I think you will agree with me when I say this is one of our broadest fields of service, for it affords an opportunity for a very practical application of our D. A. R. creed. It is an inspiring thought to know that we are actually aiding girls and boys over our country to an education, and not simply preaching principles. From personal experience and by advice of several presidents of colleges I have found that the best results have come from student loan funds rather than gift scholarships. It creates ambition, responsibility, and self-respect in the minds of the recipients.

Although this committee is but 1 year old, the reports which have been sent in have greatly encouraged your chairman, for the spirit shown has been splendid, and although often the amount contributed has been small, the expressed interest and earnest desire of the different State chairmen to increase this fund next year shows plainly that the whole movement is being favorably received.

The following extract from one State chairman's letter sounds the keynote of the general sentiment. She says: "The chapters are very enthusiastic and seem happy to know that at least we have a really worth while activity—vital, stimulating, and definite—for which to work."

In formulating plans for the work of this committee I divided the States into sections of 10 States each, with one of the five vice chairmen in charge.

Mrs. William Haines Smith, of West Virginia, whom I appointed to supervise section 1, reports that she heard from 6 of her 10 States as follows:

West Virginia, \$950; Virginia, \$1,765.50; New Jersey, \$28; Rhode Island, \$8; total, \$2,715. The remaining two States heard from reported no money, but expressed interest in the work.

Mrs. L. C. Jefferson, of Minnesota, who was appointed supervisor of section 2, reports seven States heard from: Minnesota, for 1923 and 1924, \$900; New Hampshire has started a State fund and paid \$200 toward it; Iowa favored a loan fund, and one chapter contributed \$10 toward it; Maine reported several chapter loans, amounting to \$72; Michigan's excellent report is as follows: \$500 D. A. R. loan fund completed this year for University of Michigan; \$500 D. A. R. fund nearing completion for the Michigan Agricultural College; negotiations are now under way for the establishment of a D. A. R. emergency loan fund for foreigners; a \$5,000 D. A. R. war memorial scholarship in process of being raised; \$500 Sarah Caswell Angell loan fund established by the Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter as a memorial and placed in the University of Michigan; the Helen Jenks Cleary loan funds, by Mr. P. R. Cleary, president of Cleary College, Ypsilanti, and the Bartlett King memorial fund of \$1,500 in Northern Normal School, making a total for Michigan of \$8,000 and a total for section 2 of \$8,282.

Mrs. Eli Dixon, in charge of section 3, reports seven States heard from, as follows: Georgia, a \$5,000 completed D. A. R. memorial loan fund at the University of Georgia; a \$1,500 loan fund completed and placed at the South Georgia Woman's College at Valdosta; a \$5,000 loan fund for girls in process of being raised, with \$1,056.50 of this on hand at the present time; individual

chapter loan funds amounting to \$845, making a total for Georgia of \$13,401.50. Tennessee has also inaugurated a \$5,000 loan fund, the interest of \$200 a year being paid until the full amount is raised. Ohio reports individual loans amounting to \$112.35. The Florida conference adopted a resolution, "To unite in forming a student loan fund through a per capita call, to be used for students at Mount Verde." South Carolina, in addition to providing 25 scholarships to Tamassee, gives a loan scholarship also to Winthrop, Limestone, and Coker Colleges. Illinois has contributed \$425.59 to a loan fund. Kentucky reports \$90 by individual chapters. North Carolina has completed a \$3,600 loan fund for the North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro. Total for this section being \$19,829.44.

Mrs. Ray A. Burns, of Missouri, vice chairman in charge of section 4, reports five States heard from. Arkansas has undertaken to raise a \$5,000 loan fund, and the chairman fully expects to complete this in one year; Colorado is interested, and many chapters report small loan funds, but they are hoping to have a State loan fund in the near future; Louisiana has undertaken to raise a \$5,000 loan fund, paying \$200 each year until the full amount is collected; Missouri has an endowment loan fund assisting at present 27 students, and totaling over \$6,000; Nebraska has no State loan fund, but four of her chapters have given \$400 in loans; Oklahoma has created a loan fund and reports \$1,100 loan to students. This State has outlined a plan that is both practical and comprehensive, as has also California. The total for section 4 is \$17,700.

Mrs. Maurice Groshon of Wyoming, vice chairman in charge of section 5, reports Montana has a student loan fund of \$250; Wyoming is interested in this work and has started a loan fund with \$20 (this State hopes to follow the plans presented by the D. A. R. in California); California's loan fund has been started with \$450 in voluntary contributions. Hawaii also hopes to establish a loan fund in the near future. The application blanks which Oklahoma and California have presented as suggestive forms for applicants to our loan funds could well be used as models by other States. Total for section 5 is \$720.

To summarize: The amount given in loan funds this year, \$13,541; the value of the combined loan funds, which are in process of being raised, \$25,510; the loan funds which have been completed and are now in use, \$11,500; therefore, the total amount of \$39,010 represents the sum invested by the Daughters of the American Revolution in student loan funds.

The five vice chairmen who were appointed to work with me have been most efficient, and I thank them publicly for their splendid cooperation and interest. Other members of this committee have also been most enthusiastic and energetic, and my sincere appreciation is due them, too.

It has been a great pleasure on my part to serve you and our organization, and I feel that it is a distinct honor to have been the first chairman of this "baby committee." As its chairman mother, I vision for it a brilliant future of service to humanity when this "toddlng infant" shall have reached years of maturity, and shall be second to none in importance and in the greatness of its achievement.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE,

National Chairman D. A. R. Student Loan Fund Committee.

Report of Committee on Liquidation and Endowment Fund

(Read by Mrs. Herrick)

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

The report is on the block certificates mailed during the past year, given alphabetically by States: California, 6; China, 1; Colorado, 79; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 18; Indiana 1; Iowa, 1; Idaho, 7; Kansas, 15; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 6; Maine 16; Maryland, 7; Massachusetts, 35; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 7; New Hampshire, 34; New Jersey, 32; New York, 14; Ohio, 16; Oklahoma, 14; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 45; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 11; South Dakota, 2; Texas, 5; Utah, 5; Virginia, 2; Washington, 150; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 3; Wyoming, 1; total, 558.

A number of States are entitled to receive additional certificates for which they have paid, but have not sent in lists of names.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. WILLIARD T. BLOCK.

*Report of Committee on Memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison**Madam President General, National Officers, and Delegates to the Thirty-third Congress:*

As national chairman of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, I submit the following report:

The words "Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial" are well known to you, as the memorial has long been a cherished project of the Ohio Daughters, and last year the thirty-second congress adopted a resolution approving the plans for the memorial and making it national.

On the adoption of the motion our newly elected president general spoke beautifully in favor of the proposed memorial, and all during the year, even with the innumerable demands made upon her time, has not ceased to be interested in the progress of this work.

Caroline Scott was born in Oxford, Ohio, where her father, Dr. John Wither- spoon Scott, was the president of Oxford College for Women. Caroline Scott was reared there and graduated from the college. There it was also she met young Benjamin Harrison, who was a student at Miami College. There they were married. But there they did not live "forever after," for Benjamin Harrison became the President of these United States; and while Mrs. Harrison was the first lady of the land she was also our first president general, just when our organization needed her.

Oxford College for Women blazed the trail for the higher education for women in the West. It has had a long and honorable existence. It is now 94 years old; it is free from debt; it gives to girls a splendid academic training for a very small sum—\$450 per year. Eighty per cent of all the girls graduated from Oxford become teachers. The college is in every respect worthy of our help.

Each year many girls are denied entrance to the school because of the lack of dormitory space, so we have planned to build a dormitory in honor of Mrs. Harrison. The Scott homestead is the property of the college, and whenever we are financially able to start the building the ground and homestead will be deeded to us, and we will use the house where Caroline Scott was born and reared, and from which she was married, as the cornerstone.

Surely there is no better way to honor Mrs. Harrison's memory than by helping the institution which she loved and which played such an important part in her early years.

As Oxford is in Ohio, Ohio stands ready to contribute the lion's share; but as Mrs. Harrison was our president general, all the States should share in the honoring of her memory.

Let us help other girls to enjoy the privileges which helped make Mrs. Harrison to be the noble woman she was.

Our State regents have been most gracious in appointing chairmen, and in the few States not feeling the necessity for chairmen the State regents have given your national chairman the privilege of circularizing their chapters.

We have 8,000 Daughters at large, and to each of these has been sent a letter and descriptive matter offering them the opportunity to share in the erection of the memorial. To date 259 have responded, with contributions ranging from \$50 to 50 cents. Each contribution was acknowledged with a card to the effect that a list of the contributors will be kept for record in Washington and for the cornerstone. Responses are continuing to come from Daughters at large, and we hope to hear from many more.

Some of the responses have been accompanied by fine letters approving of the memorial, words of praise for Oxford College, and for the opportunity to honor Mrs. Harrison in this noble work.

The Oxford College Alumni are now engaged in raising an endowment fund of \$600,000.

I wish, Madam President General, that time might permit me to tell of the personal subscriptions, but a list is being kept and will be announced at a future date.

This congress marks the third of a century of our great organization, and I feel that this year we should pay tribute to our president general by finishing this work which is begun in her honor and for the benefit of American girls.

The need now is for the propaganda to be broadcast; for if each Daughter in our organization could but realize the privilege that is accorded to her in allowing her to share in the erection of this memorial, no one would have to be asked twice to contribute.

Mrs. Brant then presented a financial statement of the memorial fund.

Many Daughters have wondered why I have acted as treasurer. It is simply because a fund like this memorial should carry itself. To date there has not come from any State or the national society one penny, and the interest has more than carried all expenses.

In closing I would like to say something. A memorial should be completed quickly, because if we drag it out too long the beauty connected with a memorial is lost, especially if we have to beg too long for the money. It seems to me it would be a privilege and an honor for every Daughter to contribute something.

MARY B. (Mrs. AUSTIN C.) BRANT,
Chairman and Treasurer Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial.

Report of Committee on Publicity

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

The publicity committee was formed through a desire to have the public realize that the election of officers and social activities are not the main features of the organization, but a side issue, and that the real object is work—constructive work—practical patriotism. We find that newspapers generally are willing to give space to accounts of meetings with names of persons present.

What we are attempting to do is to write into our accounts of meetings some of the things that the Daughters of the American Revolution stand for, and the work that we are carrying out in Americanization and education. At a meeting of this committee we will have some very good advice on the way to do this from a successful newspaper man. We feel that the various State chairmen will now have a better idea of making the news item tell of the real accomplishments of the society.

The national chairman has sent out bulletins monthly to the State chairmen and these have been very generally published in the States. One paper, claiming three-quarters of a million readers, has published everything we sent out and asks for more.

The first bulletin sent was, "How to find if you are eligible to join the D. A. R." This was followed by President Coolidge's Amherst essay on "The principles fought for in the Revolution," together with our reasons for recommending its study as an antidote for some of the unpatriotic histories being circulated. Next came "The Daughters of the American Revolution's stand on immigration," explaining that our first-hand experience with the alien problem had convinced us of the need of selective restrictive immigration.

Then came the story of the Revolutionary relics at the museum; the marking of historic spots and the care of the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers; the work at Ellis Island, besides a number of lesser items of general interest. The next will cover the schools indorsed and assisted by the Daughters.

By sending these items from headquarters we know that the public is receiving the correct information about the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The State chairmen, without fail, report that they are convinced that a new interest has been awakened and that the existence of the committee has been justified through its bringing out the constructive work done by the society.

Many editors have given sympathetic help to the committee, one editor in Oregon devoting a large amount of space to the books on genealogy privately owned in the State, in order that more women might trace out their connection with the Continental Army.

We subscribed to a clipping bureau for a time to find out what sort of news about the Daughters was best received by the newspapers—that is, the news that they thought would interest their subscribers. The item that we found repeated the oftenest was one telling the number belonging to the society, the estimated number eligible, and the gratification of the leaders that women were flocking in such numbers to this organization that stands for the best that there is in American life: that cherishes the ideals of our forefathers, upholds the institutions of our Government, and carries out the injunction of Washington: "To promote, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge."

We have been called a "Glorified aid society," and we admit the charge. We wish to bring out in our publicity that we are not a charitable institution, but one that seeks to prevent the blight of charity through the aid of education, which seeks through the aid of patriotic education to preserve the heritage bequeathed us by the patriots of the Revolution.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH C. (Mrs. AMOS A.) FRIES,
National Chairman of Publicity Committee.

The Wednesday morning session was called to order by the president general at 10 a. m.

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

Chapter regents.....	40
Delegates.....	14
Total additional.....	54

making the voting strength of the thirty-third continental congress at this time, viz:

National officers and vice presidents general.....	30
State regents.....	45
Chapter regents.....	936
Delegates.....	650
Total.....	1,661

Report of Committee on International Relations

Madam President General and Members of the Continental Congress:

Reports have been received from 34 State chairmen showing that interest in foreign relations has grown during the past year. In the three minutes allotted to my report I can only give a brief outline of the work done.

Your committee felt that, owing to the chaotic conditions of affairs in Europe, it was best this year to turn our attention to the Americas. The State chairmen were asked to have their chapters study political conditions in South and Central America, also to emphasize the study of Spanish in schools. The Pan-American evening on the program of this congress is the culmination of this thought and we are confident that what we are to see and hear on Friday evening will increase our interest in South and Central America.

Many classes in current events, both home and foreign, are reported to have been organized and a general interest in international affairs is shown in the very full reports from the different States.

The Rogers bill, which is now before the United States Congress, has been sent to every State chairman, and the women have been asked to use their influence in having the right kind of young men enter the diplomatic service. In this connection the committee offers the following resolution:

"Whereas the efficiency of the Diplomatic and Consular Services would be improved by enlarged educational opportunities for those who are planning to enter these services: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we strongly indorse the creation of a sentiment in favor of a school of diplomacy in an established university."

Since the city of Washington has facilities in men, in libraries, in archives, superior to those of any other city in the United States, we believe such a school should be established here.

Because the George Washington University, which was chartered by the United States Congress in 1821, is the only nonsectarian university in Washington, D. C., and is now giving a number of courses preparatory for the Diplomatic and Consular Services, we believe that this university should be urged to add to its list of schools one of diplomacy.

The Daughters of the American Revolution in these days can render no greater patriotic service than to encourage among the people of the United States thoughtful study of our international relations and to arouse in them

an ambition to have this country stand forth as a world power, great not because of its wealth and might, but great because of its justice, its generous spirit, its lofty ideals, and its love and devotion to the cause of universal peace.

Respectfully submitted.

ELEANOR (MRS. ROBERT) LANSING,
Chairman Committee on International Relations.

Report of Committee on Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides

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

During the past year—the first in which I have been in charge of the department of patriotic lectures and lantern slides—I have written, personally, 511 letters in connection with this work, each one in reply to one I had received from you. So this morning I am feeling quite a thrill as I see for the first time, in the flesh, those I have thought of during the year as my “correspondents in the air.”

Many of you know all about this department; others know less and want to know more, and for the information of the latter I will answer three questions that I have been asked many times during the past six months:

1. What is the department of patriotic lectures and lantern slides?
2. What is its object?
3. Is there any real demand for the lectures?

This department is an interchangeable bureau for the use of chapters, schools, and clubs; especially valuable in Americanization.

Its object: To be a real, vital factor in educational work; to teach the history of our country, historically and patriotically.

Is there any demand for the lectures?

I will answer this question by telling you of the year's work, as much as I can, in five minutes.

Since last October, “the little black cases” carrying the lectures, with their slides, have gone, by special invitation, into 19 different States. The pennant for the largest number of chapters in one State to use the lectures goes to Georgia (seven), with Tennessee a close second. For the largest audience to see one lecture the pennant is captured by Missouri. This country of ours has been shown in St. Louis nine times to over twelve hundred people, and from Marquette, Mich., comes the report that the same lecture shown to the night schools was a tremendous success.

The State regent of North Dakota, going way back home, carried with her, lest they be delayed in the mails, two of our lectures to show at her State conference.

This department is a vital one, second to none in our great organization, because of its great possibilities as an educational factor.

In this age of mechanism and wonder, of moving pictures and radio, the approved method of teaching is visual, but its methods change overnight, and our lectures, whose mission is to teach, by both visual and oral method, history and patriotism, love of country and loyalty to its Government, to be 100 per cent effective, must be kept up to date. A last year's almanac has neither value nor interest.

An important part of our work is Americanization; to teach the stranger, ignorant of our principles and traditions, a picture is better than a pamphlet. Our lectures combine the picture and pamphlet. The effect of the picture may

be fleeting, but the combination of picture with lecture instills the lesson and makes an indelible impression.

I have tried to suggest to you some of the possibilities of this department. The realization rests with you.

I wish to thank my committee for its hearty cooperation and to express my appreciation to the 19 States that have used our lectures during the past year. Nineteen States from 48 leaves 29. May we not hope for the cooperation of some, at least, of these in the coming year?

Consultation with experts in this line of work has made your committee hesitate to recommend any change at present in the kind of slides used. The objective we set for this department is a good businesslike equipment; therefore I wish to make the following recommendation:

1. That provision be made for an adequate place (an entire room if possible) in which to keep our fifteen hundred valuable glass slides (26 sets).
2. That they be put in proper shape by an expert, the sets completed (each set has its broken slides) and card indexed.
3. That a sufficient number of new, strong traveling cases, with a separate compartment for each slide, be purchased, thus minimizing the danger of breakage on their long trips.

I ask your careful consideration of these recommendations, because the year's work has shown me that the changes for which I plead are an absolute necessity if we are to make of this department an economically sound and successful business enterprise that will make itself felt as a real, vital factor in our patriotic educational work.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE F. SMITH,

Chairman Committee on Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides.

Report of Committee on Legislation in United States Congress

Madam President General, Ladies of the Thirty-third Congress:

It has been the great aim of the committee on legislation in the United States Congress to give careful consideration to the resolutions referred to us by the Thirty-second Congress. They have very diligently attended the hearings on the bills to which these resolutions refer, at the same time trying to keep in mind that for several preceding congresses the policy that was adopted was to approve the principles of the bills in which the congress was interested rather than the details of any bill.

We must remember that a great many of the things we are wanting most, such as the archives building and the highway to Mount Vernon, call for large appropriations, so the question was always put by the chairman, "Do you want your taxes lowered? How can it be done if you ask for all these things?" As patriotic wives and mothers, I believe it is wise to show a very keen interest in any proposition that will help to make our land more fair and a more delightful place in which to live, but at the same time be patient and have faith in those that are able to bring these things about.

Having been given the power by the Thirty-second Congress, and having the desire to do anything that would help bring about restricted, selective immigration, may have been the reason that the chairman, after she had made a careful survey of Ellis Island, promised Commissioner Curran, with the help of her committee, to do anything to interest the legislators in making it a more desirable place to receive those that are to be made American citi-

zens, or should be made American citizens if they intend to remain here. To this end we called upon General Lord, Director of the Budget, and were assured by him that he would recommend an adequate appropriation for Ellis Island. We appointed a subcommittee to draw a resolution, and it was presented to Chairman Madden, of the Appropriations Committee, to interest them in furnishing beds instead of the uncomfortable bunks now used as a clean start toward making American citizens. We did not expect the appropriation in its entirety at this Congress. I was very happily surprised when Chairman Madden informed me they had appropriated \$326,000 for beds, lavatories, etc.

It will be gratifying to know that the remaining lots, three in number, which complete the block owned by the Daughters, are now free from taxation.

To those who have had experience in getting this class of legislation through Congress it will not be a surprise to tell you it requires careful maneuvering to pass all the obstacles raised by the watchdogs of the Federal Treasury.

In conclusion I would say that in securing the passage of any measure it is difficult to always say just what part one has played. Legislation is nearly always the concrete result of a crystallization of public opinion, and when the women of the Daughters of the American Revolution begin to advocate the passage of a law public sentiment soon begins to formulate. Excellent examples of this are the child-labor amendment to the Constitution, which will be passed this Congress; also the restricted, selective immigration law and the law providing Federal prisons for women, which will secure a more humane and civilized way of caring for those unfortunates of our own sex. I feel satisfied that the women deserve great credit for their efforts in securing the passage of these measures.

GRACE CAREY (Mrs. JAMES T.) BEGG,

Chairman Committee on Legislation in United States Congress.

Report of Committee on Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund

Madame President General and Delegates to the Thirty-third Continental Congress:

The work of this committee was begun in 1913, 11 years ago to-day. If, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the Philippine scholarship endowment fund has dragged on too long, may I ask this congress to think of the added weight of burden put upon those whose duty it is to see it to its proper conclusion.

The scholarship fund was indorsed by the national society by a resolution unanimously adopted. That it is not completed is a matter for keen regret, and, I might say, reflection upon the society. It was the first scholarship ever mentioned from this platform.

Such women as Mrs. Jacob M. Dickson, Mrs. Julius C. Burrows, Mrs. John W. Walker, Mrs. George M. Sternburg, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell, Mrs. Thomas H. Noble, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barber, Mrs. Samuel W. Earle, and Mrs. John F. Develin were among those "who mothered it." The late Bishop Harding proposed that the D. A. R. take up the work.

The Filipinos themselves have been generous contributors, as has the Manila chapter, and also American residents of the islands, but it has been hampered unbelievably by lack of cooperation.

About the time we were ready to send a Filipino girl to the United States I read in the minutes of the board meeting that our money, including accrued interest, had been invested in Liberty bonds bearing 4½ per cent income, and

this in conformity with a resolution of the national board February 4, 1919. It was a great mistake, for it had been from the beginning the intention of the first committee to commence the work just as soon as sufficient interest had accrued. It was also the original intention that we should receive 6 per cent on our investment, and that each successive \$1,000 should be so invested that we might be enabled to commence our scholarship work at the very earliest opportunity.

As the only person living to-day who was a member of the original committee and still active in the cause, I feel it my duty to stand by the original plan.

Under the administration following that of its inauguration, the accrued interest was added to the principal without consulting the chairman, and after it had been allowed to lie in the bank for two years drawing 2 per cent interest, while we were making promises on the other side of the Pacific Ocean to those who had a perfect right to expect some tangible results from their contributions. When the national board sanctioned this investment, it could not have known what a grave mistake it was making, or of the embarrassing position in which it would place its chairman. Had she been allowed to carry out the original plan made by the committee, and thus advertise the work as proof to the people of the islands that "the word of the Daughters of the American Revolution was as good as their bond," it would have added much to our credit, and the Filipinos would not have ceased contributing to the scholarship fund, for they thought it was the most commendable thing of which they had ever heard. Mr. Theodore Yango had said "it was owing to his great admiration of the society that he gave us \$300."

In a climate so humid diseases flourish and germs multiply. It takes more science, more skill, more care to live in the Philippines than one who has never been there can possibly imagine. Especially does this apply to Americans. We need at this moment thoroughly trained nurses, those who have had the very best of training the world affords, to take care of Americans when sick and to teach the Filipinos how to live and how to care for their children. Governor General Wood remarked to me just before I left Manila, "There is no other work that the Daughters of the American Revolution could undertake that would rebound so much to their credit and prestige in the Orient."

Governor General Wood also stated in his last report to the Philippines Legislature, after inspecting the comparatively few hospitals there are in the islands, "There are only 2,000 hospital beds for 10,000,000 people." He said there must be more thoroughly equipped hospitals and nurses, those who understand their profession and know how to teach it to others; that every town should have a physician and a nurse; but that there was a great scarcity of physicians and an appalling scarcity of nurses—about one to a Province.

The amount actually raised since 1913, exclusive of interest, is \$11,000, and accrued interest close to \$3,000, enough to have taken care of at least three Filipino girls. I took the position last year that the accrued interest belonged to the committee and that more money would have to be raised.

We have been too long now in making our promise to the hospitals and to the Filipino girls, who are patiently waiting for a chance to come to the United States to perfect themselves in their chosen profession. I applied to our treasurer general last year for help to send a girl to the United States, but she replied, "I have no authority to use the interest until the whole amount is raised," and Mr. Holt paid the expenses of the girl to San Francisco, and incidental expenses.

No such ruling has ever come to your national chairman as stated above, and there should never have been rules made for the Philippine scholarship fund

without consulting the committee. The chairman was on the ground and better understood the situation than possibly anyone else could have understood it.

There is no one in this congress, I am sure, who does not realize that the purchasing power of \$1 is about half what it was in 1913, and that in asking to have the fund increased to \$15,000 we are asking for less than the value granted by our resolution of that year.

I have been greatly pleased with the cooperation of the State chairmen assigned me by the State regents. The results obtained during the past year by their efforts have been such that if they will do as well this year the Philippine scholarship endowment fund will be a thing in fact by another congress, and thus will come to an end that for which we have waited and labored so long.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The States having contributed \$500 and over are as follows:

The Philippine chapter-----	\$2,300
Pennsylvania-----	1,685
Illinois-----	1,625
New York-----	1,075
Michigan-----	907
Massachusetts-----	575
 Total-----	 8,167
New Jersey, Iowa, Indiana, and Texas have contributed altogether--	1,600
 Total-----	 9,767

which goes to show how comparatively small has been the contributions of other States.

In view of these facts, I recommend that the Philippine scholarship fund of \$10,000 now invested in Liberty bonds bearing 4½ per cent be sold on the market and the proceeds, together with the money now in the treasury credited to the same fund, be invested by the treasurer general in first mortgages or other gilt-edge securities bearing a higher rate of interest.

I further recommend that the limit of the fund be made \$15,000 and that all money secured by the Philippine scholarship committee be invested by the treasurer general in a like manner.

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLINE E. McW. (Mrs. TRUMAN S.) HOLT,
Chairman, Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund.

Report of Committee on Real Daughters

(Read by Mrs. Whitehead)

Madam President General and Members of the Congress:

The work which has been accomplished by the national committee, Real Daughters, since the last congress, 1923, has been most encouraging.

The enthusiastic activities, the widespread interest, and diligent research work made by the vice, State, and chapter chairmen to get in touch with and bring into membership the living Real Daughters of the American Revolution and to locate and mark the graves of those deceased with the D. A. R. Real Daughters bronze tablet has marked the year's work with success.

Cabaret & Co., makers of the official markers, report that they have made and shipped 26 markers since the last congress, April, 1923, as follows: Three markers shipped to New York, 1 to Missouri, 1 to Ohio, 2 to Michigan, 2 to Texas, 1 to Utah, 1 to West Virginia, 1 to Illinois, 1 to Mississippi, 4 to Georgia, 1 to Kansas, 1 to Pennsylvania, 1 to Alabama, 1 to Tennessee, and 5 to Minnesota.

State chairman writes: "We expect to place two markers Flag Day, 1924, and we shall have all the graves in Minnesota marked with the Real Daughters tablet." Grave of one Minnesota Real Daughter will be marked, 1924, in Nebraska.

Cabaret & Co. writes as follows: "There seems to be considerable agitation lately toward the marking of Real Daughters' graves that have not yet received the markers, and we are looking for quite a number of orders within the next coming few weeks."

This is very encouraging, and we are proudly hoping that within a short space of time the graves of every Real Daughter will be marked with the official bronze tablet.

The report from the office of the treasurer general, dated March 20, 1924, shows that there were 19 living Real Daughters at that time: New York, 4; Massachusetts, 4; Connecticut, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 2; Iowa, 1; Wisconsin, 1; New Hampshire, 2; Michigan, 1; and Oklahoma, 1. Nine have died since the last congress.

The list of Real Daughters receiving pensions is 15, and the average age of these is over 80 years.

Each year their ranks grow thinner, and within a short space of time the opportunity to tenderly care for these memorable Real Daughters—living links of the American Revolution itself—will have vanished.

It is a source of constant pride and joy to the Daughters of the American Revolution that the last years of these women—sacred charges of our organization—are brightened by the attentions and comforts given in loyal tribute to the heroic deeds of the fathers, who fought in the Revolution.

On March 9, 1924, the Thronateeska Chapter, of Albany, Ga., marked the graves of Mrs. Sarah G. Ashe Hall and Mrs. Mary S. Jones Cutliff with the official bronze tablet, and the occasion was made memorable by the beautiful tribute paid these Real Daughters by the president general, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, as she dedicated and placed the memorial wreath over each tablet, and as the bugler sounded "taps," a golden link was forged between 1776 and 1924.

Florida: No Real Daughter, living or dead, but in Pensacola, Fla., Dorothy Walton, wife of George Walton, is buried, and the following inscription is on the tombstone: "Died in Pensacola, September 12, 1832, aged 73 years. Mrs. Dorothy Walton, a native of the State of Georgia, a matron of the Revolution, consort and relict of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence."

Arkansas: No living real Daughter. Mrs. Kitty Cole, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, is buried at Conway, Ark. Her papers were made out and sent on, but were lost in the mail, and she died before being admitted to the national society.

Mrs. Frances Wentworth Brown Holbrook, a recently discovered Real Daughter of New York Chapter, has been admitted to the national society and is drawing a pension and received the gold spoon. Mrs. Holbrook is blind and resides with her granddaughter, also an invalid.

Mrs. Henry, another Real Daughter admitted, is nearly 90 years of age. The State chairman visited her and inquired what she would like to have. She answered: "A teakettle to hold a quart, a teapot, and a black and white gingham dress." These gifts were provided for her.

Wisconsin has one living Real Daughter, who lives with her daughter and has the best care from her children. She is 109 years old, in good health. Mrs. Thiers keeps abreast of times, and says her greatest pleasure is in flowers and automobiling. She is the oldest living member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A number of letters of appreciation have been received from Real Daughters, with sincere heartfelt thanks for all the attentions shown.

Oklahoma has but one Real Daughter, Mrs. Sarah S. Ellis, a member of the Sachem Sequoyah Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She was 91 years of age on March 6, 1924. She received telegrams of congratulations from State regent and letters from many others, one chapter in State sent her a thermos bottle, which pleased her very much.

A report received that the Eunice Day Chapter of Holyoke, Mass., is to mark the grave of Mrs. Sarah Judd, who so recently died, with the Real Daughters tablet on May 11, Mother's Day.

The Real Daughter chairman in Hawaii reports that no Real Daughters ever lived in Hawaii. Aloha Chapter in Honolulu, has 100 members. Their chief work is doing patriotic and Americanization work among alien races. On February 22, Aloha Chapter was practically the only organization that recognized the day by a purely patriotic celebration.

It is most gratifying to learn of the interest shown in Real Daughters by D. A. R. chapters, to grasp the opportunity to enroll them as honored guests at their chapter meetings, to observe their birthdays and other special occasions in tokens of remembrances and gifts, and finally to perform the last sad duties in marking their graves with the Real Daughters bronze tablet.

Apparently the future work of the national committee Real Daughters of the national society, will be to search out and to locate and mark the graves of the deceased Real Daughters with the official bronze tablet, feeling that we can pay no greater tribute to the memory of the fathers than the loving and watchful care of their daughters.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. JOHN LEE DINWIDDIE,
Chairman, National Committee Real Daughters.

Report of Committee on Conservation and Thrift

(Read by Official Reader)

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

The harvest time for the great patriotic work of the Daughters of the American Revolution is here, and we come with our garnered sheaves, laying them at the feet of America. We, her citizens, must answer these questions: Are they generous in size, filled with well-rounded kernels, smooth and even, well nurtured, and given tenderest care; or have we failed to water the growing plants; have we been led far away and forgotten this great work, returning in time to gather up a few scattered sheaves with half-withered grain? Daughters of the American Revolution, there is no work greater than the conservation of the natural resources of our country. Conservation and thrift is the very life of this nation.

Are we failing in our duty to our forefathers, who gave into our hands a great country filled to overflowing with wealth of minerals, forests, wild life, wonderful productive soil, and teeming waterways? We are failing unless we take account of the lavish waste which prevails on all sides, call a halt, and begin by teaching and practicing the great lessons of conservation and thrift.

Do you know that timber will be worth its weight in gold in 25 years, and in 50 years hence not a foot of timber will be available in the United States if the present rate of consumption is maintained? Have you considered seriously the slogan, "A tree for every Daughter of the American Revolution?" Have you planted a tree this year? If not, do so. You are responsible; you are an American citizen and must see to it that we do not become a treeless nation. There are loyal Daughters who are eager to help, for in the little town of Redmond, Oreg., exists a chapter of 16 members who planted 1,158 trees this year. Did they plant one for you?

Oregon is filled with wonderful forests, and these loyal members of our society out there have added another splendid forest to our wealth. All honor to Des Chutes Chapter, of Redmond, Oreg. We salute you and give you the proudest title we may bestow: "You are worthy American citizens."

Out in California, with its wealth of eucalyptus trees, pepper trees, and its golden-fruited trees, they have planted more than any other State, the number being 21,869. West Virginia second, with 2,734 trees to their credit, and Mississippi third in number, 1,500 trees.

The following States reporting number of trees planted are as follows: California, 21,869; Connecticut says "yes," but gives no number; District of Columbia, 1; Florida, 3; Georgia reports all chapters planting, but gives no number; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 66; Iowa, 215; Kansas, 86; Maine, 701; Maryland, 1,184; Michigan, 213; Mississippi, 1,500; New York, 587; Oregon, 1,158; Ohio, 242; Pennsylvania, 24; Rhode Island, 684; South Carolina, 47; South Dakota, 83; Tennessee, 300; Texas, 696; West Virginia, 2,734; total, 32,406.

Many States report laws for the protection of trees. I am indebted to the New Hampshire State chairman for a copy of the tree laws of that State. They protect their trees as well as their people. Let us consider that proposition.

Maryland is outstanding in her forestry work. A 10-year program, involving the expenditure of about a million dollars, has been indorsed by the State Advisory Board of Forestry. Maryland plans to plant a white pine tree for every Daughter in the State. They observed Arbor Day with a country-wide observance. Two thousand one hundred and nineteen ballots were sent to the American Tree Association as Maryland's vote for a national tree. At Cool Springs, which is of historic interest, plans have been made for the care and protection by tree experts of trees which are 200 or more years old.

Oregon Daughters are working for a bill which will set aside a mile in width of timbered land on each side of the main State highways of Oregon.

In Ohio they have succeeded in having the river banks of the beautiful Muskingum so cared for that they have been made most attractive. They have carried out a splendid campaign of tree planting, and I am sorry not to be able to give correctly the number of trees planted. They were not sent to me.

Rhode Island is awake to the need of a forestry association and has done some valuable work along the line of forestry, planting a large number of trees.

In one county in Iowa the Daughters of that vicinity are planting trees in every country schoolhouse yard.

Many States report the planting of memorial trees, "row on row," and they correspond to the little crosses over in France standing "row on row." These

memorial trees speak to us of memories, and as they lift their branches to the sky they mutely cry for a peaceful land covered with happy homes, with great trees where birds love to dwell unafraid, and smiling flowers unstained by warriors' blood.

Did you observe thrift week, from January 17 to the 23? Many chapters did so, but there should be a wider observance.

The District of Columbia reports all chapters, 61, observing that day. The school children of the District saved \$57,846 during the year through school banks. I wish every chapter in the United States would urge the schools to adopt the system of school banks. Your national chairman asked that you send members of the Daughters of American Revolution into the schools giving talks on thrift. Many reported doing so with great delight to themselves, and they awakened an interest in saving among the children.

The total number of Government securities held by the chapters is \$9,175. "A penny saved is a penny earned." One may make no better investment than in purchasing Government securities.

Home Day was observed by about 30 chapters. This is a mere beginning. Next year plan for a program for your chapter. "Home hearts are happiest," and we, as American people, must not wander from all its simple pleasures, but as a great patriotic society must help to conserve the spirit of the American home.

Not only our forests are in danger of extermination, but the game which inhabit it is rapidly vanishing. Every year, on the 1st of October, 5,500,000 hunters go out to kill game "according to law." The slaughter of game is regulated by a very small minority. We may use our influence in regard to the slaughter of game by seeing that we have laws which reduce the game killing 50 per cent and the shooting season the same amount. We are vitally concerned, and must show it by prompt action.

From the reports which have come to me I find an interest being manifested in the work of this committee. We hope for greater results next year.

It has been my pleasure to meet many of the Daughters during the year and talk to them upon the work of our committee. I had the pleasure of speaking before the Iowa and Nebraska State conferences. Daughters of the American Revolution, you may give your society inestimable service next year by making an effort to place before your members the true value of conservation and thrift. These are not idle words, but deserve your careful consideration and adoption. We hope to see splendid results from the effect we have made along with many others, to see the upper Mississippi made a national preserve, and to help urge the passage of the reforestation bill before Congress. Let us all work until these bills have become laws.

Take your patriotic work seriously. You have a great inheritance, and you must reveal to your descendants and to the newer Americans that you are proud of your country and wish to aid it in every possible manner, so that it may be kept the most beloved and the greatest Nation on earth.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY B. (MRS. FREDERICK E.) FRISBEE,
National Chairman of Conservation and Thrift.

Report of Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity

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

The specific duty of the committee on historical and literary reciprocity is to make a collection of papers of value concerning the national society, Daughters

of the American Revolution, and its work, articles on Revolutionary days, places and events, historical records, papers on Americanization work and methods, and other subjects which are related to and have a bearing on the purposes for which our national society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was inaugurated.

In 1917 Mrs. Joseph H. Dearborn, first chairman of the reciprocity committee, transferred to Mrs. Wilford G. Chapman, of Portland, Me., 14 papers, 2 pamphlets, and 2 leaflets. From this small beginning, and under the faithful and efficient administration of Mrs. Chapman and her two vice chairmen, Mrs. John G. Campbell, of Denver, Colo., and Mrs. W. B. Howe, of Concord, N. H., the work of the bureau showed a steady increase, until in 1923 every State in the Union had contributed to the lending library or had borrowed from its rapidly growing files.

After the passing on of Mrs. Chapman, the papers were transferred from Portland, Me., to Washington and are permanently located in Memorial Continental Hall.

Prior to this year the committee on historical and literary reciprocity consisted of a chairman and two vice chairmen and a chairman for each State. This organization has been augmented by the addition of three vice chairmen. This has permitted the division of the country into five districts, with a vice chairman at the head of each district. Under date of September 22, 1923, the vice chairmen were instructed to impress upon the State chairmen in their sections the importance of this work and to urge them to develop new interest and increased activity in the procuring and production of historical articles of value. Instructions of a similar nature were sent to each State chairman.

Printed lists of the papers in the bureau available for lending were sent out to the number of 2,500. Ten copies were sent to each vice chairman. To each State chairman a sufficient number was sent to furnish each chapter a copy, with a few extra copies for the chairman's own use.

Owing to the death of Mrs. Chapman, papers from chapters all over the country were received too late for inclusion in the 1923 list. This caused a great deal of correspondence. I believe that all the missing papers have been accounted for and they appear in the 1924 list.

There are 1,510 papers on file in the lending library. Of this number 270 are new papers. These papers are available for use of the various chapters in preparing programs for their regular meetings and for the celebration of special days and events. They cover a wide diversity of subjects. The papers most in demand the past year were those having to do with the Daughters of the American Revolution purposes, aims, and responsibilities.

Other papers which were especially popular were those treating of America; Immigration; Colonial days and customs; What they ate, and how it was cooked; Colonial women; Indian customs and legends; Benjamin Franklin; George Washington, with especial reference to his personal and romantic side; and Old trails and landmarks.

During the year 450 papers have been requested and furnished. This shows a gratifying interest on the part of the chapters but does not represent such a general use of the material as the character of the collection warrants. The preservation of historic value is, of course, one of the important phases of the work, but the dissemination of this information throughout the chapters by the circulation of these papers is more important still. The national society in its wisdom has created this agency for this twofold purpose—the preservation of historical information that may otherwise be lost and the

broadcasting of this information thus preserved throughout the rank and file of the organization.

Respectfully submitted,

ANN WALDO (Mrs. HERBERT M.) LORD,

National Chairman Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity.

Report of Committee on Genealogical Research

(Read by official reader)

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

With a vision of making the library of the Daughters of the American Revolution the finest and largest genealogical library in the country, the committee on genealogical research divided the State societies equally under the supervision of the four vice chairmen, each of whom began immediately to do efficient, concentrated work.

On September 15, 1923, a circular letter was sent to all national officers, State regents, and State chairmen of this committee asking cooperation of the chapters for service in this behalf.

Each chapter was asked to appoint a working committee on genealogical research, said committee to copy in vicinity in which chapter is located the original early town, church, and court (particularly abstracts of wills) records from the beginning to the year 1820. Death records as late as the date proves the person to have been born 1820 or before. Copy all cemetery records covering the same period.

To have these records typewritten on bond paper, one side only, size 8½ by 11 inches, leaving 1½ inches for binding, and to index them. To have same bound in plain cloth binding, marked plainly as a gift direct from the chapter to Memorial Continental Hall Library.

To this volume should be added any Bible records that can be copied, giving date of Bible, publisher's name, and name of person in whose possession Bible is at the present time.

The Middle West and West, which includes all States beyond the East and Southeast Atlantic States, to copy earliest records, regardless of date, however late they may be, together with records of their pioneers and, if possible, to copy from where the pioneer came.

Chapters were also asked to present to our library any published genealogy or any published book containing genealogical records of a chapter's vicinity.

The chairman here read a list by States of work done in response to the request.

Many chapters have pledged splendid work for another year, and, considering the short time in which this work has been done, your chairman feels great satisfaction in this interest already shown. To these States that have begun to support our genealogical memorial with these foundation stones we tender our great appreciation and gratitude; to those States who have not yet seen the importance of this work, we appeal to you to rally your forces to the cause and help us build.

We strongly appeal to all chapters to help us in this service and let us ever have before us the slogan: "The library of the Daughters of American Revolution, the largest and finest genealogical library ever known," and let us work for it with a will.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH STEVENS (Mrs. HARVEY TYSON) WHITE,

National Chairman Genealogical Research Committee.

Report of Committee on Insignia

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

On October 17, 1922, the national board passed a resolution "that a committee be appointed on insignia," and this committee having been appointed, on February 13, 1923, the national board passed a resolution "that we have a State pin for the active and past State officers." This resolution was offered by the chairman of the insignia committee, Mrs. Chubbucks, of Illinois, who was further instructed to procure designs and prices to be submitted at the next board meeting. At the meeting of the national board on April 12, 1923, the chairman presented several designs, but action was deferred until the June meeting. At that meeting no action was taken.

Upon the appointment of the present committee, in accordance with the action which had been taken by the national board, your committee procured additional competitive designs and prices for pins for active and past State officers, which were submitted to the national board at their meeting on October 18, 1923, at which time, after the consideration of all designs submitted, the board approved those of J. E. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, subject to some minor changes. These designs, which are most distinctive and attractive in appearance and reasonable in price, have in their present form received the unanimous approval of the insignia committee and the national board and are herewith submitted to the national congress for consideration and adoption.

The designs are as follows: For ex-State regent, State vice regent, State treasurer, State recording secretary, State corresponding secretary, State registrar, State librarian, and State historian. For past State officers your committee submits the same design as those for active officers with the prefix "ex" added.

The attention of the insignia committee has been called to the omission of the letters "D. A. R." on the registrar general's pin and asked the permission of congress to have these letters added to the design of this pin in order to make all of the pins of the national officers uniform in this respect. The committee also asks the permission of congress to have the name "Organizing chapter regent" inscribed on the same design pin as that used by the chapter and ex-chapter regents, and, in order to make a distinction between the pins, that the lower bar of the pin shall be of blue enamel, while that of the chapter and ex-chapter regent shall be of gold.

Therefore the insignia committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the State pins for active and past State officers be authorized by the Continental Congress and be made according to designs approved by the national board of management; and be it further

Resolved, That the letters "D. A. R." be added to the registrar general's pin, and that a chapter regent or ex-chapter regent who was the organizing regent of the chapter may have the words "organizing chapter regent" inscribed on her pin, if so desired.

Respectfully submitted.

EMILY S. HERON

(Mrs. JOHN BROWN HERON)

(For the Insignia Committee).

Report of Committee on Memorial Monuments

(Read by Miss Janet Richards)

Madam President General and members of the Thirty-third Congress:

There have been three meetings of the committee. Two of these were held in the president general's own rooms at Continental Hall, she being present as a member ex officio and lending material aid and good counsel.

At the first meeting, January 29, information concerning the four graves named in the resolution was presented and discussed. At the second meeting, February 11, replies to inquiries regarding the graves were read.

Miss Richards summed up the situation by declaring it impracticable to carry out the provisions of the resolution of 1923 and suggested tablets in Continental Hall as a substitute recommendation, and our two artists were instructed to discuss it with sculptors of recognized standing.

At our last meeting, April 1, Miss Saunders reported her interviews with several eminent sculptors, all of whom discouraged tablets as inadequate, and then Miss Solomons reported her inspiration, which was that the little court between the hall and the Administration Building will be an ideal place for a memorial, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, an ideal sculptor, to make it.

She was instructed to ask Mrs. Whitney's opinion and invite her to consult with the committee so they may further report, and our president general is now in touch with this distinguished artist.

Miss Richards, for the committee, then offered the following resolution:

The reports from the surviving relatives of the four pioneers whom we wish to honor, indicated such unfavorable conditions that after due consideration it was thought best by the committee to recommend the abandonment of the original idea of erecting memorial monuments over the widely-scattered graves. The committee therefore offers the following resolution:

That the Thirty-third Congress, D. A. R., do now authorize the continuation of the work of the memorial monuments committee along the lines indicated, with instruction to report upon its further deliberations and recommendations to the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress, D. A. R.

ELLA LORAINÉ DORSEY, *Chairman.*

*Report of Committee on Transportation**Madam President General, National Officers, and Members of the Thirty-third Continental Congress:*

Your chairman of transportation has the honor to report that the passenger associations granted us the rates of one and one-half fares for the round trip, with stop-over privileges, the same as last year, which was greatly appreciated.

Your chairman has written over 200 letters since last fall and received nearly the same number. The 1st of January, over 1,900 circular letters in regard to the identification certificates and transportation were sent with the credential blanks to chapter regents. Letters were sent to 48 State regents in regard to transportation and replies were received from 44. Your chairman has issued 3,600 identification certificates.

The prompt replies of the State regents in applying for the identification certificates for their delegations shows the enthusiasm of the Daughters to attend the congress and the growing interest in our wonderful society.

The passenger associations have been most courteous and willing to assist us in every way.

Your chairman wishes to express to the State regents, State chairmen, and the Daughters heartiest thanks and appreciation for their kindness and cooperation.

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE WHITE NOYES

(MRS. RUFUS K. NOYES),

Chairman Transportation.

The Wednesday afternoon session was called to order by the president general at 2 p. m.

Report of Committee on Patriotic Education

Madam President General and Members of the Congress:

When we speak of patriotic education the thought uppermost, perhaps, is that of work for the southern mountain schools and the American Indian Institute. There are, however, other items we must consider, and among them are the proper observation of Constitution day, investigation of United States history textbooks, the awarding of prizes for excellence in the study of United States history, and for essays on historical subjects, the observation and celebration of days of historic significance.

The policy recommended to the State conference and chapters this past year was an effort toward cooperative work; that is, instead of scattering small gifts through a number of schools, to select one or two schools and present a scholarship, building, or needed equipment; thus linking up the work in a very definite way, the next year take another school, and so, in time, swing around the circle. It is gratifying to find from reports that a number of the States have followed this plan and united their efforts to one common end.

Acting upon a resolution adopted at the Thirty-second Continental Congress, referring to examination of United States history textbooks, the national chairman appointed a subcommittee of seven to undertake the work. The subcommittee finds that the examination of textbooks is one that requires great care and careful consideration, consequently it asks for an extension of time and begs to report progress.

The national chairman begs to call your attention to the fact that the student loan fund and Americanization committee do not report through this committee. This will, of course, make a considerable difference in the amount of money reported by the patriotic education committee, but the chairman believes she voices the sentiment of her committee when she says we are more than willing to let these two sister committees "take the cash," while we "let the credit go," since we are not striving each to outdo the other, but rather working as a great whole for the betterment and happiness of those toward whom our gifts are directed. However, the committee has no apology to offer for its very splendid financial report, the gift of the States to the national society—\$169,916.53.

In those States where there is a difference in the report of the treasurer general and that of the national chairman, it can be explained by the fact that many States do not send money through the treasurer general's office, while as many others do not place a money value on the gifts they report to the national chairman. If at the end of our tenure of office, we will have persuaded State treasurers to send all moneys to the treasurer general, we will conclude that we have rendered an incalculable service to the national society and that our life has not been lived in vain.

The chairman then presented a long list by States of interesting and valuable work done during the year in patriotic education, including numerous scholarships maintained by various chapters.

The Colonial School for Girls, Washington, D. C., has again extended the courtesy of a scholarship to a member or the daughter of a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In a recent letter to the national chairman, the associate principal of the school says: "The scholarship is at present held by Miss Virginia Smith, of Fort Valley, Ga. Miss Smith is thoroughly representative of the best type of American young womanhood. She is making an excellent record both in and out of the classroom."

It is with pleasure we call your attention to an exhibit of the "fireside industries" of the 12 schools indorsed by the national society. Through the kindness of the board of directors Children of the American Revolution the exhibit is arranged in the Children of the American Revolution room, third floor of Continental Hall. You will find there representatives of the schools who will be glad to tell of the work done in the schools and give such other information as you desire.

Madam President General, the national chairman wishes to thank you most warmly for encouragement and support of her every effort in furthering the work of patriotic education. She desires to speak, too, of the splendid cooperation received from the national vice chairmen, State chairmen, and State regents, and to thank the members of the office force for their unvarying courtesy and consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUISE B. REED

(MRS. ROBERT J. REED),

National Chairman Patriotic Education Committee.

Report of the Committee on Manual of the United States for the Information of Immigrants and Foreigners

Madam President General and Members of the Thirty-third Congress:

Our Manual of the United States for the information of immigrants and foreigners is becoming more and more widely recognized as a standard publication for the instruction of our foreign population. In response to calls for it, it has been distributed to 41 States and also in Hawaii and Persia. It is being increasingly called for by naturalization courts, public schools, evening schools, industrial schools, Americanization classes, teachers in the homes, public libraries, factories, and by educational and social service agencies of many kinds, all of which have learned of and obtained the book largely through the agency of our own D. A. R. chapters throughout the country.

In order to avoid duplication of effort between the Americanization and manual committees, the practical use of the manual has been continued as heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Americanization committee, and its publication and financing under that of the manual committee, together with a general supervision over its distribution from Memorial Continental Hall in response to orders. Nevertheless there is much unavoidable confusion between the two committees.

During the early summer and fall the French, German, and Russian editions of 50,000 copies, ordered previously to the last congress, were delivered at the hall by Messrs. Judd & Detweiler, who are still our printers. We have printed to date a grand total of 575,000 copies in two English editions and eight foreign languages editions at a total cost of \$43,729.40.

A second Italian edition of 75,000 has been ordered to replenish our stock in that language, and two new translations, viz, Greek and Swedish, are being printed in editions respectively of 25,000 and 50,000. All three of these editions are translations from the second English edition.

During the year ending April 1, 1924, there have been given out free from the corresponding secretary general's office a total of 107,640 copies, distributed by languages as follows: English, 50,829; Italian, 16,289; German, 12,281; Yiddish, 6,018; Polish, 5,007; Russian, 5,801; French, 3,812; Spanish, 4,713; Hungarian, 2,890.

Of these 23,500 copies were sent to Ellis Island. A full record of distribution, tabulated by States and languages, is appended to this report.

From this we learn that English remains the language most in demand and that Connecticut is the banner State for distribution, with a total of 15,816, and Massachusetts a close second with 15,798.

The financial report from the books of the treasurer general follows:

Balance on hand Mar. 31, 1923-----	\$15,923.07
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Receipts:	
Contributions from per capita quota-----	26,626.37
Sales of copies-----	266.63
Total receipts-----	42,816.07
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Disbursements:	
Cost of French, German, and Russian editions-----	\$11,646.50
Postage and expressage-----	1,279.14
Petty cash fund at Ellis Island-----	15.00
Transferred to Ellis Island fund-----	22.00
Total disbursements-----	12,962.64
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Balance on hand Mar. 31, 1924-----	29,853.43

Against this balance must be charged the cost of the newly ordered Italian, Greek, and Swedish editions, which in round numbers may leave us a working balance of \$15,000 or \$16,000.

The following States report themselves as being 100 per cent in their quota for the manual fund: Rhode Island, Kansas, Illinois, Connecticut, Indiana, Montana, Louisiana, Arizona.

Your chairman has recently taken steps toward the introduction of the manual on board incoming steamships. Through the initiative of the State chairman of the District of Columbia she has been put in touch with the United States Shipping Board and has received an encouraging response from the manager of the operating department of the United States Lines, who has asked for sample copies for the various lines with a view to recommending it for distribution.

With a view to reaching other lines, she consulted Commissioner General Husband, who cordially approved the proposal and directed her to Major Curran, the Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, with the result that she was put in touch with the proper official of the White Star Line, and through his good offices she received the consent of the trans-Atlantic passenger conferences to recommend its distribution to all member lines, subject to the permission of the Department of Labor. She has approached the Department of Labor for its approval and awaits its reply.

The chairman then cited a few outstanding instances of the expanding use of the manual.

Your committee concludes this report with the three following recommendations:

1. That the chapters be again asked to contribute 25 cents per member to continue the publication and distribution of the manual of the United States for the information of immigrants and foreigners.

2. That the treasurer general and the chairman of the manual committee be jointly empowered to determine upon the selling price of the manual, both singly and in lots.

3. That inasmuch as the work of the manual has grown so enormously since its beginning in 1920 it is recommended that the present policy of making the manual committee an independent, national committee, be approved and continued.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL
(MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL),
Chairman of Manual Committee.

Report of Committee on Children and Sons of the Republic

Madam President General and members of the thirty-third Continental Congress:

While primarily the work was instituted for the foreign born, it was also in the great plan to interest the schools. Your national committee now feels that the time has come when we should, by concerted effort and a definite plan, organize clubs in all schools, knowing that the future of our country depends upon the deeply awakened, developed patriotism of our American boys and girls who should be taught leadership and true statesmanship, and there is no channel through which this may be so easily reached as through the public schools—the great melting pot of our national life.

Representatives of the playground and recreation associations are recommending the organization of Children and Sons of the Republic Clubs as an important factor in the upbuilding of the morale and development of civic responsibility, realizing the need of directed energy.

Many States have reported that owing to the strength of the Boy Scouts, Girl Reserves, Children of the American Revolution, that there is no need for the clubs of the Children of the Republic. This is not a good argument. Children may not join the Scouts nor Girl Reserves until 12 years of age. Children may join the Children of the Republic at 9 years of age; thus being directed during the three formation years, the most critical period during the life of a child. One great psychologist has said, "Give me a boy until he is 12 years old and I shall have no fear for his future."

Your national chairman has sent out 5,000 booklets and 2,000 letters which contained the complete working outline for organization of the clubs in the public schools; also urging continued organization of clubs for foreign born in the great industrial centers.

(The chairman here presented a list of clubs reporting from various States.)

Madam President General, may I not ask that you appoint every Daughter of the American Revolution a member of the committee that she may use her in-

fluence to create in the heart and mind of the people the need for the development of the latent patriotism in the hearts of our children; that our slogan may become a reality; that we may have a club in every school of the United States. May we not forge ahead in this great work and build a solid wall of defense from East to West, from North to South of the living, vibrant patriotism of our boys and girls.

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE UPTON BATHRICK

(MRS. CHAS. F. BATHRICK),

Chairman, Children and Sons of the Republic Committee.

Report of Committee on Americanization

Madam President General, Members of the Thirty-third Continental Congress:

Most foreign born coming to our shores have two potentialities. Ideals are strong on the one hand, and, on the other, there is a restlessness coming from long years of oppression. As in the scientific world the contacts will determine what current shall be generated. The future of our country is at stake. Destructive forces at large in the world make it imperative that every patriot with a sympathetic understanding of the foreign born should interpret America to him.

For more than 10 years our national society has increasingly felt the urge of the hour in Americanization. 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.

The chairman then presented a long list of achievements in the work of Americanization by the State societies and chapters under the following headings: Naturalization, foreign-born women, clubs for foreign women, home visits, gifts, nationalities, surveys, securing pupils, support teachers, night school, members assist in teaching, subjects taught, prizes, public library, international exhibits and cottage industries, kindergarten, entertainment, manuals, community Americanization days, cooperation, bibliography, Americanization programs and speakers on Americanization, mining districts, publicity and exchange of courtesies.

The total of all work for the foreign born this year is \$73,893, which far exceeds the \$63,535.11 of last year, which then included the Manual quota and our work on Ellis Island, not this year included in our report.

As Americanization will surely be our work for years to come, we urge the chapters to again use the report of the national committee in this year's Proceedings of Continental Congress as an inspirational handbook.

It is a pleasure to express my sincere gratitude to the 4 vice chairmen, the 51 State chairmen, and the 7 Americanization experts with whom it has been my privilege to consult.

Government statistics show an enormous number of foreign-born illiterates in nearly every State. As long as one foreign born remains apart and untouched by the night school, our indorsed schools for the training of the foreign born and the cordial friendliness of those of us whose ancestors were earlier

pilgrims, our patriotic task is clear. Vision and unbounded opportunities obligate every chapter of our society for unceasing service to the foreign born.

Alice Louise McDuffee,

Chairman National Committee on Americanization.

Report of Committee on Better Films

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

The committee on better films has until this year been a subcommittee of the committee on patriotic education. As a committee, I have to report on only six months' work, for the circular letter sent out to the State chairmen did not reach them until September.

All but 3 of the States appointed chairmen for this committee, as against 25 last year.

Your chairman asked that we work along a few specific lines: Children's matinees, community needs and local program-making, classification and listing of motion pictures, better music in the film houses, historical and patriotic information, and pedagogic pictures.

These subjects were placed in the hands of our vice chairmen that they might get in closer touch with the State chairmen and give to them whatever information possible. Twenty-five States have reported working along the lines suggested by your chairman and only 2 have objected to the plan. The hearty response received by me has been most gratifying, as it has shown the great interest existing in the matter of better films.

Children's matinees are on the increase and we consider them the needed work in this field. These are given Saturday mornings at a nominal price, and the program is often planned by the committee in charge.

Every community has its own problems to solve, and it is in the smaller places that we are getting our best results. This is by cooperating with other societies and local clubs, and they together cooperating with the managers of the film houses. Such local committees are realizing they have more influence and can get for their committees a better class of pictures. They also receive the confidence of the people, who realize they are working for the good of their town or city. Group work has proved the most successful of all.

Nearly all State chairmen report increased interest in historical and educational films. One quoted a Japanese proverb: "Reading is once, but seeing is a hundred times." That is very apropos to the subject of visual education, which has its place in our schools to-day. However, the educational films are but in their infancy, and those making them have already lost several million dollars, as the public do not patronize them.

Historical films have been asked for, and yet the *Chronicles of America*, made by the Yale University Press, historically authentic, are not receiving the support they should. Thirty-one of these pictures are being made, one released each month. Columbus, Jamestown, Vincennes, Daniel Boone, the Frontier Women and Peter Stuyvesant—The Gateway of New York, are already released.

We often hear the remark, "What's wrong with the movies?" I ask, What's wrong with the people? With 20,000,000 people attending the movies a day in our United States, it seems strange that such pictures as these, as well as that of Abraham Lincoln and also *America*, are not better supported. Are we as Daughters doing our part individually?

That the better-film movement has brought good results is shown in nearly every report I have received, and no one has reported that things are not as

good as before in their State. There is a vast difference of opinion as to what pictures may be called good or bad. From other chairmen in this work I have yet to hear one say that they can get their committees to agree on listing pictures.

Our vice chairman, Mrs. Stith, a resident of Hollywood, has been of great service to this committee. She has previewed pictures and reported upon them directly to our State chairmen. Mrs. Stith has been most untiring in her work and is deeply interested in getting before this committee the worth while pictures.

As this society is one of the organizations represented on the public relations committee, it has been the privilege of your chairman to attend its previews and the meetings of the executive board. This contact with the representatives of other organizations has been most helpful, broadening one's vision, and also receiving the inspiration from the ideas of others on this great subject.

That there is interest in the better film movement is very evident from the enthusiastic letters I received from all parts of the country, but we must keep up this interest, for there is much work ahead of us to be done. To get better pictures we must do our parts. We often criticize a picture we think not good, but do we pass on to our neighbors the news of pictures we see and consider worth while?

The success of this work does not lie with your chairman, nor with your State chairman, but with every Daughter doing her part.

May we have this support?

Respectfully submitted.

MARY E. NEWTON BALDWIN
(MRS. L. GRANT BALDWIN),

National Chairman Committee on Better Films.

Report of Committee on Girl Home Makers

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

Believing, as Daughters of the American Revolution do believe, that preservation of the home life means preservation of the national life, we are striving to improve the living conditions in American homes, and how can we achieve success along that line of endeavor more effectually than by educating our children and young people in the arts and sciences of home making?

The girl home-makers committee was formed for that purpose, and, while it is not a new committee, it has not functioned separately for several years, and the specific work that comes under that head is practically new to the present officers and chairmen of the various States.

Your national chairman sent a bulletin to State regents, State chairmen of the girl home makers and to the national officers early last fall. The bulletin contained suggestions for class and personal work.

Many inquiries came from State chairmen and much interest was manifested in the work, so, though the report for this year is a bit discouraging, the general feeling, as expressed in the reports from State chairmen, is that a good foundation has been laid and the work will go forward successfully next year.

Several State chairmen did not receive their appointments until too late to accomplish anything this year, so while the States reporting work accomplished are few, many reports of progress in organization were received.

The chairman read the reports received from the various States on the work accomplished by the girl home makers.

Several States report that the work is in progress of organization and promise that we will surely hear from them next year.

Respectfully submitted.

NINA H. DAVIS

(MRS. SAMUEL H. DAVIS),

National Chairman Girl Home Makers Committee.

Report of Committee on Ellis Island

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

One year ago, as your chairman of the Ellis Island immigrant aid committee, I came before you with little more than a dream and a prophecy. To-day I feel that the realization is yours. Your gifts of money and of materials, your never-ceasing interest, and your splendid cooperation have won the day, and now the Daughters of the American Revolution are recognized on the island as an indispensable factor for good and for the kind of service that serves and asks nothing in return.

Major Curren, the commissioner, has urged us to extend our activities to the limit of our ability, as he feels that we have completely regenerated the women's detention room, and to that end he has provided us with more space in which to work.

Last fall a plea was made through the vice chairman for boxes of certain specified articles with which to supplement our stock of new materials. The response was overwhelming. The boxes poured in until we had to call a halt, not because we loved boxes less, but space more. During the past year we have received a total of 676, and some of them were veritable dry goods stores in the wealth of their contents.

I have tried to acknowledge every box, and have done so wherever possible, but some came without a single mark of identification, and such were necessarily listed among the unknown.

We have a balance on hand to our credit of \$3,342.04, but we have been hoarding a bit the past few months, knowing that very soon we should have to furnish an assistant for our director, Miss Contessa.

I wish I could give you a detailed report of the magnificent work that is being done on Angel Island by the California chapters. It is similar in character to ours, and they are meeting every demand and giving unstintedly of time and money. Another reason for conserving our resources is that we shall doubtless be called upon in the very near future to make some division of funds with the Angel Island committee.

We are now serving 75 women daily, and in the past year approximately 9,000 have applied to us for work. Nearly every nation on the globe has been represented, but in numbers the English, Russian, Polish, Armenian, Greek, German, Yiddish, and Italian immigrants have predominated.

As I have often told you, the character of the work done by these women is excellent, sometimes most extraordinary, and the pride and joy displayed when they return the finished articles is really very touching.

Daughters of this congress, if you could only see that long line of women waiting patiently at our window for work; if you could only look into their eyes and see the misery and anxiety; and then if you could watch all of that being transformed into relief and happiness when the coveted materials are

placed in their hands, you would, with me, thank God for this wonderful privilege that is ours. When you read in the papers of the separation of families under our present quota law you may know that you are helping to save the reason of these very women. When you hear some one talking glibly about selective immigration, don't forget the untold suffering and hardships that the present law—or another of its kind—can bring to helpless women and children. Remember the influence that you can exert by helping to create the right kind of sentiment, that sentiment being the preservation of the home, whether it be alien or American.

The women's detention room on Ellis Island is your work now, every phase of it. You have measured up to the highest and the best this past year, and when I look into the future I have no fear.

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE W. BROUSSEAU

(MRS. ALFRED J. BROUSSEAU),

Chairman Ellis Island Immigrant Aid Committee.

The congress was then addressed by Maj. J. H. Toulouse, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., on the subject of the proposed war mothers' national memorial. This was followed by a talk on Kenmore, by Mrs. H. H. Smith, of Virginia, and by a report on the Wakefield National Memorial Association, by Mrs. Harry Rust. A recess was then taken at 3.35 p. m.

The Wednesday evening session was called to order by the president general at 8 p. m. The session was devoted to the reports of the State regents.

The National Society Children of the American Revolution has made rapid strides during the past year. The membership has increased steadily despite the \$1 initiation fee which went into effect the past year.

The total number admitted during the year was 1,330 from the various States as follows:

- Alabama 1; Arkansas 4; California 18; Connecticut 110; Florida 23; Georgia 20; Illinois 33; Indiana 175; Iowa 19; Kansas 4; Kentucky 22; Louisiana 10; Maine 17; Maryland 24; Massachusetts 121; Michigan 14; Minnesota 42; Mississippi 22; Missouri 52; Montana 2; Nebraska 30; New Jersey 21; New York 147; North Carolina 21; Ohio 24; Oklahoma 24; Oregon 18; Pennsylvania 84; South Carolina 42; South Dakota 6; Tennessee 1; Texas 25; Vermont 3; Virginia 23; West Virginia 4; Wisconsin 23; Wyoming 11.

Seventeen new societies were organized during the year and 10 in process of organization.

Amateurization has again been our foremost aim and the assistance given the kindergarten at Ellis Island is conspicuous among the work during the year. Children's hospitals throughout the country have been helped; many societies contributed to the Japanese relief during their recent earthquake. The International College at Springfield, Mass.; Rutger Mann, the home of

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 Quirolo.
- Historian, Mrs. John M. Kerr.
- Chaplain, Mrs. Percy M. Bailey.

VICE PRESIDENTS

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mrs. Horace M. Towner. | Mrs. Robinson Downey. |
| Mrs. V. Blair Janin. | Mrs. L. J. Dickinson. |
| Mrs. Henry C. Wallace. | Mrs. Amos A. Fries. |
| Miss Dorinda Rogers. | Mrs. Larz Anderson. |
| Miss Anne Cummins. | Mrs. Fred W. Menges. |

PAST PRESIDENTS

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Mrs. George M. Sternberg. | Mrs. Julius C. Burrows (deceased). |
| Mrs. Fred T. Dubois. | Mrs. Albert B. Cummins (deceased). |

The National Society Children of the American Revolution has made rapid strides during the past year. The membership has increased steadily despite the \$1 initiation fee which went into effect the past year.

The total number admitted during the year was 1,336 from the various States, as follows:

Alabama, 1; Arizona, 4; Arkansas, 6; California, 18; Connecticut, 110; District of Columbia, 53; Florida, 11; Georgia, 29; Illinois, 33; Indiana, 118; Iowa, 19; Kansas, 4; Kentucky, 22; Louisiana, 10; Maine, 17; Maryland, 24; Massachusetts, 121; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 42; Mississippi, 22; Missouri, 58; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 30; New Jersey, 21; New York, 147; North Carolina, 21; Ohio, 94; Oklahoma, 24; Oregon, 18; Pennsylvania, 84; South Carolina, 45; South Dakota, 9; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 25; Vermont, 3; Virginia, 33; Washington, 4; West Virginia, 23; Wisconsin, 5; Wyoming 11.

Seventeen new societies were organized during the year and 70 in process of organization.

Americanization has again been our foremost aim and the assistance given the kindergarten at Ellis Island is conspicuous among this work during the year. Children's hospitals throughout the country have been helped; numerous societies contributed to the Japanese relief during their recent earthquake. The International College at Springfield, Mass.; Sulgrave Manor, the home of

the Washingtons in England; the Army relief fund; Berry schools; Lincoln Memorial Mountain School; Kenmore; Yorktown Customhouse; Monticello fund; and disabled World War heroes have been assisted.

The magazine, heretofore published quarterly, will be published in six issues yearly, due to the demand of children throughout the country. This magazine is composed of children's writings in the most part and is a great assistance to the growth of the organization.

The Children of the American Revolution office room in the D. A. R. office building has been completely furnished and two permanent clerks on duty at all times.

The spirit of patriotism was encouraged in the children by the planting of many trees in honor of the founders and heroes of our country.

Altogether the work of the National Society Children of the American Revolution, by implanting true love of country and loyalty to its ideals in the young mind, is performing a real service to our future security as a nation.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCES WASHINGTON KERR,
Historian, N. S. C. A. R.

Alabama: Student D. A. R. Loan Fund	100.00
Arkansas: Student D. A. R. Loan Fund	100.00
California: Student D. A. R. Loan Fund	100.00
Colorado: 100 books to libraries and schools	100.00
Connecticut: 100 books to libraries and schools	100.00
District of Columbia: Student D. A. R. Loan Fund	100.00
Florida: Student D. A. R. Loan Fund	100.00
Georgia:	
I. \$2,000 D. A. R. student loan fund for girls was created and \$1,000.00 of this has been raised.	
A \$1,000 loan fund was created and given to the South Georgia College for Women at Valdosta.	
Hawaii: Has two subscription lists in Honolulu at an expense of \$10,000. Has five kindergarten associations with the 10 kindergartens and 1,000 children of many nationalities.	
Kansas: 100 books to libraries and schools	100.00
Kentucky:	
Student D. A. R. Loan Fund	100.00
Purchase of books for all schools	100.00
Louisiana: Student D. A. R. Loan Fund	100.00
Maine: 100 books to libraries and schools	100.00
Maryland: 100 books to libraries and schools	100.00
Massachusetts: 100 books to libraries and schools	100.00
Michigan: Has five student loan funds in as many colleges. One annual and one memorial celebration.	
Missouri: \$2,471.47 given toward the girls' fund at the Dear Monticello School. Also has given \$1,000 D. A. R. subscription to three years of the Dear Monticello School.	
Montana: Student D. A. R. Loan Fund	100.00
Nebraska:	
100 books and schools	100.00
To student D. A. R. Loan Fund	100.00
New Jersey:	
100 books to libraries and schools	100.00
Student D. A. R. Loan Fund	100.00

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)

GENERAL EDUCATION

Arizona: Student D. A. R. loan fund.....	\$50.00
Arkansas: Student D. A. R. loan fund.....	100.00
California: Student D. A. R. loan fund.....	500.00
Colorado: For books to libraries and schools.....	144.00
Connecticut: For books to libraries and schools.....	370.55
District of Columbia: Student D. A. R. loan fund.....	73.00
Florida: Student D. A. R. loan fund.....	10.00
Georgia:	
A \$5,000 D. A. R. student loan fund for girls was created last year and \$1,012.50 of this has been raised.	
A \$1,500 loan fund was created and given to the South Georgia College for Women at Valdosta.	
Hawaii: Has two nonsectarian missions in Honolulu at an expense of \$10,000. Has free kindergarten association with its 10 kindergartens and 1,000 children of many nationalities.	
Kansas: For books to libraries and schools.....	196.96
Kentucky:	
Student D. A. R. loan fund.....	100.00
For books to libraries and schools.....	70.00
Louisiana: Student D. A. R. loan fund.....	121.00
Maine: General education.....	30.50
Maryland: Seven scholarships.....	
Massachusetts: To schools and libraries.....	10.00
Michigan: Has five student loan funds in as many colleges. One annual and one perpetual scholarship.	
Missouri: \$2,477.87 given toward the dairy fund at the Ozark Mountain School. Also have given \$1,000 in scholarships in three years to the Ozark Mountain School.	
Montana: Student D. A. R. loan fund.....	250.00
Nebraska:	
To libraries and schools.....	144.66
To student D. A. R. loan fund.....	50.00
New Jersey:	
For books to libraries and schools.....	200.50
Student D. A. R. loan fund.....	40.50

New Mexico: Specializing in enlarging and maintaining a fine and valuable library of historical interest at Santa Fe.

North Carolina: Student D. A. R. loan fund----- \$100.00

Ohio:

 Student D. A. R. loan fund----- 112.35

 For books to libraries and schools----- 317.80

Oklahoma: Student D. A. R. loan fund----- 638.00

Rhode Island:

 For books to libraries and schools----- 242.50

 Student D. A. R. loan fund----- 10.00

Tennessee:

 Student D. A. R. loan fund----- 173.10

 Scholarships----- 1,970.03

Texas:

 For books to libraries and schools----- 172.00

 Has four permanent scholarship funds----- 963.00

Vermont:

 For books to libraries and schools----- 47.55

 Student D. A. R. loan fund----- 15.00

Washington:

 To student D. A. R. loan fund----- 200.00

 For books to libraries and schools----- 90.00

West Virginia:

 For books to libraries and schools----- 90.98

 Student loan fund----- 95.00

Wisconsin:

 Student D. A. R. loan fund----- 31.10

 For books to libraries and schools----- 400.55

Wyoming: Student D. A. R. loan fund----- 20.00

Orient: The Philippine Chapter gave to the National Philippine Scholarship----- 100.00

SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS

Colorado-----	\$250.00	Ohio-----	\$2,221.50
Connecticut-----	2,608.00	Oregon-----	210.00
Delaware-----	50.00	Pennsylvania-----	126.00
Florida-----	200.00	Rhode Island-----	260.00
Indiana-----	79.05	South Carolina-----	18,955.59
Kansas-----	280.00	Texas-----	1,239.50
Kentucky-----	40.00	Vermont-----	113.50
Maine-----	201.30	Washington-----	47.00
Mississippi-----	752.55	West Virginia-----	1,472.50
Nebraska-----	215.60	Wisconsin-----	328.00
North Carolina-----	589.00		

OTHER SCHOOLS

Alabama: Has built and equipped a very beautiful building for the Kate Duncan Smith School, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Arkansas: Helen Dunlap and Mountain Crest School----- \$1,000.00

Colorado: Expended----- 955.00

Connecticut: One chapter has given four scholarships in as many schools. American International College-----	\$1,180.00
Berry School-----	605.00
Tamassee School-----	205.00
Berea-----	40.00
Pine Mountain settlement-----	30.00
Piedmont College-----	60.00
Lincoln Memorial-----	50.00
Hindman-----	50.00
Harrogate School, Tennessee-----	5.00
Educational Institute-----	5.00
Caney Creek, Ky-----	3.00
Southern Industrial Institute-----	20.00
Delaware: Lincoln Memorial-----	25.00
District of Columbia-----	1,316.05
Florida-----	434.35
Georgia:	
Martha Berry School-----	477.00
Tamassee School-----	169.65
Various schools-----	645.00
Illinois: \$2,298.91 presented to Tamassee for their library quarters.	
Indiana-----	10.00
Iowa: To southern schools-----	1,584.60
Kansas-----	459.00
Kentucky:	
To Tamassee-----	25.00
To Springfield International School-----	5.00
Louisiana:	
To Tamassee-----	10.00
To Berry School-----	30.00
Maine: To schools-----	89.00
Maryland: Contributes to 10 other schools.	
Massachusetts:	
To International College dormitory, Springfield-----	452.00
To Berry School-----	5.00
To Hillside School for Boys-----	5.00
Total amount to all schools-----	3,802.69
Minnesota-----	160.00
Missouri: To William and Mary College-----	100.00
Montana-----	509.00
Nebraska-----	68.00
New Hampshire:	
To Tamassee-----	25.00
To Hindman School-----	15.00
To Berry School-----	17.00
Established two scholarships, the Anne Rogers Minor-----	50.00
New Jersey: To other schools-----	2,583.89
New York: To other schools-----	1,248.70
North Carolina: To other schools-----	100.00
Ohio: To other schools-----	702.25
Oregon: To other schools-----	40.00
Pennsylvania: To other schools-----	5,134.00
Rhode Island: To other schools-----	601.25

South Carolina:	
To Tamassee	\$41,340.00
To other schools	1,912.70
South Dakota: To other schools	225.00
Utah: To other schools	40.00
Vermont: To other schools	400.23
Virginia: To William and Mary College	1,000.00
West Virginia: To Tamassee	1,000.00
Wisconsin: To other schools	55.00

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Alabama: Contributed to Philippine scholarship.	
Arizona: Contributed to Philippine scholarship.	
Arkansas: Gave two \$10 gold pieces for the best essays on Lafayette.	
California:	
Philippine scholarship	\$20.00
33 prizes given for historical essays.	
Colorado: Expended	1,132.47
Connecticut:	
Gave prizes for greatest attendance at night school.	
Prizes for essays	370.55
Gave prizes for illuminated copies of the American Creed.	
Philippine scholarship	5.00
Delaware: Books to schools	10.00
District of Columbia	1,947.00
Florida: Contributed to Philippine scholarship	15.00
Georgia	18,458.08
Hawaii: Awarding a prize for the best essay on George Washington at the English-speaking school. They observed all national holidays.	
Idaho:	
Books for library and schools	10.00
Prizes on essays	32.55
Indiana: Prizes on essays on historical subjects	83.85
Iowa:	
Philippine scholarship	5.00
For prizes and medals for historic essays	171.65
Colorado:	
Philippine scholarship	32.00
Prizes and medals for historic essays	159.50
Kentucky:	
For prizes for historical essays	50.00
For Philippine scholarship	19.00
Maine:	
For historical essays and medals	46.00
For Philippine scholarship	18.00
Massachusetts:	
The American Creed was broadcasted on the 4th of July.	
2,000 copies of American Creed given to local schools.	
Has original ways of perfecting the process of making good American citizens and teaching what the word "duty" means.	

Michigan :		
14 Historical plays and pageants given.		
132 celebrations of patriotic days given by 39 chapters.		
For patriotic education		\$10,765.95
Minnesota :		
Expended		4,258.15
For Philippine scholarship		155.00
Mississippi :	Gave medals for historic essays.	
Missouri :	To patriotic education endowment fund	4,500.00
Montana :	For Philippine scholarship	10.00
Nebraska :		
Prizes and medals for historic essays		101.50
To Philippine scholarship		25.00
New Hampshire :	To Philippine scholarship	50.00
New Jersey :		
Prizes and medals for historic essays		197.65
To Philippine scholarship		108.00
New York :	To Philippine scholarship	249.00
North Carolina :	Prizes and medals for historic essays	67.00
Ohio :		
Philippine scholarship		9.00
Prizes and medals for essays		351.00
Oklahoma		178.50
Oregon :		
To Philippine scholarship		10.00
To prizes and medals for essays		63.95
Pennsylvania :		
Prizes and medals for essays		344.00
To Philippine scholarship		310.00
South Carolina :	Prizes and medals for essays	131.77
South Dakota :		
To Philippine scholarship		15.00
To patriotic education		33.77
Tennessee :	To Philippine scholarship	60.00
Texas :		
To prizes and medals for essays		178.45
To Philippine scholarship		42.00
Vermont :		
To Philippine scholarship		10.00
To patriotic education		37.00
To prizes and medals for essays		79.25
Washington :		
To prizes and medals for essays		41.50
To Philippine scholarship		50.00
West Virginia :		
To Philippine scholarship		9.10
To prizes for medals and essays		181.50
Wisconsin :		
To Philippine scholarship		5.00
To prizes and medals for essays		137.50

Orient: The Philippine chapter gave to the national Philippine scholarship \$100.00
 Guardian Association organized by Col. Gordon Johnson, under direction of Governor General Wood, after the Wood-Forbes mission had inspected the island. The object of the association is to "guard and care for children wholly or partly of American blood who are without proper protectors."

AMERICANIZATION

Arizona: Paid salary of American teacher to go to Mexico.
 California: Thirty chapters very active.
 Connecticut:
 Visit people who have taken out their "first papers" and encourage them to attend night school. Many different chapters have taken up the work of teaching Polish and Italian women twice a week. Also holding a grammar school where 100 per cent are foreigners.
 Observe all national holidays by patriotic addresses, extending invitations to all foreigners, to awaken at least a few people to a new sense of responsibility.
 Hawaii: Maintain many schools for the Americanization of the Filipino, Japanese, Korean, and Chinese.
 Indiana: Thanksgiving party given for 400 foreign born. Also party given for 10 Greek women. Assisted foreigners in becoming naturalized. Visited foreign women and taught them in their homes. Study of American history encouraged.
 Iowa: Expended for Americanization schools \$1,240.00
 Kentucky: Contributed funds to various Americanization schools in different States. Have night schools. Visit foreigners.
 Louisiana 15.00
 Maine 333.05
 Massachusetts:
 Americanization 8,971.32
 Make regular visits to homes of foreign born with appropriate gifts.
 Teach classes of foreign women on the subject of English citizenship, household science and history.
 Receptions given to newly made citizens. Fourth of July observed with party for foreign children in form of pageant "What it means to be an American." Followed by poem read by foreign woman "What it means to me to be an American."
 Minnesota 2,792.25
 Missouri: Have conducted night schools in the mining settlements.
 Have done Americanization work in the Ozarks.
 Nevada: Has aided in Americanization work.
 New York:
 For the third year a State scholarship at the American International College has been supported.
 Contributions to Americanization fund this year 640.25
 Has citizen's classes, kindergarten, naturalization courts, playgrounds, and supplies leader for foreign band and also English teacher for foreign-speaking class.

Oregon: Employs teachers in settlements. Talks on historic and patriotic subjects at different public places. Speakers provided for all schools during Constitution week. Delivered seven addresses on the dangers threatening our Nation at this time.

Utah: More than 20 pupils competed for six prizes given for the best essay on the subject "Why I wish to become an American citizen," and they were read by the pupils. The plan has been completed to present a large flag on a staff surmounted by an eagle to the Americanization graduating class, to be kept one year, and they in turn present it to the next year, graduating class.

Virginia: Gift of ----- \$500.00

Washington: Conducts night schools and distributes the manual.

Wisconsin: The manuals in the different languages have been placed in vocational schools and public libraries and in settlement houses of the welfare association. The study of the Constitution is urged in all schools and a bill is before the legislature in regard to having it in the schools.

Wyoming: Doing Americanization work in coal camps and paying for trained instructors; \$25 donated to New York City for foreign women.

CHILDREN AND SONS OF REPUBLIC AND GIRL HOME MAKERS

Colorado: At Whitaker House, Pueblo, courses for girls on home making.

Kansas ----- \$179.25

Louisiana: Four chapters of Children and Sons of the Republic organized.

Maine: Girl home makers ----- 88.90

Massachusetts ----- 15.00

Michigan: Ninety-seven clubs of Children and Sons of Republic with a membership of 6,000; nine of these have club rooms maintained by local D. A. R. chapters, teaching citizenship, the Constitution, and municipal affairs.

Nebraska ----- 190.00

New Jersey ----- 1,635.75

North Carolina ----- 50.00

Ohio ----- 749.67

Oregon ----- 171.97

Pennsylvania ----- 100.00

Texas ----- 39.00

Washington ----- 456.90

West Virginia ----- 427.25

Wisconsin ----- 68.49

THE MANUAL

Arizona: 100 per cent.

California: 100 per cent; 3,250 copies distributed with a waiting order for 1,100 more.

Colorado ----- \$441.50

Connecticut: For the manual ----- 1,574.75

100 per cent; 12,697 books have been distributed; one chapter gave \$250 toward maintaining a class in English and 250 manuals for an Italian settlement.

District of Columbia: 1,627 copies distributed; fund of \$482.15 raised.	
Florida	\$31. 60
Georgia	766. 54
Idaho	28. 80
Illinois: 100 per cent.	
Indiana	1, 152. 00
Iowa: 100 per cent.	1, 204. 50
Kentucky	333. 90
Louisiana: 779 manuals distributed	136. 00
Maine	59. 00
Massachusetts: Number distributed, 14,121	1, 189. 59
Minnesota	133. 75
Missouri: Over 1,200 manuals distributed	2, 660. 00
Montana	147. 35
Nebraska: Manual	192. 75
New Hampshire: 1,000 copies distributed among the foreign born	421. 75
New Jersey	722. 45
New York: Distributed 3,432 copies	2, 179. 00
North Carolina	175. 00
Ohio	1, 318. 21
Oklahoma	261. 75
Oregon	232. 55
Pennsylvania	1, 732. 40
Rhode Island	326. 40
South Carolina	780. 00
South Dakota	117. 25
Tennessee	509. 75
Texas	433. 65
Vermont	287. 00
Washington: 1,000 copies placed in evening schools	421. 75
West Virginia	222. 50
Wisconsin	587. 06

ELLIS ISLAND

Arizona: 100 per cent.	
California: 100 per cent; 11 boxes of material ranging in value up to \$75.	
Colorado	\$421. 00
Connecticut: 100 per cent.	787. 76
Delaware	49. 85
Florida: 100 per cent.	
Georgia	766. 54
Illinois: 100 per cent.	
Indiana	475. 75
Iowa: 100 per cent.	
Kansas	27. 00
Kentucky	74. 00
Louisiana: 100 per cent.	16. 00
Maine	74. 00
Massachusetts	2. 00
Minnesota	70. 00
Montana	20. 00
Nebraska	240. 24

New Hampshire.....	\$266.05
New Jersey.....	132.00
New York.....	1,832.28
North Carolina.....	33.00
Ohio.....	214.07
Oklahoma.....	36.00
Oregon.....	42.00
Pennsylvania.....	150.30
Rhode Island.....	78.00
South Carolina.....	246.00
South Dakota.....	6.00
Tennessee.....	69.00
Texas.....	65.00
Utah.....	21.00
Vermont.....	99.25
Washington.....	80.00
Ellis Island boxes.....	266.05
West Virginia.....	84.15
Wisconsin.....	31.00

THE FLAG

Arizona: American flag was given to each new citizen as he was sworn in. Flag code printed and distributed.	
California: All chapters distributed many flags, one chapter distributing 1,800.	
Colorado:	
Distributed 6,000 copies of flag code and the flag, and replaced all worn flags on buildings.	
Chapters located where there are naturalization courts present each new citizen with a flag, "The American creed," and the flag code.	
Connecticut:	
Gifts of the flag in various ways.....	\$162.34
Hundreds of flags have been given to newly made citizens, and much interest has been shown in guarding against the wrong use of the flag.	
Delaware: Observe flag day and also Constitution week.	
District of Columbia:	
For flags.....	159.70
Professional decorators have been instructed in the flag code.	
Florida:	
The legislature passed an act to prohibit and punish the desecration and mutilation or other improper use of the flag of the United States of America.	
Six hundred and eighty-two flag leaflets have been distributed.	
Money expended for flags.....	50.25
Georgia: Over 1,000 flag codes and creeds have been distributed and all patriotic days have been observed.	
Idaho: General distribution of the flag leaflets and correcting the improper use of the flag.	
Illinois: Twenty-five thousand flag codes were distributed.	
Indiana: For flags.....	50.00

Iowa:

All chapters have new flag code demonstrated in their meetings, and small silk flags on standards have been presented to pupils to be used on desks at patriotic meetings.

For flags ----- \$98.40
 Kansas ----- 42.75

Patriotic addresses and other suitable programs emphasizing loyalty to the flag.

Flag leaflets sent to Mexicans at Ottawa and to newly naturalized citizens.

Attention called to improper use of the flag.

Kentucky:

Two hundred and fifty pin flags were given to passers-by on the street, with the request that each be worn and respected.

Many chapters have had the flag code published in daily papers.

Louisiana:

One chapter alone distributed 10,000 leaflets.

All chapters alert in correct use of flag.

One chapter presented silk flag (official size) to state conference.

Maine ----- 34.64

One chapter owns two large flags, one floats over Fort Halifax and the other over the Old Fort Schoolhouse built in 1819.

Maryland: Observe flag day with appropriate ceremonies.

Massachusetts:

The correct use of flag has been very carefully watched. Great circulation of flag leaflets containing regulations governing the use of the flag.

Michigan: For flags ----- 335.49

Minnesota ----- 807.19

Mississippi: Distributed 100 copies of flag etiquette.

Montana:

Leaflets of the Constitution and flag code were distributed freely to the schools. About 1,500 flag leaflets distributed.

Nebraska: For flags ----- 252.75

New Hampshire:

The flag code, adopted in June, 1923, has been placed in every school in the State, as well as in colleges, many public libraries, and buildings. Mention made of the code by pulpit and press.

New Jersey:

Celebrated flag day and distributed many thousand flags and flag codes.

For flags ----- 60.50

New Mexico:

Working on new design for State flag.

New York:

Has the new code printed with illustrations.

Fifty-one chapters report distribution of 18,248 flag codes at a cost of \$262.33.

Thousands of flags have been distributed.

Fifty-eight thousand, two hundred and forty-eight copies of the American Creed were distributed.

Four hundred and forty-seven copies of the United States Constitution given out.

North Carolina :

All chapters observed flag day and distributed flag codes.
Placed flags and codes in schools and public places, as well as emphasizing correct use of flag and teaching correct history in the schools.

For flag codes----- \$60. 00

Ohio :

Their special work has been to call attention to the incorrect use of the flag by professional decorators and other organizations. Also distributed flag codes.

Flags and codes----- 296. 70

Oklahoma : Observes flag day with appropriate ceremonies.

Oregon----- 150. 85

Had articles printed in daily papers giving correct use and also demonstrations made by Boy Scouts in prominent store windows during the rose festival. They have urged cooperation with decorators and merchants.

Sent flag codes to every teacher in the counties. Also have had public talks in regard to the flag. Have organized bureaus for citizens in regard to the flag code.

Pennsylvania :

Many flags have been given and 1,128 flag leaflets distributed. In Bradford County 400 flag codes were printed and placed in every school. Copies of the American Creed and catechisms of the Constitution given out.

For flags----- 374. 34

Rhode Island :

For flags----- 14. 18

The State regent sent 50 copies of pocket edition of the Constitution to all State boards and chapter regents. Flag code was adopted.

South Carolina :

Adopted flag code, and asked legislature to pass State laws to conform to it. During Constitution week the importance of the study of the Constitution of the United States in the schools of the State so stressed that a bill was passed by the legislature making it obligatory.

For flags----- 166. 15

South Dakota :

Distributed flag codes and the American Creed cards are printed and gummed so as to be pasted in school books.

Tennessee :

Flags----- 16. 75

Texas :

Flags----- 157. 95

The American Creed was distributed to white, colored, and Mexican schools.

Utah :

The flag flies from every schoolhouse. Flags have been sent to all business houses, schools, and homes.

Vermont:

Distributed 250 flag leaflets. Placed new flag on site of Fort Bridgeman at Vernon. Marked all Revolutionary soldiers' graves on Memorial Day. One chapter has corrected misuse of flags on business blocks.

For flags----- \$35.58

Washington:

One chapter inspects the street decoration. One chapter gives flag etiquette demonstrations at public gatherings; 1,975 flag leaflets distributed.

For flags----- 9.00

Gave for preservation of old flags----- 40.00

West Virginia:

For flags----- 96.75
Have distributed flags and American Creed to schools.

Wisconsin:

Have done all they could to prevent desecration of flags and to stimulate respect; and many flag leaflets have been distributed.

For flags----- 85.75

Wyoming:

Flags presented to schools and to the new American citizen classes.

Orient:

Many flag codes distributed and had the code published in the newspapers once a month.

HISTORIC SITES AND OBJECTS

ARIZONA

Placed tablet on a bowlder marking the site of the old adobe wall which protected Tucson from Indians prior to 1845.

ARKANSAS

One hundred and fifty dollar marker was erected on the spot where the first survey was made before Arkansas was a Territory.

CALIFORNIA

Placed a marker at Benecia on the old courthouse site, which served as a State capitol 1846-1848.

Placed a marker on the battle field of San Pasquale, 40 miles north of San Diego.

On a prehistoric rock with Indian hieroglyphics was placed a bronze tablet telling of the National Old Trails Pathway through that settlement.

COLORADO

Expended \$1,112. A marker was placed on block house in commemoration of Zebulon M. Pike during the winters of 1806-7.

Marker placed near the site of old Fort Pueblo, unveiled.

A map of historic spots in and around Pueblo was made.



Tablet placed on boulder marking site of old adobe wall that protected Tucson, Ariz., from Indians prior to 1845.
Tucson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

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CONNECTICUT

Total expenditure for historic spots, etc., \$5,175.36. Fifty dollars was given toward marking old houses in Ansonia.

Norwalk's "Old Town House" was restored at a cost of \$944.39.

The "Old War Office" has been restored and used as a chapter house.

Enfield's "Old Town Hall" was restored at a cost of \$100 and used as a community house.

To the Kenmore Association, \$42.

Caring for the Lee House, \$25.

One hundred and ninety-two milestones have been located in the past year; the oldest date is 1765.

DELAWARE

Spent \$276.87 repairing Monument House, which commemorates the Croton massacre.

Preservation of Kenmore, \$25.

Old trails, \$20.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A bronze tablet was placed on the home of James Monroe, built in 1802.

A bronze tablet was placed on the former site of the Meridian stone, which was placed more than 100 years ago to mark the meridian of Washington, from which longitude was calculated.

Marking old trails, \$91.

FLORIDA

Orlando Chapter unveiled marker on site of old Fort Gatlin. This was one of the chain of forts which was in use in Florida during the Seminole Indian wars and was a post of some importance.

For marking historic places and spots, \$135.25.

Monument erected near the mouth of St. Johns River near the spot where Ribaut and his band of French Huguenots landed May 1, 1562.

GEORGIA

Placed a bowlder marking "The center of the world" and historic Indian council ground on the Bankhead Highway.

Placed granite bowlder marking the spot where Echota Trail crosses Peach Tree Trail. This is the Dixie highway.

Placed a bronze tablet on a 10-ton natural bowlder at a spot in Oglethorpe Park, where General Oglethorpe crossed the Chattahoochee River on his way to Coweta Town to treat with the Indians.

Placed a bowlder with bronze tablet marking the spot where mail was placed on a rock on the old Federal Road where it crosses the corner of Upson County at the town of "The Rock."

A bronze tablet was placed to mark the site of the old Planters Hotel, where Lafayette was entertained in 1825, which is now the Y. W. C. A. Building.

IDAHO

A bronze tablet was placed June 10, 1923, at the ford of the Boise River, crossed by the Oregon Trail, to mark ford.

Placed a granite monument on the old Oregon trail in August, 1923, marking the Indian massacre which occurred in 1854.

A bronze tablet placed on a bowlder, in memory of the Lapwai mission established by Rev. Henry Harmon Spalding and his wife, Eliza Hart Spalding. In 1805-6 Lewis and Clark passed and repassed this site. The first female white child who grew to maturity was Eliza Spalding. The first printing press west of the Rocky Mountains used by Reverend Spalding in printing for the benefit of the Indians a primer, a hymn book, a code of laws, and the Gospel of St. Matthew. Here was the beginning in Idaho of the home, the church, and the school.

Sent a plat for State files, with tracings of the original lines of the Oregon Trail, ruins of desert station, and site of market place by Ezra Meeker. Also had engineer make two plates of Indian trails.

Money expended on trails, \$153.51.

ILLINOIS

Cooperated in marking several county lines.

Bowlder placed at Evanston to mark site of an early Indian village.

INDIANA

Placed concrete corner post marking the site of the pleasure ground "Old Rappite Labyrinth" of the first settlers of New Harmony, 1814.

A massive bowlder was placed in Highland Cemetery marking the trail of La Salle and his party of white men from the St. Joseph to the Kankakee River.

A bronze tablet marks the site of the Gibson Inn built in 1837 on the Detroit-Fort Dearborn Trail.

A bronze tablet placed on school building marking the original plat of the town and the first school site of Terre Haute, 1816.

Stone monument placed on the site of the first schoolhouse in Lake County in memory of the first teacher.

Placed copper plate in library in Warsaw in memory of the first white child born in Kosciusko County.

Marker placed on Old Trails Road west of Richmond marking boundary line between Government and Indian land, as fixed by Gen. Anthony Wayne and 12 tribes of the Indians in the Greenville treaty, 1795. Also marking Salisbury, the first county seat of Wayne County, and also the birthplace of Oliver P. Morton, war Governor of Indiana.

Money spent by the State, \$7,350.

Marked with bronze tablet site of first mill built in Vigo County.

IOWA

Placed monument on west bank of Mississippi River near Dubuque bearing following inscription:

"Near this spot in front of the cabin of Julien Dubuque, September 1, 1805, the flag of these United States was unfurled for the first time in Dubuque County by Zebulon M. Pike, etc."

Tablet was placed marking the site of the camp of the first settlers in Franklin County, 1852, James B. Reeve, Addison Phelps, and John Mayne.

Marked the farm where John Brown spent a winter recruiting and drilling men for his attack on Harpers Ferry.

A beautiful bronze tablet at old Fort Atkinson,



Tablet placed by Idaho Daughters of the American Revolution. Dedicated June 1, 1924, Mrs. James E. Babb, State Historian, presiding. Address by Gov. C. C. Moore



Marker at Salisbury, Ind., placed by the Richmond, Ind., Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

For several years Iowa has been selecting and marking significant places along the Old Mormon Trail, which entered the State at Keokuk and left it at what was Kaneshville and is now Council Bluffs. This year saw the dedication of the following markers:

At Orient, Adair County, marker placed in the grounds of the new consolidated schools calling attention to the fact that here was the western boundary of the State according to the State's first constitution.

At Lewis, in Cass County, marker placed at main highway leading to Indian Town, favorite camping ground on the old highway of travel.

Marker at Bratton Woods, Van Buren County, dedicated, at the Old Mormon Trail and the Dragon Trail which went to Des Moines.

At Chariton and Chariton Point, Lucas County, marks the well-established points on the Mormon Trail where great caravans of covered wagons passed.

KANSAS

Two native boulders with bronze tablet mark a branch of the Oregon Trail near Topeka on Victory Highway.

At Fort Scott the Block House, Fort Blair, built in 1863, has been moved to the plaza and put in good condition by the local D. A. R. at a cost of \$540.

Cost of marking historic places, \$797.50.

KENTUCKY

Ground secured for a marker on the spot where Strodes Station was settled about 1776. It was at this settlement that Gen. George Rogers Clark gave 6 quarts of corn for volunteers.

Nine forts located in Clark County.

MAINE

Repaired the belfry of "The Old Church on the Hill." This church has a "Paul Revere" bell. Gen. Henry Knox attended this church.

Reset marker on the new State highway marking spot where the first settler built his cabin.

Marked six forts which were old historic landmarks.

For old trails, \$21.

Historic spots, \$620.95.

MASSACHUSETTS

For old trails, \$505.60.

MICHIGAN

Marker placed on site of Carey Mission in honor of its founder, Isaac McCoy.

Tablet placed in memory of Indian Chief Okenos and tribe on the school-house in Okenos village.

Tablet placed on the site of the first settler in one county, Horace Blackman.

Old Indian trail was marked with a boulder and tablet at a cost of \$77.

Old cemetery restored at a cost of \$320.

For old trails, \$131.08.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota was the first in marking historic spots in the United States.

Marked site of the Astor trading post site, at Fond du Lac, in memory of the landing there of Breysolon Du Lhut.

Placed bronze tablet on the old Godfrey House, Chute Square, the only one now standing of the first three houses built in the old city of St. Anthony, now a part of east side, Minneapolis. To commemorate that fact and also the birth of the first white child of American lineage, Miss Harriet Razuli Godfrey, and presentation made on her birthday, Memorial Day, 1924. Cost of tablet, \$130.

MISSISSIPPI

Site of first Mississippi capitol and Choctaw boundary lines marked.

Site of treaty of "Dancing Rabbit Creek" deeded to D. A. R. and preparations made for marking.

Fine work has been done in locating the routes taken by old trails in Mississippi, notably the Natchez Trace, Charles Trace (an old Indian trail used by Lieutenant Colonel Welsh, of the British Army, in 1695, leading from Savannah, Ga., to the Mississippi River), Mobile Road, Gainses Trace (leading from Muscle Shoals to the Tombigbee River).

MISSOURI

State society placed a bronze tablet on "Arrow Rock Tavern."

MONTANA

Erected boulder and bronze tablet at Armstead to commemorate services rendered by Sacajawea.

Placed marker at Beaverhead Rock, the point where Sacajawea recognized the land of her people.

Another marker was placed at a spring called by the explorers, Lewis and Clark, "the distant fountain of the Missouri."

Another marker was placed at Lemhi Pass and a flag was unfurled where Lewis and Clark unfurled one for the first time in the Rockies.

Three other markers were put along the trail Lewis and Clark followed through Beaverhead County.

Marked the boiling spring which Captain Clark found on his return journey from the sea in July, 1806.

Marker erected at Bannack, Montana's first capitol. And the various historical spots in the now deserted mining camp were marked, such as Hangmans Gulch, the sites of the first legislative buildings, residence of the first governor, gallows, and graves of various notorious bandits.

Restored and marked original block house at Fort Logan; this was originally Fort Baker.

NEBRASKA

One chapter has purchased a log cabin, a relic of the early sixties, and placed it in their memorial park. Nine hundred and forty-one dollars raised for it this year. Will cost \$1,500. Will be used as museum and have fine collection of relics to place in same.

For historic sites, \$1,224.35.

For old trails, \$41.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Two thousand dollars toward purchase of New Hampshire bell for the chime in the peace tower at Valley Forge, to be contributed by the 13 original Colonies.

NEW JERSEY

Restore the Campfield House, built and owned by Dr. Jabez Campfield, senior surgeon of the Hospital Department of the Continental Army, occupied in winter of 1779-80 by Dr. John Cockrane, Surgeon General, Continental Army, on General Washington's staff, and the scene of the courtship and betrothal of Alexander Hamilton and Elizabeth Schuyler.

Bronze memorial presented new Bridgeton High School commemorating the old bell which now hangs in the belfry. This bell was cast in 1773 and was on the first courthouse of Bridgeton and rang lustily for the cause of independence. Has been in use ever since.

For sites and objects, \$8,952.56.

Traced old historic road from Elizabethtown through Galloping Hill to Springfield, where Battle of Springfield was fought, made famous by the "Fighting Parson," Reverend Caldwell.

For old trails, \$145.10.

NEW YORK

The stump of an historic white oak tree near Washington's headquarters at White Plains has been preserved, the surrounding plot improved, and a suitable sign erected.

Erected boulder and tablet dedicated to Rachel William Stewart, the first white woman settler in the Beaverkill Valley and wife of a Revolutionary soldier.

Tablet erected in St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, bearing the names of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in that churchyard.

Marked site of Fort Du Bois, a stockade and blockhouse for use against the Indians, by placing boulder at eastern end of the present village of Cobleskill.

Placed boulder and tablet marking spot where General Lafayette in 1825 stood to receive the homage of the people of Oriskany.

An affair of unusual character and interest was the unveiling and dedication of a monument and tablet on the anniversary of the Battle of White Plains, in which were placed the remains of several Revolutionary soldiers whose bones had been recently found on a farm where a British raid was made and a skirmish took place (known as "the affair at Youngs Corners"). The bones were identified by buttons and bits of uniforms. The boulder rests on a pyramidal base built of the stones from a roadside wall over which the men fought.

Map of Indian trails of Cortland County furnished.

Marker placed on the old "war trail," near Ticonderoga.

May 24, 1923, boulder with tablet unveiled marking the crossing of Baum's route to Walloomsac and the Battle of Bennington, where it crossed the Continental Highway not far from the present village of Greenwich and in the towns of Greenwich and Easton.

Many historic houses, several owned by the State, counties, or municipalities and places in custody of the D. A. R. chapters, or in which chapters have rooms, are receiving contributions of money, furnishings, and valuable collections of historic articles, pictures, and manuscripts.

Placed one of the largest twin bells in the peace chimes at Valley Forge in honor of the New York men who suffered there. The cost was \$5,000.

NORTH CAROLINA

The Constitution House, where our Constitution was first drafted, has been restored.

Marking and preserving, \$2,092.

Marked old Oxcart Trail on the Red River Road.

OHIO

Granite boulder and bronze tablet placed at a point called Hockingport, in Athens County, marking site of historic "Fort Gower." In the early history of Ohio this fort was one of the most important and significant of the many western forts and stockades. November 10, 1923.

Tablet placed on spot where once stood a log cabin in 1798, afterwards used as a singing school, then a church, and finally was spot where vote was taken which made Ohio a State.

For markers, etc., \$1,464.17.

OREGON

Located sites of old forts, stage stations, old inns, and pioneer camping places, Indian battles, and treaty grounds, \$185.85.

PENNSYLVANIA

A bronze tablet has been placed on Sproul Viaduct to mark the location of the first permanent railway of the United States. This railway was projected by Thomas Lepier, a prominent patriot during the Revolutionary War, and was in use 1809 to 1822.

Placed a tablet in memory of the Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Wyoming County.

Old trails, \$640.

RHODE ISLAND

Historic spots, \$1,545.72.

Old trails, \$37.60.

SOUTH CAROLINA

For historic spots, \$463.

Marked with bronze tablet June, 1923, the old blockhouse and Fort Pickens. The old blockhouse was built before the Revolutionary War and used as a place of refuge from the Indians by the women and children. It was built by Gen. Andrew Pickens and during the war it was used as a fort.

The old slaughter field, at Blackville, marked.

Marked "Old Kings Tree," at Kings Tree.

Marked site of old Pinckney courthouse and Blackstock battle ground.

Site of old Fort Prince George marked.

A Greenwood Chapter is endeavoring to purchase site of old Star Fort, which is in the shape of a star and surrounded by a double line of trenches which are still discernible and the old well is still in the fort. The underground passage can still be found.

The site of the old courthouse of Edgefield, built in 1782, has been located.

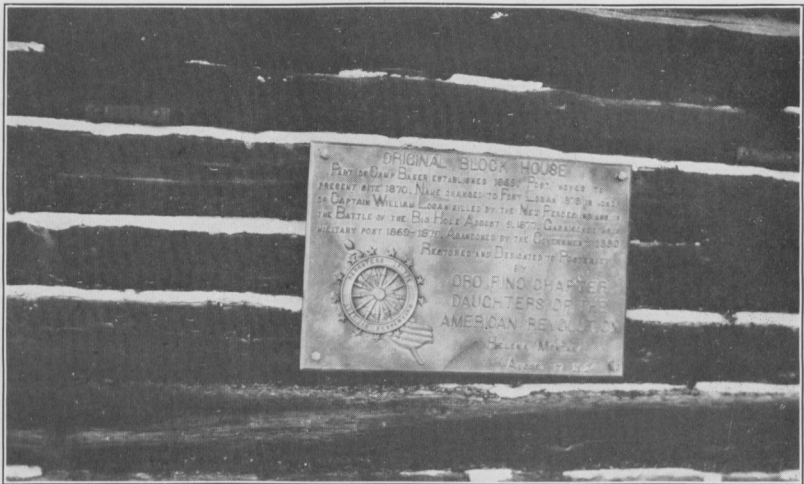
Also the site of the old school building in which the Southern Baptist Seminary was founded.

One chapter at Camden is caring for and marking an old fort and a Revolutionary cemetery.

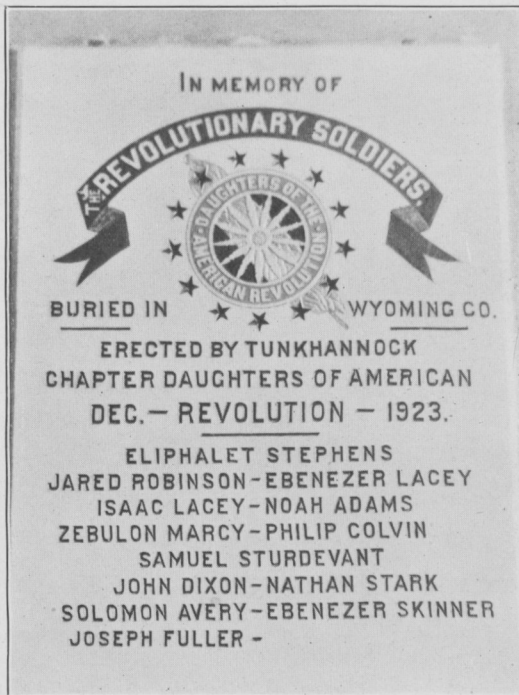
For old trails, \$16.50.



Tablet placed on Original Blockhouse, later Fort Logan, Mont., by Oro Fino Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution



Closer view of Tablet



Tablet unveiled December 14, 1923, by Tunkhannock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

The old customhouse and exchange building, which was completed in 1771, constructed of material personally selected and shipped in sailing vessels from England. In 1791 reception was given to George Washington on his southern tour. In 1923 United States Government purchased this property, making the Rebecca Mott Chapter, of Charleston, the custodian, called the old exchange.

SOUTH DAKOTA

To old trails (national), \$28.

TENNESSEE

Marking historic spots, \$3,647.61.

Tennessee stood fourth in the list of States contributing to preservation of historic spots.

For old trails, \$26.75.

TEXAS

A granite marker was unveiled June 23, 1923, on the Bankhead Highway near White Rock to commemorate the old Central National Highway. This was in use during the days of the Republic of Texas, and along this road came Sam Houston when he entered Texas.

A Belton chapter took part in unveiling a monument to Capt. John Blackburn, hero of War of 1812.

For historic spots, \$22.50.

For old trails, \$243.33.

VERMONT

Historic spots, \$169.96.

VIRGINIA

The purchase of the old customhouse at Yorktown has been perfected and the deed has been turned over to the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This was the first customhouse built in America, and the Daughters of the American Revolution feel it is indeed a privilege to preserve this memorial of the first organized business interest in the United States.

WASHINGTON

Marked first governor's mansion with bowlder and bronze tablet with appropriate inscription.

Marker placed on site of Port Angeles. On June 19, 1862, President Lincoln ordered a reservation here for lighthouse and military purposes. Later, under congressional act March 16, 1863, part of it became a town site, making Port Angeles the second national city.

Planted a root of ivy near the granite slab in the Capitol Park, marking the end of the Oregon Trail. The ivy was brought from George Washington's home at Mount Vernon.

For historic spots, \$140.

For old trails, \$10.

For chimes in peace tower at Valley Forge, \$1,909.96.

WEST VIRGINIA

Placed bronze tablet marking spot where the National Road passes from Pennsylvania to West Virginia.

Oldest house in Buckhannon purchased by one chapter, restored and furnished for use as a chapter house.

Fort Blair and Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant have been marked; also the "Washington spring," where George Washington encamped in 1770, and near where later Daniel Boone and the Van Bibbers had their cabin.

Other interesting spots marked are: Tackett Fort, near St. Albans; Sloans Fort, near Burlington; the site of Daniel Boone's old home, near Kanawha city; marking of Kanawha and James River turnpike on the north side of the Kanawha River, and on the south side the Giles and Fayette turnpike.

Site of the Conley Indian massacre definitely located and marked.

Restoration of an ancient church near Charles Town and the graveyard surrounding it is the work undertaken by one chapter.

One of the historic spots in West Virginia is the "old tavern," once called "Snodgrass," located on a road that in colonial and Revolutionary days was much traveled.

WISCONSIN

Erected marker on the Wisconsin Heights battle field, about 2 miles southwest of Sauk City Bridge on the Wisconsin River, last stand of the Indian chief Black Hawk.

Presented a bronze marker, inscribed "Southport, 1835-1923," to the city of Kenosha and placed same on the Main Street Bridge December 12, 1923. Kenosha was called "Southport" in pioneer days.

Erected marker on the corner of Wisconsin and George Streets, De Pere, on the site of the old Territorial courthouse (first courthouse in the town).

Wisconsin Rapids Chapter has erected a granite boulder on the bank of the Wisconsin River at the spot where the Winnebago Indians landed and in sight of the old Indian agency. The boulder is inscribed to the memory of the seven Winnebago Indians who lost their lives in the World War.

Fort Crawford Chapter, of Prairie du Chien, has purchased the ruins of old Fort Crawford, which dates back to 1816 and which was the scene of Indian activities and the place of signing important Indian treaties.

A Bloomington chapter placed a marker on the old military road between Fort Crawford and Prairie du Chien and Fort Howard and Green Bay. This road was made a military highway in 1835. This road was first an Indian trail, then a fur-trading route from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien, then a military road, and now highway 19, one of the most important highways of Wisconsin. The marker is about 5 miles from Patch Grove on No. 19 on a triangular plot of ground at the intersection of three highways.

For historic spots, \$455.15.

For old trails, \$50.60.

WYOMING

Erected marker with appropriate inscription on site of old Fort Casper.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

ARKANSAS

A number of fine papers have been sent on Revolutionary subjects.

CALIFORNIA

Have added 10 papers and 1 letter historic information.

CONNECTICUT

Expended for historical research, \$250.

Compiling a list of names of those who rendered service in the War of the Revolution; compiled a list of 16 descendants of the 56 original signers of the Declaration of Independence; six valuable papers filed with reciprocity bureau.

DELAWARE

Sent to Continental Hall three papers: "The real significance of Caesar Rodney's ride," "The Caesar Rodney statue, Wilmington, Del.," and "Ye old town meeting."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Three papers written and sent to national historian.

GEORGIA

Much interest has been manifested in historical programs and library extensions; 15 splendid papers have been sent to Washington.

IDAHO

Located the earliest recorded instruments in Idaho, when a part of Washington Territory, 1861. These had been lost and were found in a box stored in a small town, where they had been for all these years. They were sent to the county seat. An abstract was made of Book A, photos of seven pages. Many pioneer names appear, as well as others well known throughout the country, as it was during the gold rush which resulted in Lincoln's signing the act creating Idaho Territory.

Active search in large libraries to verify Revolutionary soldiers buried in Idaho.

One chapter made a list of pioneers and graves.

One chapter is compiling old photos of historic matter, early forts, buildings, trails, pioneers, sketches made by early engineers on letters "back East," etc.

IOWA

Book presented to the National Memorial Continental Hall, Daughters of the American Revolution, on biographical data and Army record of the old soldiers of O'Brien County.

Copied first 100 marriage records of Keokuk County in the Territorial period. Also secured copies of the first wills probated and of several wills of the colonial period.

An interesting history of Zebulon Pike written by Mrs. Hope Lagen Sullivan.

KANSAS

The Early History of Kansas, by B. F. Collins.

Secured information concerning the location of the branch of the Oregon Trail.

KENTUCKY

List of officers who served under Gen. George Rogers Clarke and Col. Benjamin Logan against the Shawnee and Wabash Indians in 1787.

A list of commissions to officers in Kentucky military organizations, 1799-1816.

Copy of certificate book containing preemption rights prior to 1779 in Fayette County.

Old marriage records of Bourbon County.

Inscriptions from 10 burying grounds.

Meeting-house records, 1793, copied.

The old Union graveyard inscriptions and also Bible records.

Found old surveys showing location of Grants Station.

Sent 20 books on Kentucky history to the Memorial Continental Library.

LOUISIANA

Two valuable papers contributed.

MAINE

Amount contributed, \$6.

MICHIGAN

A Bible record dated before the Revolution and a supplement to the Treat genealogy were sent to Burton Library.

A newspaper containing the speech of Stevens Thomson Mason, Territorial governor, requesting that Michigan be admitted as a State has been preserved.

MINNESOTA

Map of Western Hemisphere printed in Holland in 1640 sent to Memorial Continental Hall.

MISSISSIPPI

Presented Museum of Memorial Continental Hall with Revolutionary sword, old pair of spectacles worn just after the Revolutionary War, and nine valuable old papers (including land grants from George II and wills probated in 1708).

Compiled four volumes on "Early history of some Mississippi counties," comprising reminiscences of old citizens, pioneer names, authentic dates, early birth, death, marriage, cemetery, and church records.

Mississippi flag offered for chapter sending in best county records was won by La Salle Chapter, Corinth, who sent in over 100 pages on old Tishomingo County, including copies of all marriage records from the formation of the county to the Civil War.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Added to our historical and literary papers the story of "Henry Parkinson," by Frances P. Keyes.

NEW JERSEY

Records of three old cemeteries of Warren County copied, bound, and presented.

Marriage records of old parish register of St. John's Church, Elizabeth, copied and presented.

Copy of records of 158 Revolutionary soldiers.

One chapter collecting Bible and cemetery records.

NEW YORK

Compiling, indexing, and arranging thousands of records, each volume containing 3,000 names.

NORTH DAKOTA

A Bismarck chapter has drawn a map of that section of the State and traced old trails on it. One of the D. A. R. members has written "Early Reminiscences of Carrington."

OHIO

Many valuable historical papers and records being prepared and sent to the library of Memorial Continental Hall.

OREGON

Many interesting histories and books of reference of the early life and prehistoric mounds, first schools and schoolhouses, and pioneer records, and histories of different families of early times, have been sent to the library of Memorial Continental Hall.

VERMONT

Compiled indexed directory, embracing all forms of historic research, and filed it with the historian general. Research work done by the State historian resulted in the publication of "Folklore of Springfield" presented to Continental Hall. A loyal Daughter has compiled an index of 287 Revolutionary soldiers. For research, \$119.50.

VIRGINIA

Published a State history which contains a history of the formation of the national chapter and the biographies of those from whom our chapters are named, with pictures of the regents, and historic spots.

WASHINGTON

A record of valuable relics and historical papers compiled.

WEST VIRGINIA

State is doing interesting work in the compilation of records taken from old graveyards, and classification and indexing of old recorded instruments, such as deeds, commissions, etc. One chapter has preserved a sketch of "Morgan Morgan (1725), first settler of West Virginia."

MEMORIALS

ARIZONA

Secretary of Interior was asked for grant of land where the Oatman family, first American pioneers, met their death by the Indians.

CALIFORNIA

One of the 4,100 trees planted by San Fernando Chapter in the memory garden, adjoining San Fernando Mission, is a child of the original Charter Oak in Connecticut.

COLORADO

Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$66.50.

CONNECTICUT

Total for memorials, \$1,167.38.

Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter dedicated a bowlder to the memory of the French soldiers in the Revolutionary War who died in camp in West Hartford, expending \$115 upon this work.

Care of old cemeteries, \$102.50.

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial fund, \$49.

DELAWARE

Contributed \$5 toward tablet on Memorial bridge in honor of the soldiers of all wars.

Contributed \$200 to the Cæsar Rodney memorial equestrian statue, erected in Wilmington, commemorating his historic ride to cast the deciding vote in favor of independence, July 4, 1776.

Caroline Scott Harrison, \$25.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$51.

Other scholarships, \$300.

FLORIDA

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial fund, \$5.

GEORGIA

To Washington memorial at Valley Forge, \$2,246.60.

A handsome and unique bronze tablet was placed in memory of Joel Chandler Harris, born in that county. Monument was placed on the courthouse square, which is on the Dixie Highway.

A monument erected to Elijah Clarke and his wife, who are buried near Quitman, Ga.

HAWAII

Memorial kindergarten for children of seven races.

IDAHO

Letitia Pease loan scholarship fund created in honor of the mother of Mrs. Cynthia Mann, charter member, who started this fund in the sum of \$250, to be used as a loan without interest to girl above freshman standing in the schools of higher education in Idaho.

ILLINOIS

Erected several tablets in memory of Abraham Lincoln.

INDIANA

Tablet placed in Shelbyville city library in memory of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Shelby County, and naming the following soldiers: Matthew Brown, Little Blue River Baptist Church; Benjamin Cole, Hanover Cemetery; William Daniel, Sand Hill Cemetery; Joshua Ensminger, Ensminger Cemetery; Nathan Goodrich, Shelbyville City Cemetery; William Monroney, Shelbyville City Cemetery; James B. Parker, Hill Cemetery; Thomas Ray, Ray Cemetery; David Smith, Marion Cemetery; John Thomas, Lewis Creek Baptist Church Cemetery;



Boulder erected in West Hartford, Conn., by Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

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Philip Young, Little Blue River Baptist Church Cemetery; Edward Miller, Miller Cemetery. Cost of tablet \$118.65.

Bought and endowed the Benjamin Harrison Home at a cost of \$7,000.

IOWA

To Caroline Scott Harrison fund \$101.23.

Mary Greig foundership, Tamasee, \$25.

KANSAS

Bronze tablet on granite boulder placed in Sylvan Park, where President Warren G. Harding spoke to the school children of Hutchinson, June 23, 1923.

Expended for memorials \$286.30.

Caroline Scott Harrison fund \$3.

KENTUCKY

To Kenmore \$229.

To Caroline Scott Harrison fund \$19.

LOUISIANA

Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$30.

Kenmore, \$5.

MAINE

North Anson dedicated a watering place in the town to the memory of Revolutionary soldiers at a cost of \$481.27.

Expended, \$711.38.

Seven bronze markers placed on graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

Completed Elizabeth Dyar memorial at a cost of \$282. Elizabeth Dyar was one of three women to mix and apply the paint to disguise as Indians the men who emptied the tea overboard in Boston Harbor in 1773.

Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$27.85.

MASSACHUSETTS

Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$1.

MICHIGAN

Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$139.53.

MINNESOTA

For memorials, \$12,271.95.

Memorial to men and women of Ramsey County who died in World War, \$4,513.22. Presented to city of St. Paul Armistice Day, 1923.

Placed bronze tablet commemorating the first enlistment in the Civil War.

MISSOURI

Unveiled a beautiful fountain in memory of the soldiers of Phelps County. Caroline Scott Harrison fund, \$50.

NEBRASKA

Placed marker on grave of Samuel Still Augustus Barker. The acoustic on this tablet was written by General Lafayette to Samuel Still Augustus Barker, first aid and interpreter, placed in this position by Continental Congress on account of his fluency in French.

For memorials, \$73.50.

To Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial fund, \$31.50.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

For preservation of Kenmore, \$97.47.
Erected memorial gates to cemetery at expense of \$350, marking site of the first church.

Other memorial markers, \$70.

Marked grave of Ruth Page, first white woman settler in town, \$100.

Lincoln Memorial Institute, \$25.

NEW JERSEY

Boulder and memorial tablet dedicated in 1923 in honor of Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, for whom the town of Bloomfield was named. He was a major in the Revolutionary War and became a general in the War of 1812, and later governor of the State of New Jersey. On this site he delivered an address July 6, 1797.

For memorials, \$1,024.85.

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$98.

NEW YORK

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$307.
Bronze tablet and boulder placed at Spencer to the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers buried there.

NORTH CAROLINA

Monument erected to the memory of Charles Bruce and Bugler Gillis, September 29, 1923, Bruce Park, Summerfield, near Greensboro.

Gillis: Light Horse Harry Lee's devoted bugler boy; was killed near here by Tarleton's Dragoons, February 12, 1781.

Charles Bruce; patriot and statesman. Purchased firearms and ammunition for troops April, 1776. Member Halifax Congress, November, 1776. Recruiting officer, 1777. Member of the House of Commons, 1782. State senator, 1783. Commissioner of confiscated property, 1784. Chairman of the county court. Member of boundary commission for division of Guilford County, 1785. Council of State, 1790. Commissioner to build courthouse and jail at Greensboro, 1808.

Tombs of Richard Dobbs Spaight, Gov. Richard Dobbs Spaight, and Gov. Abner Nash were restored.

Richard Dobbs Spaight; born 1758; died 1802. Educated University of Glasgow, Scotland. Aide de camp to Maj. Gen. Richard Caswell during the Revolution. He was lieutenant colonel commander of the artillery after that war. He was representative for five terms from New Bern, and four terms in the North Carolina House of Commons, and also speaker of the House of Commons. State senator two terms; member of the Continental Congress and member of the National Constitutional Convention 1788. Governor of

North Carolina for three terms. Wounded in duel fought in 1802. First native Carolinian to hold office of governor.

Richard Dobbs Spaight; born 1790 and died in 1850. Graduated and for 29 years a trustee University of North Carolina. Member of the House of Commons for one term. State senator for 14 terms. Member of the Eighteenth Congress of the United States. Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of North Carolina for two terms. Member of the State Constitutional Convention, 1835, and the last governor elected by the General Assembly.

Abner Nash, born in Virginia and a resident of Newbern for 15 years. Came to North Carolina in 1763. Member of the Colonial Assembly from Halifax Town in 1764-65. Delegate from the town of Newbern to the Fourth Provincial Congresses. Speaker of the House of Commons in 1777. Senator from Jones County in 1779. Speaker of the Senate in 1780. Governor of the State, 1780-81. Member of the Continental Congress, 1782-1786. Died in New York City December 2, 1786. A distinguished lawyer, a zealous patriot, and an able public servant.

For memorials, \$191.

OHIO

Boulder and tablet unveiled May 30, 1923, in Woodlawn Cemetery at Wadsworth, Medina County, dedicated to four soldiers of the Revolution who lie buried there and to four soldiers who lie buried in a little cemetery at Western Star located on the county line of Summit and Medina Counties. Michael Brouse, Elisha Hinsdale, James Gifford, and Philemon Kirkum, buried at Wadsworth; Alexander Griswald, William Lampson, Simeon Humphreys, and Jedediah Richards, buried at Western Star.

General memorials, \$279.95.

Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$9,872.02.

OKLAHOMA

Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$43.50.

OREGON

One chapter has placed single markers on graves of pioneers. Neglected graves of three other persons, who donated town site of Eugene, cared for.

Boulder and bronze tablet placed at Lebanon June 14, 1923, dedicated to the pioneers who blazed the Oregon Trail.

Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$53.

PENNSYLVANIA

Tablet was placed on an old Revolutionary house in Pittsburgh in memory of a Revolutionary soldier.

Kenmore Association, \$478.40.

Caroline Scott Harrison, \$291.50.

RHODE ISLAND

Restoration of Old East Burial Ground by the Bristol Chapter. Fifteen Revolutionary soldiers and some of the founders of the town lie buried there. There has been no burial here for 40 years.

Memorials, \$267.

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$59.25.

SOUTH CAROLINA

A memorial to Kate Barry, the heroine of the Cowpens Battlefield has been marked by a chapter of Spartensburg.

Charleston has received a gift for the old Exchange from Mrs. Felicia Forest of a portrait of Washington, painted by Gilbert Stuart and purchased from Stuart in 1800 by Mrs. Forest's ancestor.

A small leather trunk sent to the Exchange by Mrs. Thomas Dantzer, of St. Mathews, said to be 300 years old, lined with old English newspapers. A Revolutionary cannon ball exhumed from the site of the Moultrie Home.

Memorials, \$1,441.45.

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$102.10.

TENNESSEE

To Kenmore Association, \$555.93

TEXAS

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$10.

To memorials, \$401.60.

UTAH

Placed bronze tablet on a building where the riders of the Pony Express of 1860-61 exchanged mail in Salt Lake City.

VERMONT

Tablet placed in June 1923, at Burlington on a post at entrance to Elmwood Avenue Cemetery which contains the graves of Ethan Allen's wife; Zadock Thompson; Pilot Joseph Barron of MacDonough's Flagship the *Saratoga* at the Battle of Plattsburg; Revolutionary War soldiers; and many early residents of the town.

Memorials, \$438.79.

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$120.

WASHINGTON

Scholarship given in honor of Mrs. McCleary.

Memorials, \$124.25.

To Kenmore, \$97.47.

WEST VIRGINIA

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$89.25.

Memorials, \$13.25.

WISCONSIN

Memorials, \$365.29.

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$15.25.

To Kenmore Association, \$171.41.

WYOMING

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, \$4.

STATE CHAPTERS WHO OWN PROPERTY

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The chapter house funds increased to \$2,661.48 and formed a corporation.

INDIANA

Three chapters own their own chapter houses.

KENTUCKY

Lot in Frankfort Cemetery for graves of Revolutionary soldiers, valued at \$500.

MASSACHUSETTS

Owens property valued at \$10,000.

MONTANA

A chapter owns the blockhouse and land of Fort Loganin Meagher.

OHIO

The McArthur Chapter, Kenton, Ohio, purchased for \$411.25 small plat of ground where lie buried 16 soldiers of the American Revolution.

VERMONT

Lake Dunmore Chapter; Ottauquechee Chapter; Ascutney Chapter, and Mary Baker Allen Chapter.

VIRGINIA

University chapter house purchased, at \$12,500.

WASHINGTON

Ranier Chapter of Seattle has paid \$4,400 for lots on which to erect a chapter house to resemble Mount Vernon.

WEST VIRGINIA

Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter owns half acre of land for chapter house; value \$1,000.

NEW CHAPTERS FORMED DURING THE YEAR

Alabama	3	New York	4
Arizona	2	North Carolina	6
California	3	North Dakota	1
Florida	1	Ohio	5
Georgia	2	Oklahoma	2
Illinois	9	Pennsylvania	3
Indiana	2	South Carolina	3
Iowa	2	South Dakota	1
Kansas	1	Tennessee	3
Kentucky	6	Texas	2
Louisiana	2	Vermont	1
Maryland	1	Virginia	7
Minnesota	8	Washington	2
Mississippi	2	Wisconsin	1
Missouri	10	Wyoming	1
New Hampshire	1	Orient (Shanghai, China)	1
New Jersey	3		

REAL DAUGHTERS

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Angelina Loring Avery, Willimantic.
Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradway, Putnam.

MICHIGAN

Mrs. Helen Barrett.

NEW YORK

Mrs. Frances Wentworth Brown Holbrook, at the age of 97, and nearly blind; is being pensioned by the national society.

OHIO

Mrs. Maria Storts Allen, daughter of John Jacob Storts, who 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 daughter by second wife, to whom he was married in 1830.

Mrs. Samantha Flint, only child of William Morrison, a soldier in Washington's Army. He enlisted July 1, 1777, in Stephen J. Schuyler's regiment, and was honorably discharged 22 days later. He enlisted again in Hawthorn's regiment. He died August 5, 1845, age 100 years and 5 months. Mrs. Flint is in her eighty-fifth year, active, and with a keen mind.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Saphronia A. Flagg, Mason, New Hampshire. 85 years old.
Mrs. Caroline P. Randale, Springfield, Vermont. 75 years of age and is taking care of children and doing light housework.
Mrs. Janette McMurphy; 85 years old.

ILLINOIS

Mrs. Abigail Strong, of Morris, sole surviving child of Isaac Rugg, a soldier in 1776. 90 years old.

NEW YORK

Melissa Henry, daughter of Jeremiah Purdy who served in the American Revolution from 1777 to 1780. 90 years old.

WISCONSIN

Mrs. Louisa Kirwin, 100 years old, lives in Milwaukee.

OKLAHOMA

Mrs. Sarah Ellis, born March 6, 1833, in Tennessee.

GRAVES OF REAL DAUGHTERS

INDIANA

Placed marker to the grave of Nancy Elizabeth Donald, Linderwood Cemetery, formerly of Minneapolis.

IOWA

Bronze marker placed on the grave of Mrs. Emily Carter.

KANSAS

At Leavenworth placed a memorial tablet in stone for our Real Daughter.

MICHIGAN

Marker placed at graves of two Real Daughters.

MINNESOTA

Placed marker to the grave of Margaret Moore Benson Welles, Minnesota.
Placed marker to grave of Mrs. Lucy (Patch) Higbee, at Red Wing, September 14, 1923.

NEW JERSEY

Marked grave of Mary S. Walton, daughter of Cornelius Suydam, who died February 5, 1922, and buried at Spotswood, N. J.

TEXAS

Marked grave of Mrs. Eli Skidmore, who died in the spring of 1924.

UTAH

A tablet to Mrs. Sells was placed on her monument in Salt Lake City.

WEST VIRGINIA

Marked one grave—name not given—at Charlestown, at cost of \$100.
Marked grave of Mrs. Susanna Guseman Cobun, at Morgantown, at cost of \$90.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS' GRAVES LOCATED

Connecticut	143	New Jersey	158
Georgia	23	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	20	Tennessee	101
Mississippi	16	Vermont	157
New Hampshire	(¹)	West Virginia	43

GRAVES OF SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION

(Marked)

CONNECTICUT

Soldiers' graves marked, 22.

GEORGIA

Graves marked, 14.

INDIANA

Marked grave of Joseph Hart, Columbus, and nine other graves.

KENTUCKY

Marked grave of Thomas Kennedy, located in Lindon Grove Cemetery.

¹ There were 345 New Hampshire men who served as minutemen, and 119 served in the Battle of Bunker Hill; 92 minutemen marched from Hollis, N. H.

MARYLAND

Marked grave of Brig. Gen. Rezin Beall (born 1723), of Prince Georges County. Died 1809.

Marked grave of Capt. James Keech, gentleman, 1650-1707. Justice for Calvert County, 1692.

MISSISSIPPI

Marked graves of Joel Burnett and Horseshoe Robertson.

NEW JERSEY

Placed marker at the grave of Barnett Dewitt (1750-1843) in the churchyard at Harmony, Warren County.

Placed marker at the grave of Benjamin Yeomans (1750-1830) in the churchyard at Upper Harmony, Warren County.

Both these men came over with Lafayette.

Placed headstones at the unmarked graves of three Revolutionary soldiers: Frederick Steelman, private; died in 1782.

Jeremiah Leeds, lieutenant in Captain Conover's company, Third Battalion; died in 1838.

Both these men buried in Steelman family burying ground, on road leading to bay and meadow from the shore road, about a square below Edward Ryon's store in Northfield.

Andrew Frambes, private; died 1790; buried in Zion churchyard, Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, Zion road near Northfield.

TENNESSEE

Marked graves of 15 Revolutionary soldiers' graves.

VERMONT

One chapter marked 25 Revolutionary soldiers' graves.

WEST VIRGINIA

Placed bronze marker to grave of John Jones, buried in the old family graveyard of Dickinson Morris at Pratt.

GRAVES OF SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION

CONNECTICUT

ALLEN, JONATHAN. Born June 25, 1755; died August 22, 1803. Member of the Lexington Alarm. Buried Enfield Street Cemetery, at Enfield, Hartford County.

ARCHER, THOMAS. Born June 17, 1758; died March 8, 1824. Buried old burying place, Suffield, Hartford County. (Private.)

ATWATER, ABRAM. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.

ATWATER, ENOS. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.

ATWATER, REUBEN. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.

- ATWATER, SAMUEL. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- BALLARD, ZACCHEUS. Born March 21, 1730; died April, 1800. Buried Bates Yard, East Thompson, Windham County. Member of Capt. Daniel Tilden's company, Colonel McClelland's regiment.
- BARNES, DIXON. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- BEECHER, ELL. Born in 1748; drowned May 15, 1789. Buried New Haven, city burial ground. Furnished victuals for the Army.
- BEECHER, HEZEKIAH. Born in 1755; died February 3, 1828. Buried Sperry Cemetery, Bethany, New Haven County. (Private.)
- BENHAM, JOHN. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- BISHOP, JARED. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- BISSELL, ISAAC. Born January 25, 1749; died July 28, 1822. Buried old burying place, Suffield, Hartford County. (Private.)
- BURBANK, EBENEZER. Born in 1741; died November 8, 1803. Buried old burying place, Suffield, Hartford County. (Private.)
- BIXBEE, JACOB. Born in 1758; died February, 1806. Buried cemetery, East Thompson, Windham County. Member Capt. John Green's company, Eleventh regiment.
- BLAKESLEE, ASA. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- BOWEN, ELEAZER. Born in 1756, died February 14, 1841. Buried old Quadric Cemetery, town of Thompson, Windham County. Pensioner 1832 and also 1840.
- BRADLEY, ASHABEL. Born in 1757, died October 6, 1817. Buried West Cemetery, Madison, New Haven County. (Private.)
- BRADLEY, MOSES. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven, County.
- BRADLEY, OLIVER. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- BRISTOL, BEZALEEL. Born March 30, 1749, died June 20, 1823. Buried in Pine Orchard Cemetery, Killingworth, Middlesex County. Captain and paymaster.
- BRISTOL, GIDEON. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- BRISTOL, THOMAS. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- BROOKS, DAVID. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- BROOKS, ETHUREL. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- BROOKS, JERRE. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- BULLARD, LEMUEL. Buried Episcopal Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- BUNNEL, JOHN. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- BUNNEL, NATHANIEL. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- BURTON, RUFUS. Born in 1754; died June 14, 1858. Buried Pomfret, Windham County. Certificate from State record commissioner, Providence, R. I.

- BUSH, RUFUS. Born July 16, 1754; died February 14, 1840. Buried at Enfield Street Cemetery, Enfield. Pensioner.
- CHAPLIN, EBENEZER. Born in 1748; died February 25, 1845. Buried in the old burying place, Suffield, Hartford County. (Private.)
- CLARK, AMASA. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- CLARK, STEPHEN. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- COLE, JOHN. Died June 20, 1840. Buried Cornwall Cemetery, Cornwall, Litchfield County.
- CONVERS, ELLIAH. Born in 1746; died June 14, 1820. Buried Wilsonville Cemetery, town of Thompson, Windham County. He was in Captain Chandler's company, Eleventh Regiment Militia.
- COOK, EPHRAIM. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- DEWEY, SILAS. Born in 1720; died August 31, 1800. Buried Zions Hill Cemetery, Suffield, Hartford County. (Private.)
- DIKE, JAMES. Born October 18, 1718; died June 18, 1792. Buried in Dike yard, town of Thompson, Windham County. Town surveyor in 1778.
- DIKE, THOMAS. Born July 19, 1774; died March 5, 1808. Buried Dike yard, Thompson, Windham County. In Capt. John Green's company, Eleventh Regiment.
- DOOLITTLE, AMBROSE. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- DRAKE, PHINEAS. Born in 1753; died January 8, 1839. Buried in Zions Hill Cemetery, Suffield. Private and second lieutenant.
- DURAND, SAMUEL. Buried Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- EDMANDS, EBENEZER. Born in 1754; died November 30, 1833. Buried Wilsonville Cemetery, town of Thompson, Windham County. He served in Captain Nealy's company and Col. Ebenezer Larned's regiment.
- EVEREST, DANIEL. Died July 2, 1825. Buried Cornwall Cemetery, Cornwall, Litchfield County. Corporal.
- FELSHAW, SAMUEL. Born in 1741; died February 28, 1785. Buried in oldest Killingly Cemetery, town of Putnam, Windham County. In Capt. Stephen Crosby's company, Wadsworth's brigade.
- FIELD, JOHN. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- FLAGG, DIMOND. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- FOWLER, BILDAD. Born August 10, 1738, at Springfield, Mass.; died November 19, 1814. Buried in the old burying place, Suffield. Lieutenant (Massachusetts war records).
- GARY, JOHN. Born in 1756; died February 29, 1820. Buried Grove Street Cemetery, Putnam, Windham County. In Fourth Regiment Wadsworth's brigade.
- GARY, JOSEPH. Born in 1755; died September 7, 1821. Buried Grove Cemetery, Putnam, Windham County. In Capt. Thomas Grosvenor's company, Col. J. Durkee's regiment.
- GLEASON, JOSEPH. Born November 16, 1752; died March 4, 1801. Buried Enfield Street Cemetery, Enfield. He was in the Continental Army prior to 1777.

- GAYLORD, NATHAN. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- GAYLORD, SILAS. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- GREEN, AMOS. Born in 1755; died November 22, 1839. Buried in the old Quadie Cemetery of Thompson, Windham County. Pensioner 1832 and also 1840.
- GREEN, EBENEZER. Born in 1759; died May 4, 1845. Buried in the old Quadie Cemetery of Thompson, Windham County.
- GRANGER, ROBERT. Born in 1747; died August 30, 1804. Buried old burying place, Suffield. (Private.)
- GROSVENOR, LEMUEL. Died January 19, 1833. Buried Pomfret Cemetery, Windham County. State regiments: Col. Samuel McClellan's regiment.
- GROSVENOR, OLIVER. Born in 1753; died May 13, 1834. Buried Pomfret Cemetery, Windham County. In Capt. Z. Ingall's company, Eleventh Regiment of Militia.
- GROSVENOR, THOMAS. Born September 30, 1744; died July 11, 1825. Buried in Pomfret Cemetery, Windham County. He was Assistant Adjutant General, Continental Army.
- HALL, JONATHAN. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- HITCHCOCK, BELA. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- HITCHCOCK, AMASA. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- HITCHCOCK, DAVID. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- HITCHCOCK, ICHABOD. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- HITCHCOCK, JARED. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- HITCHCOCK, VALENTINE. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- HOLT, JONATHAN. Born January 3, 1758; died August 11, 1833. Buried in South Cemetery, Hampton, Windham County. In Capt. Joseph Chapman's company, Colonel Parson's regiment.
- HULL, Dr. AMOS. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- HULL, ANDREW. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- HULL, Capt. SAMUEL, Sr. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- HULL, Capt. SAMUEL, III. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- HUNISTON, DANIEL. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- HUNISTON, JESSE. Buried in Episcopal Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- HUNT, RUSSELL. Born in 1736; died October 18, 1806. Buried Grassy Hill Cemetery, Falls Village, town of Canaan, Litchfield County. Sergeant and private.

- HUNT, RUSSELL, Jr. Born March 11, 1756; died August 26, 1831. Buried Grassy Hill Cemetery, Falls Village, town of Canaan. Sergeant and private.
- IVES, JOTHAM. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- IVES, PHINEAS. Buried in Episcopal Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- IVES, TITUS. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- JACKSON, EBENEZER. Born in 1749; died May 12, 1801. Buried in Cornwall Cemetery, Cornwall, Litchfield County. He was private and sergeant.
- JACOBS, JESSE. Born in 1758; died March 4, 1842. Buried East Thompson, Windham County. He was in Captain John Green's company, Eleventh Regiment.
- JOHNSON, TIMOTHY. Born June 2, 1729; died September 29, 1812. Buried under Mountain Cemetery, Canaan, Litchfield County.
- JOSLYN, BENJAMIN. Born in 1754; died January 26, 1846. Buried Joslyn Yard, Thompson, Windham County. In Capt. Joseph Elliott's company, Eleventh Regiment of the Militia.
- KELLY, WILLIAM. Born in 1747; died January 27, 1849. He was buried Oldest Killingly Cemetery, Putnam, Windham County. In Capt. Thomas Allen's company in Barrington, R. I.
- KENT, COL. ELIHU. Born December 15, 1757; died May 12, 1831. Buried in the old burying place, Suffield. Captured by the British on Long Island and confined in the old sugar house, New York.
- KENT, ELIHU. Born in Georgia June 1, 1733; died February 12, 1814. Buried in the old burying place, Suffield. Captain and major.
- KENT, JONATHAN K. Born September 24, 1759; died August 5, 1846. Buried in the old burying place, Suffield. Captain and major.
- KIMBALL, SAMUEL. Born in 1751; died November 14, 1835. Buried East Thompson, Windham County. Was in Capt. William Manning's company, Fourth Connecticut Regiment.
- KING, DANIEL. Born October 11, 1741; died September 1, 1833. Buried in old burying place, Suffield. Private and sergeant.
- KING, JOSEPH II. Born April 15, 1741; died March 19, 1814. Buried in old burying place, Suffield. Private.
- KING, JOSIAH. Born August 5, 1731. Buried in old burying place, Suffield. Private.
- KING, THADDEUS. Born June 25, 1749; died January 20, 1792. Buried at Zion Hill Cemetery, Suffield. Private and corporal.
- LANE, DANIEL. Born October 24, 1753; died August 24, 1835. Buried in old burying place, Suffield. Private.
- LAW, WILLIAM. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- LEAVITT, JOHN. Born July 16, 1724; died April 5, 1798. Buried in the old burying ground, Suffield.
- LILLIBRIDGE, DAVID. Born in 1745; died January 19, 1831. Buried in the Village Hill Cemetery, Willington, Tolland County. He was justice of the peace of Exeter, R. I., 1775-1776.
- LINES, RALPH. Buried in the Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- MARKHAM, NATHAN.* Born September 29, 1737; died July 10, 1817. Buried in King Street Cemetery, Enfield, Hartford County. Private Lexington alarm.
- MEIGS, Capt. JEHIEL. Born July 11, 1705; died March 25, 1780. Buried in the Hammonasset Cemetery, East Guilford (Madison), New Haven County.

- MEIGS, Capt. JEHIEL, JR. Born in 1742, died December 27, 1776. Buried in the West Cemetery, Madison, New Haven County. He was first lieutenant Third Company Colonel Swift's Battalion; second lieutenant under Wooster.
- MORSE, JEDEDIAH. Born July 8, 1726; died December 29, 1819. Buried in Woodstock Hill Cemetery, Woodstock, Windham County. He was in Col. Ephraim Manning's company. Justice of the peace.
- MOSS, Capt. JESSE. Buried in the Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- MOSS, OBED. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- MOSS, TITUS. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- MUNGER, JOSIAH. Born October 16, 1754; died August 14, 1838. Buried in the West Cemetery, Madison, New Haven County.
- MUNSON, EPHRAIM. Born November 11, 1755; died January 19, 1826. Buried in Barkhamsted Center Cemetery, Barkhamsted, Litchfield County.
- NELSON, JEREMIAH. Born March 15, 1737; died November 22, 1805. Buried in cemetery at West Suffield Center. Private.
- NORTON, DANIEL. Born September 13, 1751; died January 17, 1814. Buried in the old burying place, Suffield. Private.
- ORMSBY, THOMAS. Born in 1763; died April 7, 1854. Buried in Wilsonville Cemetery, Thompson, Windham County. Capt. Amos Paine's company, Eleventh Regiment Militia.
- PARKER, ELAD. Buried in Cheshire Street Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- PARKER, STEPHEN. Buried in Cheshire Street Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- PARSONS, JOHN, JR. Born April 4, 1744; died January 7, 1821. Buried in Enfield Street Cemetery, Enfield.
- PARSONS, EBENEZER. Born in 1746; died November 16, 1818. Buried in the old burying place, Suffield. Private.
- PATTERSON, ELNATHAN. Born in 1825; died November 27, 1811. Buried in Calhoun Cemetery, Cornwall, Litchfield County.
- PEASE, EDWARD. Born September 7, 1744; died December 30, 1817. Buried in Enfield Cemetery, Hartford County. He was a soldier of short levies.
- PEASE, LEMUEL. Born December 6, 1763; died October 18, 1856. Buried in King Street Cemetery, Enfield, Hartford County. West Point expedition.
- PEASE, AUGUSTIN. Born May 18, 1757; died April, 1791, in Nashville, Tenn. Buried in Suffield Cemetery. Sergeant. Name and date were inscribed on his father's tombstone.
- PEASE, ZENO. Born February 2, 1759; died February 3, 1809. Buried in the old burying ground, Suffield. Private.
- PERRIN, SAMUEL. Born August 20, 1725; died July 12, 1805. Buried in Grove Street Cemetery, Putnam, Windham County. Commissioned ensign of first company in Pomfret.
- PHELPS, DAVID. Born May 23, 1753; died November 4, 1834. Buried in Enfield Street Cemetery, Enfield, Hartford County. Pensioner.
- PHELPS, TIMOTHY. Born January 29, 1761; died February 22, 1836. Buried in the old burying ground, Suffield.
- PIERSON, SAMUEL. Born July 29, 1750; died March 18, 1801. Buried in Union District Cemetery at Killingworth, Middlesex County. Sergeant and lieutenant.
- POMEROY, ASA. Born July 1, 1749; died March 9, 1806. Buried in the old burying ground, Suffield. Private.

- POMEROY, NATHANIEL. Born May 23, 1734; died February 12, 1787. Buried in the old burying ground, Suffield.
- REMINGTON, ABIJAH. Born August 6, 1758; died October 15, 1830. Buried in Zion Hill Cemetery, Suffield. Private.
- RHODES, JAMES. Born in 1734; died October 8, 1811. Buried in East Thompson Cemetery, Thompson, Windham County. In Capt. Josiah Child's company, Fifth Regiment.
- RICHARDSON, JOSEPH. Born in 1762; died March 24, 1842. Buried in East Thompson Cemetery, Thompson, Windham County. Pensioner in 1840.
- REMINGTON, NATHANIEL. Born August 17, 1736; died October 27, 1816. Buried in the old burying place, Suffield. Private and lieutenant.
- RISING, NATHANIEL. Born February 28, 1765; died May 29, 1835. Buried in the old burying place, Suffield. Private.
- ROBINSON, AARON. Born in 1735; died March 4, 1828. Buried in East Thompson Cemetery, Thompson, Windham County. In Capt. Joseph Elliott's company, Lexington alarm.
- SCRANTON, ICHABOD. Born December 10, 1757; died May 24, 1792. Buried in the West Cemetery, Madison, New Haven County. Private.
- SHELDON, MARTIN. Born February 1, 1762. Died September 4, 1848. Buried in the cemetery of West Suffield Center. Private.
- SIKES, GIDEON. Born May 28, 1753; died April 13, 1846. Buried in the old burying place, Suffield. Private.
- SIKES, VICTORY. Born October 19, 1758; died October 25, 1833. Buried in the old burying place, Suffield. Private.
- SMITH, SETH. Born April 21, 1757; died November 9, 1810. Buried in the old burying ground, Suffield. Private.
- SMITH, WILLIAM. Born in 1743; died December 7, 1827. Buried in East Thompson Cemetery, Thompson, Windham County. In Capt. John Green's company, Eleventh Regiment.
- SPEAR, MOSES. Born December 24, 1757; died December 21, 1824. Buried in Zion Hill Cemetery, Suffield. Private.
- SPEARY, JOB. Buried in the Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- SPENCER, HEZEKIAH. Born December 16, 1740; died August 8, 1797. Buried in the old burying place, Suffield. Private.
- SQUIRE, DAVID. Born in 1762; died January 10, 1835. Buried in Riverton Cemetery, town of Barkhamsted, Litchfield County. Private.
- STEVENS, LEVERETT. Born in Killingworth, September 19, 1742; drowned October 24, 1799. Buried in New Haven city burial ground, New Haven. Captured by the British and later exchanged.
- STONE, ALBE MARLE. Born November 11, 1762; died July 20, 1841. Buried in Bruce yard, Pomfret landing, Pomfret, Windham County. He was in Capt. Daniel Tilden's company, Colonel McClellan's regiment.
- TALMAGE, JOSIAH. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- TALMAGE, SAMUEL. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- TERRY, EBENEZER. Born August 27, 1748; died October 3, 1838. Buried in Enfield Cemetery, Enfield. In Capt. Daniel Perkin's company three months in 1776.
- TERRY, GEORGE. Born August 10, 1762; died March 14, 1848. Buried at Enfield Cemetery, Enfield, Hartford County. Was in Captain Booth's company, 1780. Inscription on tombstone: "A soldier of the Revolution, but, chief of all, a soldier of the Cross."

- THOMPSON, JESSE. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- TODD, Capt. JONATHAN, M. D. Born May 17, 1756; died February 10, 1819. Buried in the West Cemetery, Madison, New Haven County.
- TOURTELLOTTE, ABRAHAM. Born in 1725; died May 6, 1779. Buried in the Tourtellotte yard, town of Thompson, Windham County. He was captain in the First Battalion, Col. A. Crary's regiment.
- TOURTELLOTTE, JOSEPH. Born in 1758; died August 6, 1842. Buried in Tourtellotte yard, Thompson, Windham County. He was in Capt. Joseph Elliott's company, General Putnam's regiment.
- TOWN, JOSEPH. Born in 1734; died December 28, 1801. Buried in the Wilsonville Cemetery, town of Thompson, Windham County. Was in Captain Robben's company and Col. Samuel McClellan's regiment.
- TOWN, WILLIAM. Born in 1756; died December 19, 1846. Buried in Wilsonville Cemetery, Thompson, Windham County.
- TOBIN, JAMES. Born July 1, 1747; died April 16, 1822. Buried in the old burying ground, Suffield.
- TUTTLE, JAMES. Buried in Congregational Cemetery, Cheshire, New Haven County.
- WADSWORTH, JAMES. Born in 1742; died July 7, 1821. Buried in Cornwall Cemetery, Cornwall, Litchfield County. Private.
- WADSWORTH, SAMUEL. Born in 1747; died January 2, 1813. Buried in Cornwall Cemetery, Litchfield County.
- WALKER, WILLIAM. Born January 11, 1759; died December 15, 1843. Buried in Bates yard, Thompson, Windham County. He was under Captain King and Colonel Atwell, Providence, R. I.
- WARNER, JOHN. Born August 9, 1723; died May 10, 1809. Buried in cemetery "over the mountain," Suffield.
- WARNER, NATHANIEL. Born August 9, 1731; died August 17, 1818. Buried in cemetery "over the mountain," Suffield.
- WARNER, RICHARD. Born in 1758; died March 14, 1849. Buried in cemetery "over the mountain," Suffield.
- WILLISTON, CONSIDER. Born August 3, 1739, in Springfield, Mass.; died February 14, 1794, in Suffield. Buried in Suffield. Ensign, lieutenant.

GEORGIA

- ALLEN, JAMES. Born in 1760; died in 1820. Buried in the old church cemetery 6 miles from Waynesboro, Burke County, Ga. Served in the Georgia Militia as a private under Gen. Elijah Clarke.
- ATKINS, ICA. Born in 1763; died in 1832. Buried in the family graveyard 10 miles from Eastman in Pulaski County. Was granted land for his services in the Revolutionary War.
- BARNETT, ROBERT. Died in 1820. Buried near Irwinton in Wilkinson County. Served as a private in Georgia Militia. Fought at Battle of Kettle Creek.
- BARRON, WILLIAM. Born in 1762; died in 1812. Buried on the old Barron place, 10 miles from Waynesboro, in Burke County. Served in Georgia Militia as a private under Gen. Elijah Clarke.
- BURKHALTER, JOSHUA. Died in 1858. Buried in the Burkhalter Cemetery near Buena Vista, in Marion County. Served as a private in a Georgia regiment under General Clarke. Fought in Battle of Kettle Creek and at the siege of Augusta.
- BUTTRILL, WILLIAM. Born February, 1763; died January, 1857. Buried at Old Bethel Cemetery in Butts County. Served under Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Volunteered at age of 16.

- CAMP, SAMUEL. Born May 14, 1752; died August 18, 1827. Buried in the old family cemetery near Jewell, in Warren County. Served with Pennsylvania troops and in 1770 at Albemarle Barracks in its commissariat.
- CLARKE, Gen. ELIJAH. Born in 1736; died December 15, 1799. Buried in Lincoln County on the banks of the Savannah River. Major general commanding at the battle of Kettle Creek, and taking an important part in the skirmish preceding the battle of King's Mountain. His wife, Hannah Arrington Clarke is buried beside her husband. She was born 1737 and died 1827.
- DAVIDSON, JOHN. Born in 1761; died in 1856. Buried in the Davidson family cemetery near Shady Dale in Jasper County. A private in South Carolina under Capt. Robert Pharis and Col. Thomas Brandon.
- DAY, STEPHEN. Born in 1742; died in 1825. Buried in private graveyard 1½ miles from Grovetown, in Columbia County. He fought under Col. James McNeal, who gave him (February, 1784) a certificate that he was entitled to 250 acres of land in Washington County.
- ELBERT, Maj. Gen. SAMUEL. Born in 1740; died November 2, 1780. He was born in South Carolina and died in Savannah. He was buried, according to his wish, in an Indian mound on his estate, and the grave for many years was entirely lost. Upon being found, during some excavation work, his remains were reinterred with appropriate ceremonies by the S. A. R. and the Savannah Chapter, D. A. R., being placed in a colonial cemetery in Savannah March 10, 1924. He was president of the council of safety in 1775. Served as lieutenant colonel, then as colonel, in the Revolution. Fought at Battles of Savannah, Briar Creek, and at the siege of Yorktown. Was made major general by the Georgia Legislature, and in 1785 was Governor of Georgia.
- FRANKLIN, GEORGE. Born in 1744; died in 1816. Buried in family graveyard near Davisboro in Washington County. Served in Samuel Elbert's company. Was granted land in 1816 by Governor Elbert. Was a Baptist preacher. Served in the Georgia Legislature. Was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1788.
- GAINER, WILLIAM. Born in 1758; died in Washington County and buried on the old Gainer homestead near Davisboro in Washington County. Served as a private in Benjamin Spiller's company and also called Augustus Tabb's company. Was granted land in 1790, and is buried on this land.
- GILMORE, JAMES. Buried in the old burying ground between Warthen and Sandersville in Washington County. He served in the Georgia line under Elijah Clarke. His name is mentioned in the roster of the Revolution.
- HARTLEY, DANIEL. Born in 1743; died in 1850. Buried in Saunders burying ground in Crawford County. He was corporal in Capt. Gabriel Long's company, commanded by Gen. Daniel Morgan in Eleventh Virginia Regiment. Enlisted August 9, 1776; was discharged December 27, 1779.
- HUNT, WILLIAM. Buried near Davisboro in Washington County. A member of Col. Wm. Chandler's regiment.
- JACKSON, CHARLES. Born May, 1760, died in 1830. Buried in family burying ground near Tennille in Washington County. He served in Captain Hendrick's company and was first lieutenant in Benton's regiment in South Carolina.
- JONES, WILLIAM. Born in 1762; died in 1834. Buried in family graveyard near Hazen in Columbia County. Served as sergeant at the age of 17 under Col. Samuel Elbert. Fought at Kettle Creek and in other battles. Received soldier's land grant of 250 acres good land, free from taxes.

- grant certified to by Brig. Gen. John Twigg. He served for 40 years as judge of the Columbia County court.
- JORDAN, JOHN. Born in 1756; died in 1828. Buried in family graveyard near Tennille in Washington County, at the old Jordan home, more than 100 years old. He served in the Georgia line and was a member of Col. Samuel Elbert's regiment.
- LEWIS, JOHN. Born in 1763; died in 1816. Buried on the old Barren place, 10 miles from Waynesboro, in Burke County. He was a private in the Second North Carolina Battalion, commanded by Col. John Porter.
- LINDSEY, MAJ. JOHN. Born in 1750; died in 1811. Buried 2 miles from Washington, Ga., in Wilkes County, on the land where he lived. He was an aid-de-camp and major in Colonel Few's militia or Col. Elijah Clarke's. He was wounded at the Battle of Ninety-six in South Carolina and at the Battle of Long Cane in South Carolina. He lost his right hand and right leg.
- McGOUGH, JOHN. Born August 21, 1761; died October 17, 1847. He was born in northern Ireland and is buried in a private cemetery near White Plains in Green County. He enlisted in North Carolina and was first under Gen. Horatio Gates, later under Gen. Nathaniel Greene. He was in the Battles of Brandywine and Saratoga. In 1790 he moved to Georgia and settled on a farm near White Plains. North Carolina records show his service. He received £2 17s. for militia service.
- NEWTON, MOSES. Buried in the old Newton burying ground near James Bridge, S. C. Served in the Second South Carolina Infantry and was a comrade of Sergt. William Jasper.
- SESSIONS, JOSEPH. Born in 1740; died in 1802. Buried in the old Boatright burying grounds 3 miles from Tennille in Washington County. Served as a soldier in North Carolina line and North Carolina regiment.
- SHEHEE, DANIEL. Born in 1754; died in 1824. Buried in old family cemetery 15 miles from Tennille in Washington County. He served in Col. John Patton's regiment, and was a corporal in the North Carolina service.
- SLAPPEY, HENRY HUBBARD. Born October 5, 1758; died March 7, 1820. Buried in family cemetery at Monticello in Jasper County. He was sergeant in Capt. William Alexander's troops. He was in Hampton's regiment, Sumpter's brigade. He was wounded in South Carolina at the Battle of King's Mountain.
- SMITH, COLESBY. Buried 4 miles from Tennille in Washington County. A private in the Georgia line.
- STEPHENS, JOHN. Born 1756; died in 1818. Buried in the old family cemetery near Toombsboro in Wilkinson County. Private in Capt. John Ingles company of the Second North Carolina Regiment, commanded by Col. John Patton. Name on company muster roll for January, 1778 and also September 9, 1778.
- STROZIER, PETER. Born in 1748; died in 1823. Born in Germany and buried in the Strozier burial ground near Washington in Wilkes County. He served in the Georgia line and fought at the Battle of Kettle Creek, February 14, 1779.
- TENNILLE, FRANCIS. Born in 1747; died in 1812. Buried 8 miles from Tennille in Washington County. He served in General Elbert's regiment; was lieutenant in the second battalion of Georgia troops.
- TRAFTON, GARDNER. Born in 1760; died in 1830. Buried in family burying ground near Elizabeth City, N. C., Camden County. He served in Capt. Teley Peck's company in Col. Geo. Williams's regiment.

ILLINOIS

GREEN, JAMES. Born about 1760. Buried in Green Cemetery, 10 miles southwest of Greenville. Married Sarah Hicks, 1785. Served under Captain Robert's company of Tyron, (N. C.) troops. Moved to Tennessee, then to Madison County, Ill. in 1811; then to Bond County in 1821, and was buried in a cemetery opened up on his own farm.

MILLER, BENJAMIN, sr. Buried in Brimfield Cemetery, Brimfield, near Peoria.

INDIANA

ABBOTT, JOHN. Buried in Bloomfield Cemetery, Green County.

ALEXANDER, AGNES BRESTER. Buried in Indiana University Campus, Bloomington, Monroe County.

ARMSTRONG, ISAAC. Buried Jefferton Township, Putnam County.

BALCH, HEZEKIAH. Born in 1751; died January 12, 1821. Buried in Johnson Cemetery, Sullivan County.

BLEVINS, JAMES. Buried in Scotland Cemetery, Green County.

BUTLER, JAMES. Buried in Abandoned Cemetery, Cass County.

BROWNLEE, JAMES. Buried Flat Rock Cemetery, Rush County.

BIGELOW, ABIJAH. Buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Michigan City.

CARTON, AMBROSE. Buried near Buddha, Lawrence County.

CHENEY, FRANCIS. Buried one mile south of Newark in Green County, Philpott Farm.

CLENNEY, WILLIAM. Buried in Bloomfield Cemetery, Green County.

CONWAY, RICHARD. Born in 1762; died in 1854. Buried in old cemetery between Millville and Mooreland, Henry County.

CONWAY, WILLIAM. Buried two miles southeast of Newark in Ovley Cemetery, Green County.

CRAWFORD, WILLIAM. Born in 1768; died in 1834. Buried Bryant's Chapel, Wayne County.

CUNNINGHAM, ELIZABETH. Born in 1769; died in 1840. Buried at Greencastle Cemetery, Putnam County.

DANIEL, WILLIAM. Buried Sand Creek, Dearborn County.

DILLE, CALEB. Born in 1759; died in 1839. Buried Knightstown Cemetery, Henry County.

DOLSEN, HENRY VAN. Buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, six miles east of Laporte.

DOUGAN, JOHN. Born in 1758; died in 1843. Buried Earlham Cemetery, Wayne County.

DOUGLAS, DAVID. Born in 1756; died in 1829. Buried Ninth Street Cemetery, Logansport.

DUNN, ELINOR M. BREWSTER. Buried Indiana University Campus, Bloomington.

DRULLINER, FREDERICK. Buried Newcastle Cemetery, St. Joseph County.

EDMONSON, WILLIAM. Buried in Greencastle Cemetery, Putnam County.

FELL, JOHN. Buried in Doddridge Chapel Cemetery, Wayne County.

FERRY, JACOB. Born in 1755. Buried in Doddridge Chapel Cemetery, Wayne County.

GOODRICH, NATHANIEL. Buried in Shelbyville City Cemetery, Shelby County.

HALL, LABAN. Buried in Greencastle Cemetery, Putnam County.

HARBINSON, JAMES. Buried two miles East of Haysville, Dubois County.

HEDRICK, CAPT. PHILLIP. Born in 1755; died in 1833. Buried in the Old Cemetery 3½ miles northwest of Lewisville, Henry County.

- HILL, JAMES. Buried at Cedar Hill, Lebanon, Boone County.
- ICE, ANDREW. Buried at Mount Summit Cemetery, Henry County.
- JEBINE, ———. Buried in Wright's Corner, Dearborn County.
- JESTER, NIMROD. Born in 1761; died in 1833. Buried at Mount Zion Cemetery, Williamsburg, Wayne County.
- JUDD, JOB. Buried Hargitt's Cemetery, Miller Township, Dearborn County.
- KELSO, ALEXANDER, Jr. Buried Morgantown, Morgan County.
- KEPLER, MATTHAIS. Born in 1726; died July 16, 1822. Buried Kepler Farm, Wayne County.
- KYLE, JOHN. Buried in Wright's Corner, Dearborn County.
- LAMB, JAMES. Born in 1756; died in 1836. Buried in Elkhorn Cemetery, Wayne County.
- LANG, FRANCIS. Buried Jerry Workman Farm near Illinois Central Viaduct.
- LAWRENCE, JOSEPH. Buried near Sylvania Church, Green County.
- LEABO, FRANCIS ISAAC. Buried Van Buskirk Cemetery Southeast Gosport.
- LEAP, JOHN. Born in 1735; died in 1845. Buried near Fayette, Boone County.
- MCGAUGHEY, WILLIAM. Buried in Skillman Cemetery, Russell Township, Putnam County.
- MEEK, JACOB. Born in 1763; died in 1843. Buried in Dunkard Cemetery, Milnor Farm, Wayne County.
- MESSERVE, WILLIAM. Born in 1750; and died July 6, 1850. Buried near Brewersville, Jennings County.
- MILLER, JACOB. Born in 1765; died in 1829. Buried in King's Cemetery, Wayne County.
- POE, JOHN. Buried in Pisgah Cemetery, Johnson County.
- PULEE, JOHN. Buried in abandoned cemetery. Name on Mount Hope, Cemetery marker. Cass County.
- RAILSBACK, DAVID. Born in 1769; died in 1856. Buried in Elkhorn Cemetery, Wayne County.
- RAY, THOMAS. Buried in Ray Cemetery, Shelby County.
- ROBBINS, JOHN. Born in 1741; died in 1834. Buried in Locust Grove Cemetery, Wayne County.
- SLAVEN, ISAIAH. Buried in Brick Chapel Cemetery, Putnam County.
- SMITH, EZEKIEL. Buried Dorr Village, southwest of La Porte, La Porte County.
- STEVENSON, Capt. JAMES. Born in 1745; died in 1845. Buried in Jacksonburg Cemetery, Wayne County.
- STORM, JOHN. Buried in Hobbieville Cemetery, Green County.
- TACKETT, LEWIS. Buried in Lewisville Cemetery, Henry County.
- TOWNSEND, JOHN. Born in 1763; died in 1853. Buried in Friends Cemetery, North Middleboro, Wayne County.
- TRACY, SOLOMON. Born in 1745; died in 1839. Buried in Liberty Cemetery, near Clifford.
- WALLS, JOHN. Buried Greencastle Cemetery, old part, Putnam County.
- WALDEN, JOHN. Born in 1744; died in 1822. Buried Buelah Cemetery, Wayne County.
- WHEELER, JOHN. Buried Low's Cemetery, near Waterford, La Porte County.
- WARD, TIMOTHY. Buried Olive Branch Cemetery, Dearborn County.
- WASSON, JOSEPH. Born in 1744; died in 1822. Buried in Buelah Cemetery, Wayne County.
- WHITEHEAD, ROBERT. Buried Greencastle Cemetery, old part, Putnam County.

List of Col. Archibald Lechry or Lochery's company massacred by the Indians on the way to assist Gen. George Rogers Clark, near mouth of Lechry Creek, Dearborn County, August 24, 1781:

Officers:

Adjutant GUTHRIE.
 Quartermaster WALLACE.
 Captain CAMPBELL. ✓
 Capt. THOMAS STIKELY.
 Capt. SAMUEL SHANNON.
 Capt. ROBERT ORR.
 Lieut. ISAAC ANDERSON.
 Lieut. JAMES ROBINSON.
 Lieut. SAMUEL CRAIG.
 Lieut. JOHN SCOTT.
 Lieut. MILR BAKER.
 Ensign RALPH. ✓
 Ensign CAHEL. ✓
 Ensign HUNTER. ✓
 Sergt. JAMES MCPHERSON.
 Sergt. ZEANZ HARDEN. ✓
 Ensign MAXWELL. ✓

Privates:

AIKENS, SOLOMON.
 ADKSON, THOMAS.
 ALLENTON, JOHN.
 ALLISON, WILLIAM.
 ANDERSON, ABRAHAM.
 BAILY, ———.
 BLACK, JOHN.
 BRICKMAN, PETER.
 BROOKS, JONAS.
 BURNS, ALEXANDER.
 BURNS, EBENEZER.
 BURNS, JOHN.
 BUTCHER, GEORGE.
 CAIN, JAMES.
 CATT, JOHN.
 CAIN, WILLIAM.
 CLARK, WILLIAM.
 CORN, JOHN.
 CONELEY, PETER.
 CRAWFORD, JOSEPH.
 D'ALLINGER, ———. ✓
 DOUGLAS, ———.
 DUNSETH, JAMES.
 ELEMAN, RICHARD.
 ERWIN, ADAM.
 ERWIN, JOSEPH.
 ERSKIN, ARCHIRALD.
 EVANS, SAMUEL.
 FERRELL, JOHN.
 FISHER, JONAS.
 FORSYTH, JOHN.
 FRANKS, WND.

Privates—Continued.

GALLAGHER, HUGH.
 GIBSON, ———.
 HAIRE, MICHAEL.
 HILL, GEORGE.
 HUNTER, JOHN.
 HUSK, WILLIAM.
 JAMES, THOMAS.
 KITE, MANS.
 LAWRENCE, VOL.
 ✓ LAMB, MATHEW.
 LAFAVOR, SAMUEL.
 LEVER, JOHN.
 LEWIS, EZIEL.
 ✓ MACLIN, PETER.
 MARS, WILLIAM.
 MARSHALL, WILLIAM.
 MARTIN, CHARLES.
 MASON, GEORGE.
 McCARTY, DENNIS.
 MCKINLEY, JONATHAN.
 McLEED, NORMAN.
 McRIGHT, JAMES.
 ✓ MILEGAN, JOHN.
 MILLER, MICHAEL.
 MOORE, HUGH.
 MURPHY, PATRICK.
 OWRY, ADAM.
 PAWRENCE, JACOB.
 PORTER, JOHN.
 ✓ PETERS, JONAS.
 PATTEN, ISAAC. ✓
 PHEASANT, ———.
 QUIGLEY, KEANY.
 RIGHLEY, ABRAHAM.
 RISELY, ELIHU.
 ROURK, WILLIAM.
 ✓ ROWE, JOHN.
 SEACE, JOHN.
 SMITH, ———.
 ✓ SMITH, JOHN.
 STAKWHOUSE, JOHN.
 STEER, HUGH.
 STEWART, JOHN.
 STRATTON, ———.
 TATE, CHRISTOPHER.
 TRIMBLE, JOHN.
 WATSON, ROBERT.
 WEATHERINGTON, WILLIAM.
 WILSON, ROBERT.
 YOUNG, ———.

KENTUCKY

- BANTA, HENRY. Born January 22, 1762; died in 1844. Buried on Edsal Clark farm in Bourbon County. Served as a private in the Pennsylvania regiment. Wife, Sally Shook. Ten children.
- BARKLEY, WILLIAM. Died Clark County, Ky. Buried on Henry Thompson's farm, Winchester.
- BRECKENRIDGE, ALEXANDER. Born in Virginia; died in 1813 in Kentucky. Buried on Charlton Clay farm in Bourbon County. Married Magdalin Gamble, second (1806) Mary Chadd. Left issue by both.
- EDWARDS, GEORGE. Born in Prince William County, Va., December, 1754; died August 30, 1835, in Kentucky. Served under George B. Clark in Indian expeditions. Buried near Frankie T. Grant farm, near Paris, Bourbon County. Married Elizabeth Monroe, September, 1788, Stafford County, Va. Issue, nine children.
- EDWARDS, JOHN. Born 1748 in Virginia; died in 1837 in Kentucky. Was senator 1781-1785. Buried on Ben Ardery farm in Bourbon County. Married Susannah Wroe. Issue, 12 children.
- HOKE, ANDREW. Born in 1734; died in 1800. Buried in Jeffersontown graveyard.
- HOKE, ADAM. Born in 1760; died August 7, 1832. Buried in Jeffersontown graveyard.
- JEFFRIES, WILLIAM. Buried in Henry County.
- KELLY, JOSEPH. Born January 29, 1767, in Spottsylvania County, Va.; died in Kentucky in 1858. Married Elizabeth, born 1771, died 1830. Volunteered under Gen. George R. Clark, 1786.
- MARSHALL, DAVID. Born 1754 in Cumberland County, Pa.; died in Kentucky in 1821. Buried in Millersburg Cemetery. Married Sarah, born 1761, died 1838. Left issue.
- MARTIN, EDMUND. Died in Kentucky. Buried Old Millersburg Cemetery (Nicholas County). This cemetery only a few yards over the Bourbon County line.
- MCCLELLAND, WILLIAM. Born in Pennsylvania and died in Kentucky. Buried in the Old Millersburg Cemetery, Nicholas County. Served as ensign in Pennsylvania regiment. Lived near Carlisle, Pa., before coming to Kentucky.
- MCCLINTOCK, WILLIAM. Born in Pennsylvania June, 1750; died in Kentucky March 20, 1820. Buried in the Old Millersburg Cemetery. Served in Eighth Virginia Regiment and married Elizabeth McClintock (a cousin) and left issue.
- MCMILLAM, JAMES, Sr. Born in 1720 in Edinburgh, Scotland; died in Kentucky, 1799. Buried on farm on Haward's Lower Creek, Clark County, Ky. Married Margaret White, born 1722. Served in the Illinois Department on the frontier. Were inmates of Boonesboro during its siege. Issue, eight children.
- MCCLURE, Rev. ANDREW. Born in Augusta County, Va., 1755; died August 25, 1793. Buried under the old Presbyterian Church now the yard of George W. Davis, Paris, Ky. Served as lieutenant in Virginia line.
- SPOTTSWOOD, Gen. ALEXANDER. Buried in Barren County.
- THOMAS, MOSES. Born in Virginia; died in Kentucky in 1818. Buried on Ed. Thomas's farm in Bourbon County. Married three times. Third wife was Elizabeth Whaley. Issue, 11 children. Served as private, lieutenant, and captain from Loudoun County, Va.

- THOMAS, WILLIAM.** Born in Culpeper County, Va., 1741. Buried on Ed. Thomas's farm, Bourbon County. Served as a private and corporal in the First Virginia Regiment, April 1779-80. Married Jane. May have married twice. Issue at least five children.
- THORNTON, ANTHONY, JR.** Born in Caroline County, Va., 1748; died in Kentucky in 1828. Buried in Paris Cemetery. Married in 1772, Mary Rootes. Served as colonel in Caroline County, Va., Militia. Mary Rootes, his second wife, left issue, 11 children.
- WRIGHT, JAMES.** Born in Botetourt County, Va., 1754; died in Kentucky June 24, 1825. Buried on the Bethlehem road near Paris, Ky. Served as captain in the Virginia line. Married 1776, Martha Hamilton, who was born 1755 and died April, 1827. Issue, 10 children.
- ANDERSON, COL. WILLIAM CLOUGH.** Buried on a farm near Louisville, property of Mrs. A. T. Hert. Lafayette's aid.

MAINE

- COPELAND, SAMUEL.** Born 1756; died 1828. Buried Dexter Cemetery. Served in Captain Twitchell's company, Enoch Hale's regiment; also Captain Brockway's expedition to Otter Creek, July 13, 1777.
- HAYWOOD, ZIMRI.** Born Dorchester, Mass., 1731; died at Winslow, 1814. Buried Fort Hill Cemetery, Winslow.
- HEALD, Capt. TIMOTHY.** Born 1749, Townsend, Mass.; died May 17, 1817, at Winslow. Buried Fort Hill Cemetery, Winslow.
- JAMES, JOHN.** Born 1754 and died 1844. Buried Oakland Cemetery. Pensioned in Kennebec County as private in Massachusetts line.
- MITCHELL, BENJAMIN.** Born 1762; died March 28, 1841, Cumberland, Me. Buried Chebeague Island, Me.
- RICHARDSON, ANDREW.** Born 1760, Townsend, Mass.; died 1818 at Winslow. Buried in the Reed yard, Winslow.
- SIMPSON, BENJAMIN.** Born 1754; died 1839. Buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Waterville.
- SKILLINGS, Lieut. SIMEON.** Born 1747; died January 4, 1804. Buried South Portland.
- SMITH, MANUEL.** Born 1741; died September 30, 1821. Buried Howard Cemetery, Winslow.
- SOUTHWORTH, CONSTANT.** Born 1763; died November 19, 1826 at Corinna. Buried in Corinna Cemetery. Enlisted from Duxbury.
- STRATTON, HEZEKIAH.** Born 1746; died 1834. Buried in family grounds at Winslow.
- TUCKER, JOHN.** Born 1761 at Kittery, Me.; died in 1847. Buried in Dexter Cemetery. Pensioner for service in New Hampshire.

MINNESOTA

- TAYLOR, STEPHEN.** Buried in Winona. The Wenonah Chapter owns the lot and cares for the grave. The only Revolutionary soldier known to be buried in Minnesota.

NEW JERSEY

- ABEEL, DAVID.** First Dutch Reformed Church. Buried cemetery New Brunswick, N. J.
- ACKEN, ROBERT.** Born in 1776; died in 1849. Buried Westfield Cemetery.
- ALLEN, MOSES.** Died January 12, 1834, at Mount Pleasant, at age of 70 years. Buried in Alexandria graveyard at Mount Pleasant.

- ARMSTRONG, Maj. THOMAS. Born 1755; died 1833. Buried Frankfort Plains. Grave marked May 22, 1922.
- ARNOLD, Col. JACOB. Died in 1849. Buried in First Presbyterian burying ground, Morristown.
- BADGLEY, JAMES. Died in 1810. Buried Westfield Cemetery.
- BAKER, DANIEL. Died in 1844. Buried Westfield Cemetery.
- BAKER, JONATHAN I. Died in 1844. Buried Westfield Cemetery.
- BALLARD, Capt. JEREMIAH. Died in 1825. Was mayor of borough, magistrate of county, captain in Revolutionary Army, Christian and patriot.
- BARKER, FRANCIS. Died in 1783. Lieutenant colonel.
- BAYARD, Col. JOHN. Buried Van Liew Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- BENNETT, ABRAHAM. Buried First Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery.
- BETTIN, Capt. ADAM. Died in 1781. Buried Jockey Hollow Road, 1 mile north of Morristown. Killed in mutiny, January 1, 1781 (Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment).
- BONNELL, JOHN. Died 1817. Buried Fairmount Cemetery, Chatham. Private.
- BOORAEM, JACOB. Buried in Van Liew Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- BLACKFORD, NATHAN. Born in 1757; died in 1851. Buried in Middlesex Hillside Cemetery, Middlesex.
- BENSON, Capt. JOHN. Born in 1759; died in 1799. Buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Paterson.
- BRITTIN, WILLIAM. Died in 1783. Captain.
- BRITTIN, ELIHU. Died in 1849. Colonel.
- BUDD, Capt. DANIEL. Died in 1806. (Morris County Reserves.) Buried in Mount Olive burying ground, Mount Olive.
- BUDD, Col. JOHN. Died in 1845. Buried Mount Olive burying ground, Mount Olive.
- CASE, JOSHUA. Born in 1722; died in 1777. Buried at Succasasunna. Grave marked May 31, 1921.
- CALDWELL, Rev. JAMES. Died in 1781. Prominent leader among the worthies who secured the independence of the country. Chaplain of the Army of the Revolution. Commissary to troops in New Jersey. Killed by the shot of a sentinel at Elizabethtown Point November 24, 1781. Born in Charlotte County, Va., April, 1734.
- CLARK, AZARIAH. Died in 1825. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- CLARK, CHARLES. Died in 1821. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- CLARK, EDWARD. Died in 1803. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- CLARK, MATHIAS. Died in 1808. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- CLARK, WILLIAM. Died in 1853. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- CLARK, HENRY. Buried Hilltop Cemetery, Mendham.
- CORELL, DAVID. Born 1735; died in 1803. Buried Methodist Cemetery. Cemetery, Plainfield.
- CORELL, DAVID. Born 1735; died in 1803. Buried Methodist Cemetery. Plainfield, Union County. (Private.)
- CORY, JOSEPH. Died in 1802. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- COUSE, JOHN. Born in 1759; died in 1833. Buried in old cemetery, Newton. Grave marked May 25, 1922.
- CRANE, JOHN. Died in 1837. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- CRANE, WILLIAM. Died in 1814. (General.) One of the finest patriots of the Revolution.
- DE CAMP, EZEKIEL. Born in 1755; died in 1831. Buried in Methodist Cemetery, Plainfield. (A soldier of the Continental Army.)
- DE GROOT, FREEMAN. Died in 1856. (Captain.)

- DE HART, Capt. CYRUS. Born in 1757; died in 1831. Officer of the Army of the Revolution.
- DE HART, JOHN. Born in 1729; died in 1795. Mayor and counsellor at law. Member of Congress of 1775.
- DE HART, WILLIAM. Died in 1801. (Colonel.) Buried First Presbyterian Church, Morristown.
- DE WITT, BARNETT. Born in 1750; died in 1843. Buried in Harmony, Warren County. (Came with Lafayette.)
- DRAKE, EPHRAIM. Born in 1748; died in 1801. (Private.) Buried in Middlesex Hillside Cemetery.
- DOWER, SAMUEL. Died in 1846. Buried Westfield Cemetery.
- DRAKE, JOSEPH. Died in 1837. Buried in Middlesex Hillside Cemetery, Middlesex.
- DUNHAM, Col. A. He was buried in a private graveyard just off Lincoln Highway. He was a large landowner on the east side of Raritan River and deputized to read the Declaration of Independence in Trenton and Elizabeth.
- DUNN, CLAWSON. Born in 1763; died in 1826. Buried in Middlesex Hillside Cemetery.
- DUNN, JOEL. Born in 1748; died in 1845. Buried in Seventh Day Baptist Cemetery, New Market. (Private.)
- EDDY, JAMES. Born in 1710; died in 1792. Buried in Presbyterian Cemetery at Metuchen.
- FIELD, DENNIS. Buried Seventh Day Baptist Cemetery at New Market, Middlesex County.
- FARMER, Capt. GEORGE. Buried at Christ Church Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- FIELD, HENDRICK. Died September 5, 1811; age, 92 years. Served from 1776 to 1780. Buried Lamington Cemetery.
- FORD, Col. CHILEON. Died in 1880. Buried at Morristown.
- FORD, Col. JACOB, SR. Died in 1777. Buried First Presbyterian burying ground, Morristown.
- FORD, Col. JACOB, JR. Died in 1777. Buried First Presbyterian burying ground, Morristown.
- FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERICK. Died April 13, 1804; age, 51 years. Buried in old "brick cemetery" on road leading from Weston to Millstone, 2 or 3 miles from latter place.
- FRAZEE, MATHIAS. Died in 1833. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- FRAZEE, MORRIS. Born in 1754; died in 1839. Buried in the Middlesex Hillside Cemetery.
- FREEMAN, Col. JEHILE. Buried Christ Church Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- GILMAN, CHARLES. Died in 1813. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- GODWIN, GEN. ABRAM. Died in 1835. Buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson.
- HAINES, JOB. Died in 1807. (Captain.)
- HARDENBERG, Rev. J. R. Buried in First Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- HATHAWAY, Col. BENONI. Died in 1823. Buried First Presbyterian Church burying ground, Morristown.
- HETFIELD, AARON. Died in 1820. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- HETFIELD, ANDREW. Died in 1824. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- HETFIELD, DANIEL. Died in 1843. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- HETFIELD, MOSES. Died in 1809. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- HETFIELD, ZEPHER. Died in 1837. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.

- HODGE, Capt. JOHN. Buried in Christ Church Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- HARRIMAN, SAMUEL. Born in 1752; died in 1824. (Captain of one of the noblest band of worthies contributed by Elizabethtown to the War of the Revolution.)
- KAYS, Lieut. JOHN. Born in 1737; died in 1829. Buried in Newton. Grave marked May 29, 1921.
- KEMPER, Col. DANIEL. Buried in Willow Grove Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- KING, Capt. JOHN. Born in 1731; died 1809. Buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson. (Born in County Antrim, Ireland.)
- KINNEY, THOMAS. Died in 1793. Buried in First Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Morristown. (Captain of light horse troop, Morris County.)
- KOLLOCK, SHEPARD. Died in 1839; aged 88 years. An officer of the Revolution; died July 28, 1839. Aided in the establishment of liberty of his country.
- LAMBERT, JAMES. Died in 1842. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- LANE, ABRAHAM. Died in 1806; 95 years old. Buried in the family graveyard on his farm 1 mile south of Readington. Served from December 16, 1775, to September 26, 1780.
- LANE, Col. DERICK. Born April 30, 1755, and died March 26, 1831. Buried in First Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Troy. (A brother of Matthias and Peter.) Most illustrious soldier in the Lane family. Commissioned second lieutenant in 1776 and served to 1785. Reenlisted in United States Infantry in 1784 and served to 1789. He was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Short Hills, Scotch Plains, Springfield, Head of Elk, Monmouth, Chemong, Iron Hill, Brandywine, Haddonfield, Newton, Yorktown, and many minor conflicts. Moved from Bedminster to Troy after the Revolution.
- LANE, GILBERT. Born November 6, 1757; died September 9, 1825. He was a drummer in Capt. J. Ten Eyck's company. Buried on homestead farm now owned by Clarence Brokaw, south of North Branch.
- LANE, MATTHIAS, Jr. Died November 7, 1819; aged 73 years. Buried in the Lane family burying ground on the original homestead in Bedminster Township, Somerset County, on road leading from Greater Cross Roads to Vliets Town. Farm lately owned by Isaac Voorhees.
- LANE, PETER. Died September 19, 1819; aged 50 years. (Brother of Matthias.) Buried with his brother in Lane burying ground.
- LEWIS, EDWARD. Died in 1817. Buried in Basking Ridge graveyard, Basking Ridge, Somerset County.
- LEWIS, Maj. JOSEPH. Died in 1814. Buried in Basking Ridge graveyard, Basking Ridge, Somerset County.
- LINDSLEY, Lieut. BENJAMIN. Died in 1815. Buried in First Presbyterian Church burying ground, Morristown. Thirteenth Company, Eastern Battalion, Morris County Militia.)
- LINDSLEY, Maj. JOSEPH. Died in 1822. Buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Morristown.
- LINDSLEY, Capt. JOHN. Died in 1784. Buried in First Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Morristown. (He was captain of Eastern Battalion, Morris County Militia.)
- LINDSLEY, SILAS. Died in 1845. Buried in Presbyterian burying ground, New Vernon. (Driver of the forage wagon.)
- LOTT, BARTHOLOMEW. Born in 1761; died in 1858. Buried Frankfort Plains.
- LUDLAM, JACOB. Died in 1838. Buried in Westfield Cemetery, Westfield.
- LUSPARDUS, CHRISTIAN. Born in 1735; died in 1795. Buried in the Middlesex Hillside Cemetery, Middlesex. (Captain.)

- LYON, DAVID. Born in 1745; died in 1802. (Captain.)
- LYON, MATTHIAS. Died in 1797; aged 59 years. (Captain.)
- McMANNUS, MOSES. Died in 1849. Buried in Westfield Cemetery, Westfield.
- MANNING, BENJAMIN. Died in 1839. Buried in Middlesex Hillside Cemetery, Middlesex.
- MARSH, EPHRAIM. Died in 1803. Buried in Westfield Cemetery, Westfield.
- MARSH, JOSHUA. Died in 1781. Buried in Westfield Cemetery, Westfield.
- MARTIN, JAMES. Died in 1805. Buried in Middlesex Hillside Cemetery, Middlesex. (Private.)
- McCAY, Capt. GAVIN. Died in 1800. Buried in Presbyterian Cemetery at Basking Ridge.
- McCREA, Capt. CREIGHTON. Died December 10, 1818, aged 56 years. Buried in Bound Brook Cemetery.
- MILLS, Capt. TIMOTHY. Died in 1803. Buried in First Presbyterian Burying Ground at Morristown.
- MUNSON, Capt. SOLOMON. Died in 1803. Buried First Presbyterian Church Grounds at Morristown.
- MEEKER, OBEDIAH. Died in 1829, aged 90 years. (Captain.)
- MELVIN, WILLIAM. Ninety-two years old. (Captain.)
- MULFORD, THOMAS. Born in 1749; died in 1830. (Captain.)
- NEILSON, Col. JOHN. Buried in Van Liew Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- NEVIUS, GARRETT. Buried First Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- OLIVER, Capt. JOHN. Died in 1830. Buried in Presbyterian Church burying grounds, New Vernon. Captain, Eastern Battalion, Morris County Militia.
- OGDEN, AARON, L. L. D. Born in 1756; died in 1839. (Colonel.)
- OGDEN, MATTHIAS. Born in 1742; died in 1818. (Probably general.)
- OGDEN, MATTHIAS. Born in 1754; died in 1791. (General.)
- PIERSON, SYLVENUS. Died in 1826. Buried in Westfield Cemetery, Westfield.
- PIERSON, WILLIAM. Died in 1835. Buried in Westfield Cemetery, Westfield.
- PREDMORE, DANIEL. Born in 1760; died in 1815. Buried on a hill near the town of Augusta.
- POWERS, JOHN. Buried First Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- PRICE, ZACHARIAH. Born in 1743; died in 1796. Buried in a private cemetery near Frankfort. (Commissary.)
- PROVOST, JASPER. Buried First Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- RANDOLPH, NEHEMIAH. (Nehemiah Fitz Randolph.)
- RANDOLPH, Maj. SAMUEL. Died in 1811. Buried in Methodist Cemetery, Plainfield.
- RAPPLEYE, Col. JEROME. Died December 19, 1834; aged 37 years. Buried in family burying ground, Smalley farm, Franklin Township, Somerset County.
- RICHMOND, Maj. JAMES. Buried Christ Church Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- RUNYAN, ENOCH. Died in 1822. Buried in Middlesex Hillside Cemetery, Middlesex.
- RUNYAN, RICHARD. Died in 1831. Buried in Middlesex Hillside Cemetery, Middlesex.
- SAYRE, WILLIAM. Died in 1828. Buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Plainfield.
- SCHUBEMAN, Lieut. JAMES. Buried in First Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, New Brunswick.

- SCOTT, Dr. MOSES. Buried Van Liew Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- STEWART, DAVID. Died in 1824. Buried in Middlesex Hillside Cemetery, Middlesex.
- STOCKTON, RICHARD. Died February 28, 1781; aged 50 years. Buried in the Quaker graveyard, Stone Brook, near Princeton. (A signer of the Declaration of Independence.)
- STRUBLE, DANIEL. Born in 1774 and died 1829. Buried in Baleville.
- SCUDDER, JOHN. Died in 1791. Buried in Westfield Cemetery, Westfield.
- SQUIRE, ELEAZER. Died in 1784. Buried in Westfield Cemetery, Westfield.
- TERRY, THOMAS. Died in 1832. Buried in Westfield Cemetery, Westfield.
- TODD, Maj. JOHN. Died September 4, 1820. Aged 65 years. Buried in Bedminster Cemetery.
- TODD, Capt. JOHN. Died October 27, 1823. Aged 83 years. Buried in Lamington burying ground. Died from exposure and cruel treatment of the British.
- THOMPSON, Capt. DAVID. Buried in Hilltop Cemetery, Mendham. Was in the Morris County militia.
- VAN DERVEER, ELIAS. Died November 29, 1778. Buried in Lamington burying ground.
- VAN TINE, ABRAHAM. Buried First Dutch Reformed Church Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- VAN REYPEN, DANIEL. Born in 1736; died in 1818. Buried in old burying ground at Bergen. (Bergen militia lieutenant.)
- VERMEULE, Lieut. EDER. Died in 1828. Buried in Vermeule burying plot. Brunson estate, Green Brock Road, Plainfield.
- VLIET, DANIEL. Born in 1752; died in 1841. Buried in Great Meadows.
- VOORHEES, GARRETT. Died October 18, 1823, in his seventy-fourth year. Buried in South Middlebush Cemetery.
- VROOM, Col. PETER D. Died November 17, 1831; 87 years old. Buried in Vroom burying ground on river road, 1 mile west of Raritan. (J. B. Duke's estate.)
- WADE, Capt. NOAHDAH. Born in 1746; died in 1830. Buried at Sparta. (Captain.)
- WEIR, Capt. THOMAS. Died January 26, 1777, aged 36 years. (Captain.) Buried in Lamington burying ground.
- WHITE, Col. ANTHONY WALTON. Buried in Christ Church Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN. Died in 1793. Buried in Westfield Cemetery, Westfield.
- WILLIAMS, SQUIRE. Died in 1784. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- WILSON, JAMES. Died August 15, 1828, aged 75 years. Buried in Middlebush Cemetery.
- WINTERMUTE, ———. Born in 1752; died in 1830. Buried in Stillwater.
- WOODRUFF, AARON. Died in 1793. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- WOODRUFF, THOMAS. Died in 1804. Buried in Westfield Cemetery.
- WYCKOFF, JOHN. Buried in Hilltop Cemetery, Mendham.
- WYCOFF, PETER. Buried in First Dutch Church Cemetery, New Brunswick.
- WILLIAMS, DAVID. Born in 1757; died in 1841.
- WINANS, BENJAMIN. (Captain.)
- YEOMANS, BENJAMIN. Born in 1750; died in 1830. Buried Upper Harmony, Warren County. (Wagonmaster general.)
- RUNCASTLE, JOHN. Died in 1808. (Captain.)
- TOWNLEY, RICHARD. Born in 1736 and died in 1801. (Captain.)

OHIO

- ALLEN, JOHN. Buried Soaptown, out Highland Avenue, Warren, southeast of Loadstown. Administration of estate ordered 1843.
- ANDERSON, WILLIAM. Born in 1743; died January 1, 1837. Buried old cemetery, Mahoning Avenue, Warren. Inscription obliterated.
- BENEDICT, HEZEKIAH. Born in 1754; died November 16, 1831. Buried Braceville; wife Huldah died March 25, 1845. Will probated 1832.
- BOSTWICK, Capt. REUBEN. Born at New Milford, Conn. Buried at Newton Falls.
- BOSTWORTH, PETER. Born in 1763; died in 1822. Buried in Brownville. Will probated in 1823.
- BRADFORD, JOHN. Born in 1751; died in 1817. Buried at Braceville.
- BRADLEY, Corp. JAMES. Sons: Thadeus, James, and Ariel; cemetery, Johnstown, Ohio.
- BROOKS, DAVID. Born in 1754; died in 1841. Buried at Braceville. Will probated 1851. Pension August, 1832.
- BROOKS, OLIVER. Born in 1727; died in 1821. Buried in Mahoning Avenue, Warren.
- CASE, MESHEL, K, or? Born in 1752; died in 1841. Buried in Oak Grove, Warren. Magdalin Case, wife, born October 6, 1761.
- CLARK, EPHRAIM. Buried in a corn field, old Laird, north of Maine.
- CROSBY, Rev. OBED. Born in 1753, Hartland, Conn., died January 13, 1813. Buried in the old cemetery south of center, Vernon.
- CRAFT, THOMAS. Buried Hillside, Bazetta. One son, Thomas Craft, jr., who was appointed administrator of estate October 14, 1841.
- DAVIS, WILLIAM. Buried Hillside, Bayzetta.
- DENISON, JOHN. Born in Ireland in 1748, died October 28, 1821. Buried Seceder Corners, Liberty Township, Pa.
- DILLEY, SAMUEL. Will probated October 10, 1839. Buried at Hubbard.
- DRAKE ABRAHAM. Will probated 1818. Buried at Niles, Ohio.
- FINNEY, JOSIAH. Born in Warren, Conn., 1755; died December 18, 1844. Buried at Johnstown. Revolutionary pensioner. Married Joanna Phelps January 20, 1779; seven children.
- FOOT, LEVI D. Buried at Fowler. Administration October 9, 1841.
- FREEMAN, ROBERT. Buried near Braceville, east of Phalanx Mills.
- GATES, FREEMAN. Born in 1767; died March 1845. Buried in Farmington Township.
- GILBERT, HENRY. Buried east of center, Bazetta.
- GORDON, JOHN. Buried at Champion.
- GRISWOLD, ACHENS. Born in 1731 at Windsor, Connecticut; died May 12, 1819. Buried at Braceville. Will probated 1819.
- HAKE, FREDERICK. Buried at Union, Girard.
- HAMMOND, JOHN. Buried at Bristolville; bought land in Bristolville in 1812.
- HAMPTON, JOHN. Buried Hillside Cemetery east of Bazetta.
- HARPER, JOHN. Born in 1758; died June 21, 1850. Buried at Champion. From Essex County, New York.
- HAYES, TITUS. Born in 1748; died June 1811. Buried at Burghill, Hartford Township. Deborah, wife, died January 15, 1819. His will probated 1811.
- HOAGLAND, JOHN. Buried in Hillside Cemetery east of Bazetta.
- HOLCOMB, JESSE. Born in 1758; died July 22, 1827. Buried center of Mesopotamia. Son Jesse 2d, died August 18, 1827; aged 23 years.
- HOOD, GEORGE. Buried Union, Girard. Name only on stone. Wife Catherine died May 18, 1845.

- HUMASON, JOEL. Administration 1832. Cemetery, Vienna Center. Name only on stone.
- HULSE, HENRY. Buried in Disciple Cemetery; thought to be near Hubbard.
- HUMPHREY, DAVID. Buried near Braceville east of Phalanx Mills.
- JOHNS, SILAS. Buried in Fowler Township. Pension August 1832. Will probated June, 1841.
- JONES, WILLIAM CLARKE. Born in 1760; died November 25, 1841. Buried at Burghill, Hartford Township. Inventory of estate 1842.
- LAIRD, JAMES, SR. Born in 1764; died August 11, 1826. Buried cemetery, Mesopotamia. Wife Elizabeth died August 23, 1826.
- LANE, HENRY, SR. Born 1735; died May 24, 1806. Buried Mahoning Avenue, Warren. Native of New Jersey.
- LANE, ISAAC, SR. Born in 1755; died October 17, 1819. Buried Braceville. Will probated 1819. Wife Saber died January 27, 1813.
- LEACH, ABRAHAM. Buried Champion. Inscription defaced.
- LEAVITT, SAMUEL. Born February 26, 1756; died August 4, 1830. Buried Leavittsburg Road rear of Sam Siddal's house. Wife died September 4, 1816.
- LINDSLEY, STEPHEN. Buried near Braceville, east of Phalanx Mills.
- LOSSEE (LOFFEE), PETER. Born in 1750; died December 27, 1815. Buried Kinsman Township.
- MOORE, ROBERT. Buried East Farmington, Farmington Township. (Son Robert buried here.) Farmer and blacksmith.
- MEEKER, A. C. Buried Dugan, Fowler Township, south of Nutwood.
- OVIATT, SAMUEL. Born in 1741; died April 18, 1818. Buried at Braceville. Wife Sarah born May 12, 1733; died September 7, 1823.
- PIERSON, AMOS. Descendants, Lyman and Herman; graves at Mecca. Pension 1832.
- RAWDON, EZRA. Born in 1760; died September 16, 1824. Buried Mahoning Avenue, Warren. From Connecticut; horse killed.
- REEVE, LIEUT. EBENEZER. Born 1751; died July 26, 1825. Buried at Kinsman. First settler. Came from Connecticut in 1802.
- RICE, AARON. Born in 1749; died in 1832. Buried Harrington Cemetery, northeast of Greene.
- ROBERTS, JOHN, SR. Born in 1749; died August 2, 1823. Buried in Braceville.
- SMITH, GEN. MARTIN. Born in 1762; died March 20, 1853. Buried old cemetery south of center of Vernon. Wife Sarah died July 22, 1831.
- STORE, COMFORT. Born in 1762; died July 31, 1853. Buried Braceville. Wife Rachel died May 12, 1842.
- SWAGER, HENRY. Buried Church Hill, Liberty Township. Name only shown on tombstone.
- TALCOTT, ELIZAR. Pension 1832. Buried Mesopotamia.
- TANNER, W. M. Buried Fowler Township, center Fowler.
- TRACY, SETH. Born 1759; died July 31, 1829. Buried Mesopotamia. Bought land 1800.
- ULPH (OR ULP), JARED. Buried on Ulph farm, on border of Sharon, Pa.
- WAKEFIELD, LYMAN. Grave said to be south of Kenilworth.
- WAKLEY, JONATHAN. Grave said to be in old cemetery, Bristolville.
- WHIPPLE, EIZRA. Grave said to be in Mesopotamia.
- WILCOX, DR. JEREMIAH. Born December, 1760, in Connecticut; died November 7, 1824. Buried in old cemetery south of Vernon. Married Amelia G., born January 14, 1759; died December, 1838. Moved to Ohio in 1806.

WILSON, JAMES. Born in 1749; died June 25, 1833. Buried in Wilson Cemetery 2 miles south of Warren.

WILSON, SAMUEL. Born in 1736; died April 7, 1820. Buried Brookfield Center.

WINTERSTEIN, PHILLIP. Born in 1742; died October 4, 1829. Buried in Brookfield Center.

OKLAHOMA

STOKES, Gov. MONFORT. Born near Fort Gibson, Okla.

TENNESSEE

ACEEE, CROCAMUS. Buried in Bowers Graveyard, Roane County.

ADAIR, JOHN. Buried Adair Station, Knox County.

ARMSTRONG, JAMES. Born 1764 and died in 1837. Buried at Zion Church, Maury County.

AVERY, GEORGE. Buried Chandler Cemetery, Wilson County.

BABB, JOHN. Born in 1755; died 1827. Buried near Paris.

BOMAN, JOHN. Buried Stockton's Valley, Roane County.

BALCH, AMOS. Born in 1758; died in 1835. Buried in Bedford County.

BEATTY, HUGH. Buried in Cave Creek Cemetery, Roane County.

BEATTY, Capt. WILLIAM. Born in 1760; died in 1835. Buried in Beatty Graveyard, Rutherford County.

BELL, THOMAS. Born in 1756; died in 1837. Buried in Broyles Cemetery, Washington County.

BLACKWELL, JESSE. Buried near Kingston, Roane County.

BETTS, WILLIAM. Born 1752; died 1835. Buried near Denmark, Madison County.

BLOUNT, WILLIAM. Born 1748; died 1800. Buried in First Presbyterian Church yard, Knoxville.

BOGLE, ANDREW. Born in 1753 and died in 183-. Buried Eusebia Church, Blount County.

BOYD, ANDREW. Born in 1743 and died in 1824. Buried in Columbia, Tennessee, Maury County.

BROYLES, MICHAEL. Born in 1740; died in 1834. Buried in Broyles Cemetery, Washington County.

BURTON, Colonel. Buried near Lebanon, Wilson County.

CAMPBELL, Maj. DAVID. Born in 1750; died in 1812. Buried at Washington, Rhea County.

CAMPBELL, Col. DAVID. Buried at Leeville, Wilson County.

CAMPBELL, JAMES. Buried at Paint Rock Cemetery, Roane County.

CAMPBELL, JEREMIAH. Born in 1762; died in 1843. Buried at Hampton.

CAMPBELL, JOHN B. Buried near Brownsville.

CARRIGER, GODFREY, Jr. Born in 1767; died in 1824. Buried near Elizabethton, Carter County.

CANTRELL, THOMAS. Born in 1761; died in 1830. Buried in the Williamsburg Graveyard, McMinn.

CARTER, Col. JOHN. Died in 1780. Buried at Elizabethton, Carter County.

CARTER, Capt. ANDON. Born in 1760; died in 1800. Buried at Elizabethton, Carter County.

CAVETT, ALEXANDER. Died in 1792. Buried at Cavett Station, Knox County.

CARRIGER, GODFREY, Sr. Born in 1732; died in 1811. Buried near Elizabethton, Carter County.

CHRISTIAN, GILBERT. Born in 1734; died in 1793. Buried at Knoxville.

- CLACK, SPENCER. Buried near Harriman, Roane County.
- CLARK, JONAS. Born in 1759; died in 1846. Buried at Cotton Grove, Madison County.
- CLEVELAND, Col. LARKIN. Died in 1814. Buried at Buford Station, Giles County.
- COBB, PHAROAH. Born in 1751; died in 1823. Buried near Three Springs, Hawkins County.
- COLBAUGH, WILLIAM. Buried near Elizabethton, Carter County.
- CONGER, STEPHEN. Born 1750; died in 1808. Buried at Clarksville, Montgomery County.
- COSBY, JAMES. Died in 1831. Buried Pitts farm, Hamilton County.
- CROW, ROBERT. Born in 1754; died in 1834. Buried in Robinson's Cemetery, Roane County.
- CRUMBLISS, THOMAS. Buried at Kingston, Roane County.
- CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM. Buried at Dixon Springs, Trousdale County.
- CURRIE, JAMES, Jr. Born in 1765; died in 1842. Buried in Union Graveyard, Haywood County.
- DEADERICK, DAVID. Born in 1754; died in 1823. Buried at Jonesboro, Washington County.
- DE ARMOND, JAMES. Buried in De Armond Graveyard, Roane County.
- DEW, ARTHUR. Buried near Lebanon, Wilson County.
- DICKSON, JOSEPH. Born in 1745; died in 1825. Buried Rutherford County.
- DOAK, Rev. SAMUEL. Born in 1749; died in 1829. Buried in the Salem Churchyard, Sullivan County.
- DOHERTY, Col. GEORGE. Born in 1749; died in 1833. Buried in Shady Grove Cemetery, Jefferson County.
- DONALDSON, JOHN. Born in 1717; died 1785. Buried near Nashville.
- DORAN, ALEXANDER. Born in 1760.
- DUGGER, JULIUS C. Born in 1750; died in 1838. Buried Fish Springs, Carter County.
- EDWARDS, ROBERT. Buried near Lebanon, Wilson County.
- FENNER, RICHARD. Born in 1755; died in 1828. Buried near Jackson, Madison County.
- FORT, ELIAS, Sr. Born in 1730; died in 1819. Buried near Springfield, Robertson County.
- FOSTER, JOHN. Buried near Lebanon, Wilson County.
- FITE, LEONARD. Buried at Alexandria, De Kalb County.
- GARDENHIRE, JACOB. Buried at Kingston, Roane County.
- GERRAN, SOLOMON. Buried near Harriman, Roane County.
- GOURLEY, Capt. THOMAS. Born in 1752. Buried Gap Creek, near Elizabethton.
- GULLICK, RACE. Buried near Estell, Cumberland County.
- HALL, Maj. WILLIAM. Buried near Gallatin, Sumner County.
- HAROLDSON, Capt. HERNDON. Buried near Brownsville, Haywood County.
- HARRIS, SIMON. Buried at Knoxville, Knox County.
- HART, LEONARD. Born in 1753; died in 1850. Buried at Hart Graveyard, near Elizabethton.
- HAYS, ROBERT. Born in 1758; died in 1793. Buried at Haysboro.
- HEMBREE, JOEL. Buried near Cardiff.
- HENDERSON, JOHN. Buried at Selvier, McNairy County.
- HENLY, DAVID. Buried at Poplar Creek, Roane County.
- HOOD, JOHN. Buried at Wolf Creek, Roane County.
- HYDER, MICHAEL. Died in 1790. Buried Hyder Graveyard, Carter County.
- INGRAM, GEORGE. Buried at Cane Creek, Roane County.

- INMAN, Maj. ABEDNEGO. Born in 1752; died in 1831. Buried at Dandridge, Jefferson County.
- INMAN, Capt. SHADERDEH. Born in 1748; died in 1831. Buried at St. Paul's Churchyard, Cocke County.
- JOHNSON, JOHN. Born in 1734; died in 1816. Buried 7 miles south of Nashville.
- KELLY, DENNIS. Buried at Statesville, Wilson County.
- KELLY, WILLIAM. Born in 1750; died in 1826. Buried near Pelham, Franklin County.
- KENNEDY, Col. DANIEL. Born in 1750; died in 1800. Buried at Mount Zion Cemetery, Green County.
- LANDBRUM, JAMES. Born in 1762; died in 1840. Buried near Morristown, Hamblen County.
- LANE, Lieut. ISAAC. Born in 1756; died in 1851. Buried near Niota, McMinn County.
- LANE, MARTIN. Born in 1755; died in 1825. Buried in Giles County.
- LYDDON, BENJAMIN. Died in 1815. Buried near Murfreesboro, Rutherford County.
- LYTLE, Capt. WILLIAM. Born in 1755; died in 1829. Buried near Murfreesboro, Rutherford County.
- MARNEY, AMOS. Buried Rileys Creek, Roane County.
- MARTIN, MATT. Born in 1763; died in 1846. Buried in Bedford County.
- MASSENGALE, HENRY. Born in 1758; died in 1837. Buried near Blountsville, Sullivan County.
- MASSENGALE, MICHAEL. Born in 1756; died in 1834. Buried at Massengales Mills, Grainger County.
- MCCLELLAN, ABRAHAM. Buried Post Oak Springs, Roane County.
- MCCORKLE, ARCHIBALD. Born in 1754; died in 1844. Buried Jacks Creek, Henderson County.
- MCCOY, ANANIUS. Buried Post Oak Springs, Roane County.
- MCELWEE, JAMES. Buried near Caney Creek, Roane County.
- MCGINLY, JAMES. Born in 1763; died in 1834. Buried Columbia Cemetery, Maryville, Blount County.
- MCKENZIE, Capt. JOHN. Born in 1757; died in 1842. Buried near McKenzie, Carroll County.
- MCNEAL, JAMES. Buried Muddy Creek, Loudon County.
- MEAD, WILLIAM. Born in 1745; died in 1831. Buried Muddy Creek, Loudon County.
- MILES, THOMAS, Sr. Born in 1752; died in 1838. Buried near Florence Station.
- MILLER, S. Buried National Cemetery, Chattanooga.
- MITCHELL, JAMES, Jr. Born in 1754; died in 1835. Buried in Robertson County.
- MITCHELL, SOLOMON. Born in 1760; died in 1839. Buried in Hawkins County.
- MITCHELL, WILLIAM. Born in 1763; died in 1850. Buried near Murfreesboro, Rutherford County.
- MORGAN, ———. Buried at Kingston, Roane County.
- MORRIS, Rev. EDWARD. Born in 1756; died in 1830. Buried in Wilson County.
- NAIL, NICHOLAS. Buried Whites Creek, Roane County.
- OVERALL, NATHANIEL. Died in 1835. Buried in Rutherford County.
- OVERTON, JOSEPH. Buried Hinds Creek.
- OVERTON, ROBERT. Buried at Hinds Creek.
- PATTERSON, ROBERT. Born in 1757; died in 1850. Buried in Giles County.

- PATTON, MARY. Born in 1751; died in 1836. Buried in the Patton Graveyard, Sparta County.
- PHILLIPS, CLEMENS. Buried at Little Emory, Roane County.
- POWELL, NATHANIEL. Buried near Lebanon, Wilson County.
- POLK, Col. EZEKIEL. Born in 1744; died in 1824. Buried Bolivar, Hardiman County.
- PRYOR, MATTHEW. Buried at Little Emory, Roane County.
- RECTOR, CUMBERLAND. Buried in Kendrick Graveyard, Roane County.
- RECTOR URIAH. Buried near Post Oak Springs, Roane County.
- RHEA, JOHN. Born in 1753; died in 1832. Buried in Blountville, Sullivan County.
- RHEA, Lieut. MATTHEW. Born in 1755; died in 1816. Buried near Bristol, Sullivan County.
- RODGERS, JAMES. Buried near Kingston, Roane County.
- RODDYE, Col. JAMES. Buried near Russellville, Hamblen County.
- SAWYERS, Capt. JOHN. Buried Washington Pike, Knoxville.
- SEAWELL, Col. BENJAMIN. Buried near Lebanon, Wilson County.
- SCIVELY, THOMAS. Buried Clinch River, Roane County.
- SEIVER, JOHN. Born in 1745; died in 1815. Buried at Knoxville Courthouse.
- SENER, TANDY. Born in 1758. Buried at Harriman, Roane County.
- SENER, WILLIAM. Buried Swan Pond, Roane County.
- SHARP, JOHN, JR. Born in 1752; died in 1824. Buried at Smyrna, Rutherford County.
- SHERRILL, ADAM. Buried Hickory Creek, Roane County.
- SMITH, Gen. DANIEL. Buried at Hendersonville, Sumner County.
- SMITH, Col. JOHN. Born in 1765; died in 1851. Buried at Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis.
- STANFIELD, JAMES. Born in 1753; died in 1840. Buried McMinn County.
- STONE EZEKIEL. Buried in Marion County.
- STONE, Capt. JOHN. Buried Town Creek, Loudon County.
- STOVALL, BARTHOLOMEW. Born in 1759; died in 1841. Buried in Sumner County.
- SULLINS, NATHAN. Buried Poplar Creek, Roane County.
- TARVER, BENJAMIN. Buried near Lebanon, Wilson County.
- TAYLOR, Dr. ISAAC. Born in 1756; died in 1842. Buried Buffalo Creek, Carter County.
- TIPTON, Col. JOHN. Born in 1732; died in 1813. Buried near Johnson City, Washington County.
- VAUGHAN, ABRAHAM. Buried Warren post office, Fayette County.
- WALKER, JAMES. Buried Cane Creek, Roane County.
- WALKER, JOHN. Born in 1740; died in 1829. Buried Cane Creek, Roane County.
- WALKER, Capt. SAMUEL. Born 1739; died in 1830. Buried Post Oak Springs, Roane County.
- WALLIS, JESSE. Born in 1767; died in 1854. Buried New Providence Church, Maryville, Blount County.
- WALLIS, WILLIAM. Born in 1737; died in 1799. Buried in Maryville, Blount County.
- WEAR, SAMUEL. Born in 1753; died in 1817. Buried Henderson Springs, Sevier County.
- WEITZEL, ADAM. Born in 1749; died in 1827. Buried Wills Cemetery, Mountain City.

- WHITE, Gen. JAMES. Buried First Presbyterian Church, Knoxville.
- WHITE, RICHARD. Buried Bradley's Church, Roane County.
- WHITE, WILLIAM. Buried Bradley's Church, Roane County.
- WILLIAMS, DANIEL. Born in 1751; died in 1831. Buried Dickson County.
- WILLIAMS, EDMON. Died 1795. Buried Buffalo Creek, Washington County.
- WILLIS, WILLIAM. Born in 1745. Buried Rileys Creek, Roane County.
- WOODRUFF, JESSEE. Born in 1757; died in 1826. Buried near Fayetteville, Lincoln County.
- WOODS, Capt. SAMUEL. Born in 1740; died in 1825. Buried near Lavinia, Carroll County.
- WYNNE, JOHN. Buried near Lebanon, Wilson County.
- YOUNG, JAMES. Buried at Kingston, Roane County.

VERMONT

- ADAMS, Lieut. DANIEL. Born 1734; died in 1801. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery in Clarendon.
- ALDEN, THOMAS. Born 1743; died in 1813. Buried in Four Corners Cemetery in Leicester. Capt. Joseph Parker's company, Col. Edward Hale's regiment.
- ALEXANDER, JOHN. Born in 1738; died in 1828. Buried in the Meetinghouse Hill Cemetery in Brattleboro. Served as an ensign in 1776. Born at Fort Dunmore. Second white child born in New Hampshire Grants.
- ALLEN, ELUATHAN. Born in 1754; died in 1830. Buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery in Brattleboro. Served in Capt. J. Hazen's company.
- ARNOLD, STEPHEN. Born in 1738; died in 1812. Buried in East Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Jechabod Robinson's company of militia.
- BARNES, WILLIAM. Died in 1824. Buried in North Main Street Cemetery, Rutland. Served in Rutland Militia, second expedition to Ticonderoga.
- BATEMAN, Corpl. JOSEPH. Buried in the Old Center Rutland Cemetery. Served in Capt. W. Douglas's company, Colonel Symons's regiment.
- BOARDMAN, ELISHA. Born in 1754; died in 1820. Buried in East Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Capt. Ichabod Robinson's company.
- BOARDMAN, CALEB. Born in 1759; died in 1836. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery in Clarendon. Served in Capt. Bigelow Lawrence's company, Colonel Herrick's regiment, 1780.
- BOLAND, Capt. W. Born in 1745; died in 1810. Buried in Pleasant Street Cemetery in West Rutland.
- BOWMAN, JOHN. Born in 1742; died in 1813. Buried in Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Capt. Ichabod Robinson's regiment.
- BOYDEN, JAMES. Born in 1758; died in 1860. Buried in Blanchard Cemetery at Guilford. Served as a corporal in Capt. J. Richardson's company, Col. Samuel Denning's regiment.
- BRIGGS, Capt. PHILLIP. Born 1756; died in 1821. Buried in Cavanaugh Cemetery in Clarendon. Served in W. Hutchin's company, Maj. Eben Allen's detachment.
- BRIGGS, Capt. W. Died in 1810. Buried in Cavanaugh Cemetery in Clarendon. Served in Capt. W. Hutchin's company, Maj. Eben Allen's detachment.
- BUTTON, CHARLES. Born in 1738; died in 1790. Buried in Smith Cemetery in Clarendon. Served in Capt. Benjamin Hiccock's company, Gideon Brownson's regiment.
- CARPENTER, WILLIAM. Born in 1754; died in 1816. Buried in East Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Col. Ichabod Robinson's company of militia, 1780.

- CAPRON, BENJAMIN. Born in 1752; died in 1815. Buried in North Main Street Cemetery in Rutland. Served in Captain Clayes's and Capt. J. K. Smith's companies and Col. Calvin Smith's regiment.
- CHAPIN, Col. MOSES. Born in 1759; died in 1840. Buried in East Clarendon Cemetery. Served as a scout in Capt. Joseph Sawyer's company.
- CRARY, Col. NATHANIEL. Born in 1760; died in 1847. Buried in East Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Samuel Allen's company.
- CROSSMAN, WILLIAM. Born in 1750; died in 1837. Buried in East Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Capt. Israel Hurlbut's company, at Castletown, October, 1781.
- DUNLAP, EPHRAIM. Born in 1756; died in 1815. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon. Served as sergeant in Capt. Charles Welsin's company.
- DYER, Capt. WILLIAM. Commanding a detachment for scouting August 4, 1781.
- EDDY, JAMES. Born 1763; died in 1849. Buried in Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Capt. James Brookin's company, Samuel Fletcher's regiment.
- EDDY, THOMAS. Born in 1754; died in 1828. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon. Served in Capt. Abraham Salisbury's company, raised in Clarendon, September, 1777. Served five different times.
- FENTON, WILLIAM. Buried in North Main Street Cemetery, Rutland. Served as a private in Capt. Aaron Charles's company and lieutenant in Colonel Robinson's regiment.
- FENTON (or Finton), MATTHEW. Born in 1757; died in 1815. Buried in North Main Street Cemetery, Rutland. Served in Captain Grainge's company of militia April 19, 1775.
- FOSTER, BENJAMIN. Born in 1714; died in 1803. Buried in Marsh Cemetery in Clarendon. Served in Capt. Abraham Salisbury's company.
- GATES, NEHEMIAH. Born in 1749; died in 1833. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon. Served in Capt. Simeon Wright's company, Col. Gideon Warren's regiment.
- GIDDINGS (or Gideons), DAN. Born in 1748; died in 1881. Buried in Pleasant Street Cemetery in West Rutland. Served in Capt. Nathaniel Blanchard's company, Col. Ebenezer Allen's regiment.
- GREEN, DANIEL. Born in 1755; died in 1810. Buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Rutland. Served in Capt. John Smith's company, Colonel Warren's regiment.
- GREEN, PHILLIP. Born in 1756; died in 1829. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery in Clarendon. Served in Capt. Samuel Robinson's company, Col. Samuel Herrick's regiment.
- GROUT, ABEL. Born in 1758; died in 1841. Served in Captain Jotham's company, Col. John Rand's regiment.
- HALE, THOMAS. Born in 1755; died in 1812. Buried in North Main Street Cemetery, Rutland. Served in Captain Claghorn's company, Colonel Warren's regiment.
- HALL, DANIEL. Born in 1754; died in 1833. Buried in North Clarendon Cemetery. Served as scout under Capt. Jacob Hall.
- HARRINGTON, CALEB. Born in 1750; died in 1831. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery in Clarendon. Served as scout under Capt. W. Dyer.
- HARRINGTON, JAMES. Born in 1726; died in 1805. Buried in Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Capt. Peley Matterson's company.
- HAWLEY, DAVID. Born in 1723; died in 1812. Buried in East Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Capt. Samuel Williams's company and Col. Eben. Allen's regiment.

- HAYS, JONATHAN. Born in 1754; died in 1838. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon. Served in Capt. Lehan Noble's company, Colonel Allen's regiment.
- HEWITT, GIDEON. Born in 1748; died in 1837. Buried in East Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Capt. Abraham Salisbury's company.
- HILL, JOHN. Born in 1754; died in 1813. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon. Served in Capt. Benjamin Whitney's company at Guilford, 1783-84.
- JOHNSON, ELIKER. Died in 1805. Buried in Pleasant Street Cemetery in West Rutland.
- JOHNSON, JOHN. Born in 1735; died in 1808. Buried in Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland. Served in Captain Buit's company, Col. Samuel Fletcher's regiment.
- LEE, DAVID. Born in 1764; died in 1841. Buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, Brattleboro. Served in Captain Allen's company, Second Regiment of Connecticut troops.
- LILLY, RICHARD. Born in 1760; died in 1808. Buried in Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland. Served in Capt. W. Hutchin's company, 1781.
- LOUNSBURY, NATHANIEL. Born in 1755; died in 1857. Buried in cemetery in Clarendon. The tombstone record, "Answering Washington's call."
- MANN, BILL. Buried at Willis Cemetery at Stratton. Served in Capt. John Boyd's company, Thirty-sixth Regiment.
- MEAD, HENRY. Born in 1751; died in 1829. Buried in Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland. Served in Capt. Simeon Wright's company, Colonel Warren's regiment.
- MILLER, AARON. Born in 1744; died in 1813. Buried in Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland. Served in Capt. Nathaniel Blanchard's company, Col. Eben. Allen's regiment.
- MORSE, Dr. JOHN. Born in 1746; died in 1822. Buried in Parish Cemetery at South Newfane. Served in Capt. John Petty's company.
- MOSES, JOHN. Born in 1713; died in 1797. Buried in Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland. Served in Capt. Nathaniel Blanchard's company and Col. Thomas Lee's regiment.
- NEWTON, SAMUEL. Born in 1759; died in 1839. Buried in Clarendon Cemetery.
- PALMER, DAVID. Buried in East Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Capt. Joseph Safford's company, Col. Eben. Waldbridge's regiment.
- PARKER, BENJAMIN. Born in 1758; died in 1813. Buried in March Cemetery, Clarendon. Served in Capt. Eli Noble's company and Col. Eben. Waldbridge's regiment.
- PARKHURST, BENJAMIN. Born in 1745; died in 1842. Buried in North Royalton Cemetery. Served in Capt. Joseph Parkhurst's company at alarm at Royalton and Col. Joseph Marsh's regiment.
- PERRY, WILLIAM. Born in 1763; died in 1799. Buried in West Street Cemetery, Rutland. Served in Capt. John Hawkin's company minute men of Woodstock for alarm at Royalton.
- PETTIS, JOHN. Born in 1751; died in 1825. Buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery Brattleboro. Served as a boatman in Capt. Esek Eddy's company.
- PIKE, SAMUEL. Born in 1728; died in 1815. Buried in Willis burial ground. Served in Captain Ward's company in Continental Army.
- PRATT, JOSHUA. Born in 1757; died in 1802. Buried in West Street Cemetery, West Rutland. Served in Capt. Samuel Wright's company, Col. Gideon Warren's regiment.

- PRATT, SILAS. Born in 1757; died in 1802. Buried in Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland. Served in Capt. Lehan Noble's company.
- PROUTY, Lieut. FRANCIS. Born in 1744; died in 1823. Buried in Dummerstin Hill Cemetery. Served in Capt. Willis Prouty's company.
- PURDY, SOLOMON. Born in 1729; died in 1819. Buried in Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland. Served in Captain Sawyer's company, Col. William Warren's regiment.
- REED, Dr. DANIEL. Born in 1756; died in 1844. Buried in Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland. Served in Capt. Daniel Reed's company, Col. Ira Allen's regiment.
- REYNOLDS, Lieut. JONATHAN. Born in 1750; died in 1840. Buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Rutland. Served in Capt. Abner Leelye's company, Col. Benjamin Waits's battalion.
- ROBBINS, AGULLA. Born in 1736; died in 1816. Buried in East Hill Cemetery at Wardsboro. Served as corporal in Oliver Pond's company, as private in Col. Joseph Reed's company.
- ROBERTS, WILLIAM. Born in 1718; died in 1788. Buried in Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland. Served in Capt. Nathan Smith's company.
- ROBINSON, AMOS. Born in 1735; died in 1809. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon. Served in Capt. Ichabod Robinson's company.
- ROGERS, JOSEPH. Born in 1754; died in 1834. Buried in West Brattleboro Cemetery. On pension roll 1838.
- ROUNDS, GEORGE. Born in 1746; died in 1842. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon. Served in Capt. Stephen Calkin's company.
- ROUNDS, JAMES. Born in 1743; died in 1813. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery. Served in Capt. Abraham Salisbury's company.
- SEAMONS (or SIMONS), Lieut. JOHN. Born in 1729; died in 1813. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery at Clarendon. Served in Capt. Abraham Salisbury's company.
- SMITH, DANIEL. Born in 1754; died in 1832. Buried in Pleasant Street Cemetery, Rutland. Second sergeant 1778, sergeant 1779, captain 1780, lieutenant 1781.
- SMITH, ELIHN. Born in 1767; died in 1799. Buried in Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Capt. Ichabod Robinson's company.
- SMITH, JOHN. Born in 1760; died in 1840. Buried in Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Capt. Ichabod Robinson's company, 1780.
- SPENCER, JOHN. Born in 1744; died in 1812. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon. Served in Capt. Jonas Galusha's company and Colonel Herrick's regiment, 1780.
- SPAULDING, WILLIAM. Buried in Morgan Cemetery, Cavendish. Served as corporal in Capt. Asa Lawrence's company and Col. Jonathon Reed's regiment, and served under General Gayle.
- SPAULDING, WILLIAM, Jr. Born in 1762. Buried in Morgan Cemetery in Cavendish. Enlisted in 1781. Served in Massachusetts Militia.
- STEWART, ELIAS. Born in 1742; died in 1792. Enlisted June 1, 1777, in Connecticut regiment of the Connecticut army.
- STODDARD, JACOB. Born in 1761; died in 1817. Buried in Brattleboro Cemetery. Served in Capt. Joe. Morse's company, Col. Rufus Putnam's regiment; and also in Captain Gardner's company in same regiment.
- THOMPSON, LEMUEL. Died in 1837. Buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, Brattleboro. Served in Capt. John Gates's company in Derby, Conn.

TUTTLE, EBENEZER. Born in 1762; died in 1817. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery in Clarendon. Served under Lieut. Lemuel Bradley in a company of militia in the Sixth Regiment, 1780.

WALKER, ICHABOD. Buried in Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Capt. Ichabod Robinson's company.

WALKER, LEWIS. Born in 1745; died in 1813. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon. Served in Colonel Stratford's company of volunteers in Vermont and Massachusetts.

WEEKS, JOHN. Born in 1737; died in 1814. Buried in Clarendon Cemetery. Served in Capt. W. Dyer's company.

WHELOCK, JONATHAN. Born in 1763; died in 1831. Buried in private cemetery on James Sander's farm, Cavendish. Soldier of the Revolution 1781-1783.

WHIPPLE, BENJAMIN. Born 1727; died in 1806. Buried in Pleasant Street Cemetery, Rutland. Served in Capt. Simeon Wright's company, Col. Gideon Warren's regiment.

WHIPPLE, NEHIMIAH. Born in 1750; died in 1809. Buried in the Whipple Hollow Cemetery. Served in Capt. Simeon Wright's company and Col. Gideon Warren's regiment.

WILLARD, Maj. ELIAS. Born in 1749; died in 1800. Buried in Clarendon.

WEBSTER, Capt. JAMES. Served in Johnson's company of minute men, 1775.

WEAVER, RICHARD. Born in 1751; died in 1842. Buried in Chippenhook Cemetery in Clarendon. Served in Capt. Ebenezer Ward's company and Col. Samuel Herricks' regiment.

WEST VIRGINIA

ARCHER, STEPHENS. Buried on Day's Run.

BAKER, GEORGE. Buried in the family graveyard at Baker farm, Cheat Neck.

BEDINGER, Maj. HENRY. Born in 1753; died in 1843. Buried in the old Episcopal Cemetery, Shepherdstown. Served throughout the Revolution. Taken prisoner at Fort Washington. Four years a prisoner.

BEDINGER, DANIEL. Born in 1758; died in 1817. Buried in the old Episcopal Cemetery, Shepherdstown. In Captain Shepherd's Pack Horse Ford company of riflemen. Health injured by imprisonment in Jersey prison ship.

BRADY, Capt. SAMUEL. Liberty Cemetery.

BRIGGS, Gen. BENJAMIN. Buried in Liberty Cemetery.

BROWN, ADAM. Buried near Pirce on Jake's Run.

BROWN, WILLIAM. Buried in Liberty Cemetery.

BROADDUS, WILLIAM. Died in 1830. Buried in cemetery at Harpers Ferry. An officer of the Virginia line. Received a pension of \$32.

CALDWELL, JAMES. Buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

CAMPBELL, Capt. JAMES. Born in 1743; died in 1817. Buried in Tuscarora Presbyterian graveyard near Martinsburg. Son of Douglas Campbell, a gentleman emigrant from Scotland. Was in First Battalion Beckeley County Militia (1777-1780). Sheriff of Beckeley County, Va., 1799.

CARNEY, EDWARD. Buried in Liberty Cemetery.

CHAPLAIN, M. Buried in Stone Church Cemetery.

COOKUS, MICHAEL. Is said to be buried in Reform Cemetery where grave-stones of a number of Cookuses are found, Shepherdstown. A private in the Revolution.

CUSTER, Sergt. JOHN. Buried in Liberty Cemetery.

CURTIS, JOSEPH. Buried in Demet Cemetery.

CREIGHTON, MOSES. Buried in the Stone Church Cemetery.

- DAVENPORT, JOHN. Born in 1753; died in 1807. Buried on Davenport estate.
- DAVENPORT, ABRAM, Jr. Born in 1752; died in 1829. Buried in Edgehill Cemetery, Charles Town. Served in Maryland regiment of riflemen under Col. Moses Rawlings.
- DAVENPORT, SAMUEL. Born in 1703. Buried on Wiltshire place, near Leetown.
- DAVENPORT, ABRAHAM, Sr. Born in 1714; died in 1789. Buried on Davenport family plot at Summit Point. Called a patriot. Gave money, arms, and all aid to the rebels.
- DEMET, BENAJAK. Buried in Demet Cemetery.
- DRAKE, WILLIAM. Born in 1736; died in 1801. Buried in Ronemous Graveyard, Shepherdstown. Colonel in Revolution and later made brigadier general in St. Claire's company.
- ENDLER, M. Buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Shepherdstown. Chief farrier in a cavalry regiment.
- ENTLER, PHILLIP. Buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Shepherdstown. A private in the Revolution.
- FOLK, DANIEL. Died in 1831. Buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Shepherdstown. A soldier of the Revolution with Arnold at Ticonderoga. Pensioned as a private in the Virginia State troops.
- FAREN, JOHN CURTIS. Buried in Demet Cemetery.
- ERNST, MARTIN. Born in 1755; died in 1836. Buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Shepherdstown. A Hessian who deserted and joined the American Army and received a pension.
- GLENN, JAMES. Born in 1763; died in 1832. Buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Shepherdstown. Served under General Greene and present at the surrender of Cornwallis.
- HAYNES, Capt. JACOB. Born in 1761; died in 1835. Buried in Reform Cemetery, Shepherdstown. Served in the Revolution from the Battle of Brandywine until the surrender of Yorktown.
- HAYNES, JOHN. Born in 1730; died in 1808. Buried in Reform Cemetery, Shepherdstown. Private.
- HAUGHT, PETER. Buried in Tennant's family graveyard, 3 miles from Mooresville.
- KERNEY, ANTHONY. Born in 1756; died in 1829. Buried in the old Episcopal Cemetery, Shepherdstown. A private in the Revolution.
- KERNEY, JAMES, Sr. Born in 1747; died in 1821. Buried in the old Episcopal Cemetery, Shepherdstown. Enlisted in Captain Stephenson's company in 1775 and elected corporal. Reenlisted in one of the Virginia rifle companies raised in Berkeley in 1776.
- LEMEN, WILLIAM. No stone. Grave near bush in center of graveyard of old Episcopal Cemetery, Shepherdstown.
- LUCAS, EDWARD. Born in 1738; died in 1809. Buried in graveyard on Lucas farm near Shepherdstown.
- MAXWELL, Capt. JAMES. Born in 1735; died in 1795. Buried in old St. Paul's, Norfolk, Va. Formerly of the Royal Navy of England. He was superintendent of shipping for navy board of Virginia and the Continental Congress, Philadelphia, 1776.
- MCCLURE, Capt. DAVID. Buried in Liberty Cemetery.
- MCCLURE, NICHOLAS FARIS. Buried in Mount Wood Cemetery.
- MCCOLLOCH, Capt. GEORGE. Buried in Short Creek Cemetery.
- MCDONALD, A. Buried in Stone Church Cemetery.
- MCGUIRE, Col. WILLIAM. Born in 1765; died in 1820. Buried in Zion Protestant Episcopal churchyard, Charles Town. Soldier of the Revolution and of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

- MILLS, Capt. JOHN. Buried at Stone Church Cemetery.
- MORGAN, WILLIAM. Born in 1759; died in 1816. Buried in the old Episcopal Cemetery, Shepherdstown. Called Captain Morgan. In battle of Piscatawa in 1777. Was a grandson of Capt. William Morgan, sr.
- NOURSE, JAMES. Born in 1731; died in 1784. Buried in the old St. George's Chapel, near Charles Town, then Berkeley County. Delegate to Virginia House of Burgesses in 1778. Paymaster of Berkeley and Frederick regiments sent to reinforce Washington.
- RONEMOUS, LEWIS. Born in 1749; died in 1830. Buried in Lutheran Cemetery, Shepherdstown. One of Horatio Gates's bodyguards.
- SAPPINGTON, THOMAS S. Born in 1755; died in 1830. Buried in Dark Hollow graveyard, near Tarrapin Neck. A private in the Revolution.
- SHELL, NICHOLAS. Inscription no longer visible. Died in 1803. Buried in Reform Cemetery. Surgeon in the Revolutionary Army six years.
- SHEPHERD, ABRAHAM. Born in 1754; died in 1822. Buried in the old Shepherd burying ground, Shepherdstown. He was captain of a rifle company raised in Shepherdstown. After short service as lieutenant in Captain Stephenson's company, taken prisoner at Fort Washington.
- SIEBERT, FREDERICK. Buried in the graveyard at Martinsburg. Served in Capt. Micah Wolf's company, Bucks County, Pa. Also recorded on duty at South Amboy, N. J.
- SIEBERT, WENDEL. Born in 1725; died in 1801. Buried in the old Reform Lutheran graveyard near Martinsburg. Emigrated in 1738. Sergeant in Capt. Micah Wolf's Bucks County, Pa., Militia. Recorded as on duty at South Amboy, N. J., in 1776.
- SWEARINGEN, JOSIAH. No date on this stone. However, the stone of his wife, Phoebe, beside it, is dated, "Josiah Swearingen was born March 28, 1744, married Phoebe Strede, January 5, 1777." Buried in burial ground at Maple Shade, north of Shepherdstown. He served as a private in Captain Stephenson's company. Served under Generals Hand and McIntosh. Promoted to captaincy. Died August 9, 1795.
- SWEARINGEN, Col. JOSEPH. Born in 1754; died in 1821. Buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Shepherdstown. Enlisted as a private in Captain Stephenson's company. Lieutenant in the Eighth Virginia Infantry, and fought under General Drake.
- TABB, ROBERT. Born in 1737; died in 1775. Buried in the Old Episcopal Cemetery, Shepherdstown. Had short Revolutionary service.
- THORNEBERG, THOMAS. Born in 1752; died in 1795. Buried in old Shepherd burying ground, Shepherdstown. Private. Son of Thomas Thorneberg and Sarah Shepherd.
- TENNANT, RICHARD. Buried in the Tennant's family graveyard, 3 miles from Mooresville.
- WARDER (WARDOUR), HENRY. Buried in Warder Cemetery on land now owned by the Evans heirs at Pruntytown.
- WASHINGTON, CHARLES. Buried on the estate of Charles Washington at the edge of Charles Town.
- WASHINGTON, Col. SAMUEL. Buried at Harewood near Charles Town. He was on the staff of General Washington.
- WOLFARTH, MARTIN. Born in 1721; died in 1780. Buried in the Reform Cemetery, Shepherdstown. Was with Captain Stephenson.
- YEASLEY, MICH. Born in 1730; died in 1801. Buried in Reform Cemetery, Shepherdstown. A private in the Pennsylvania lines.

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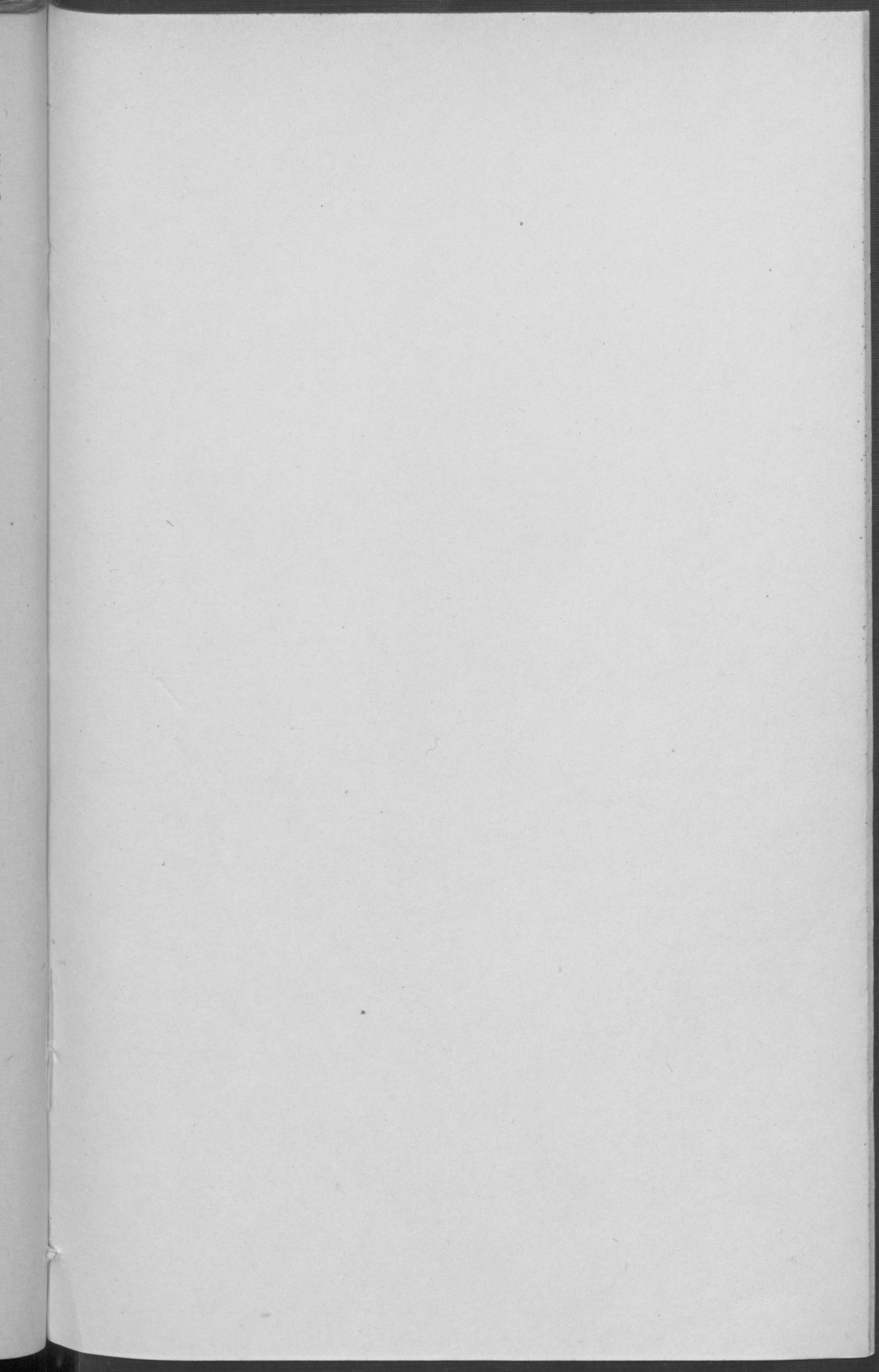
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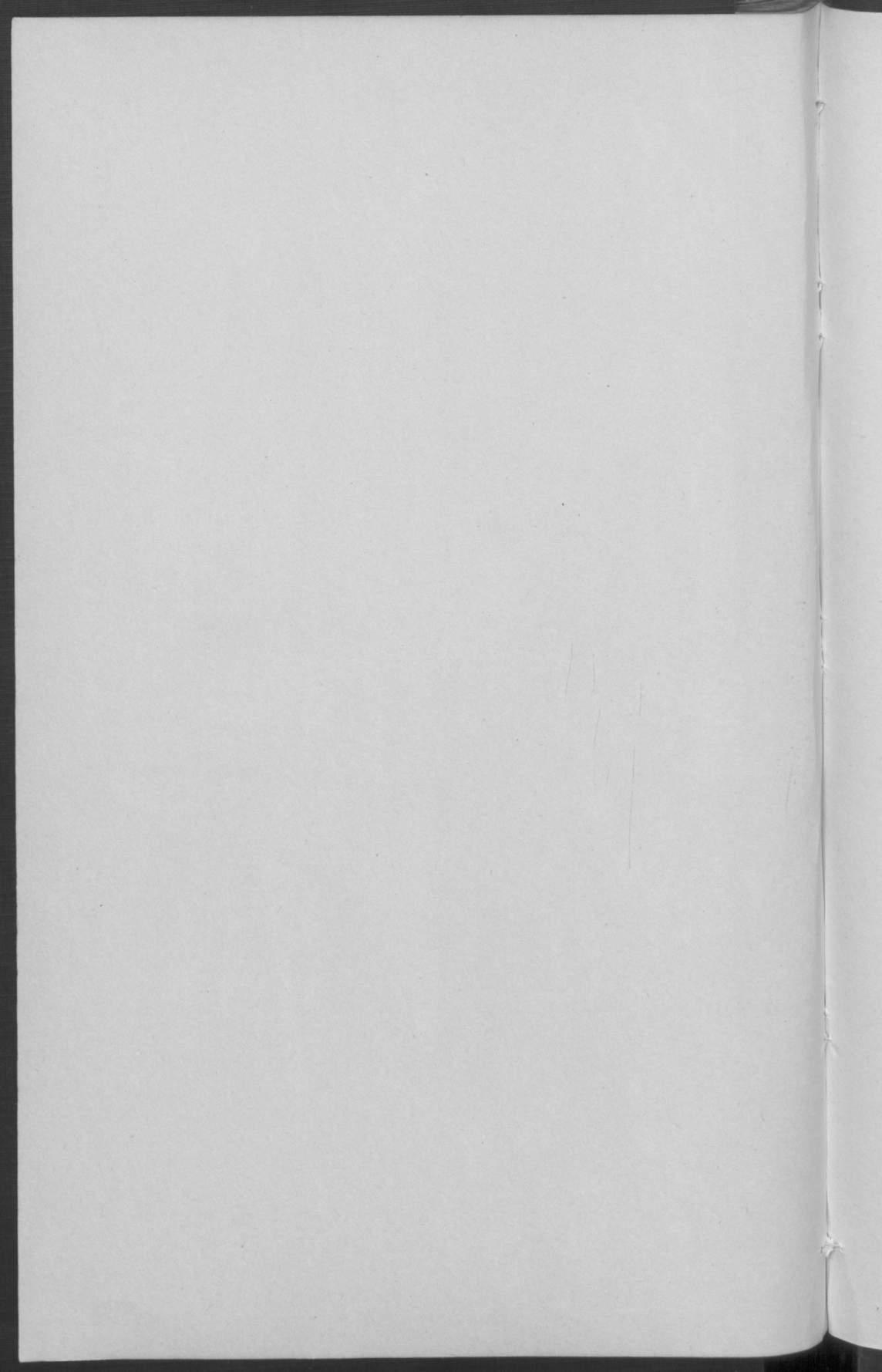
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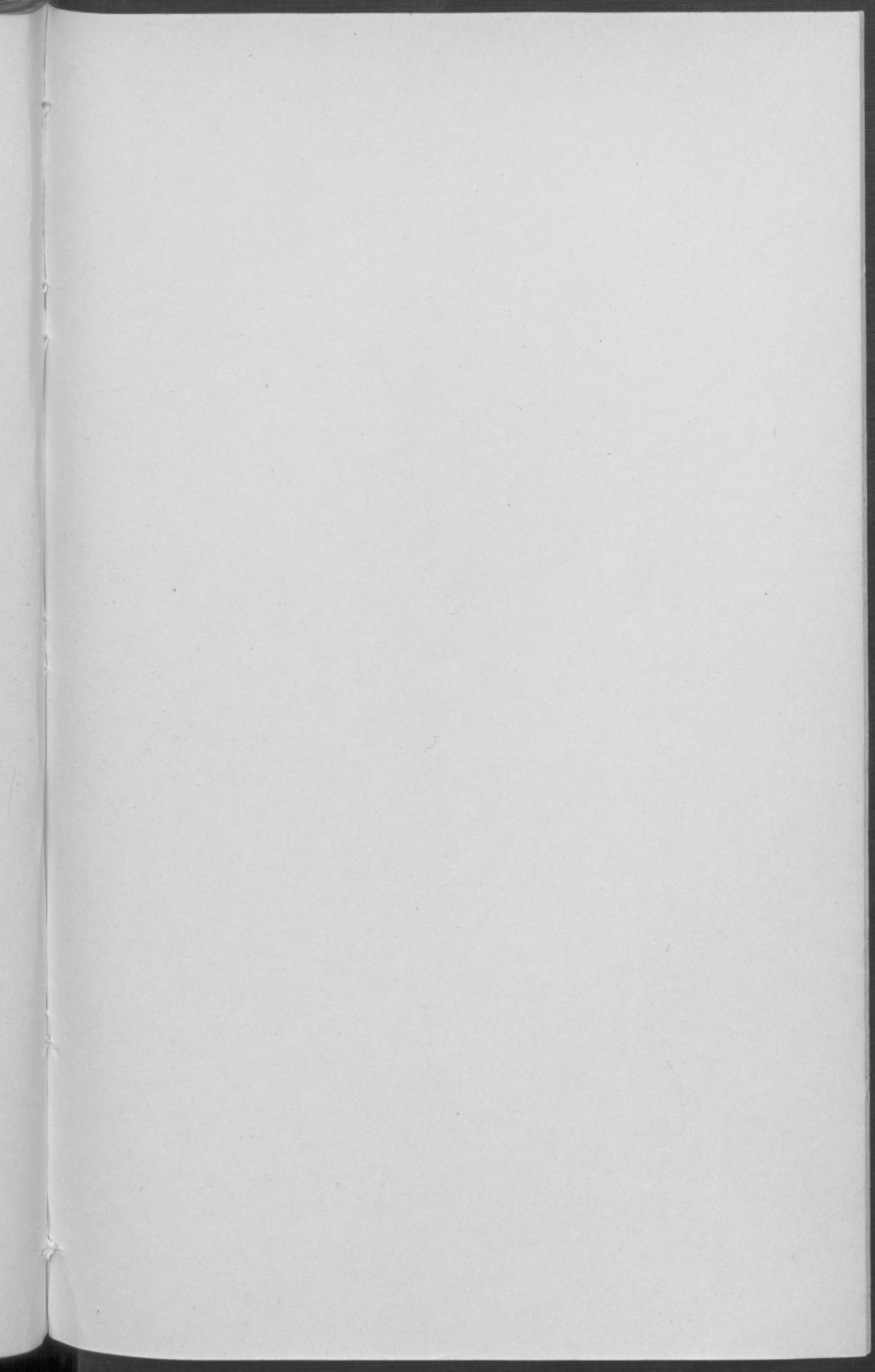
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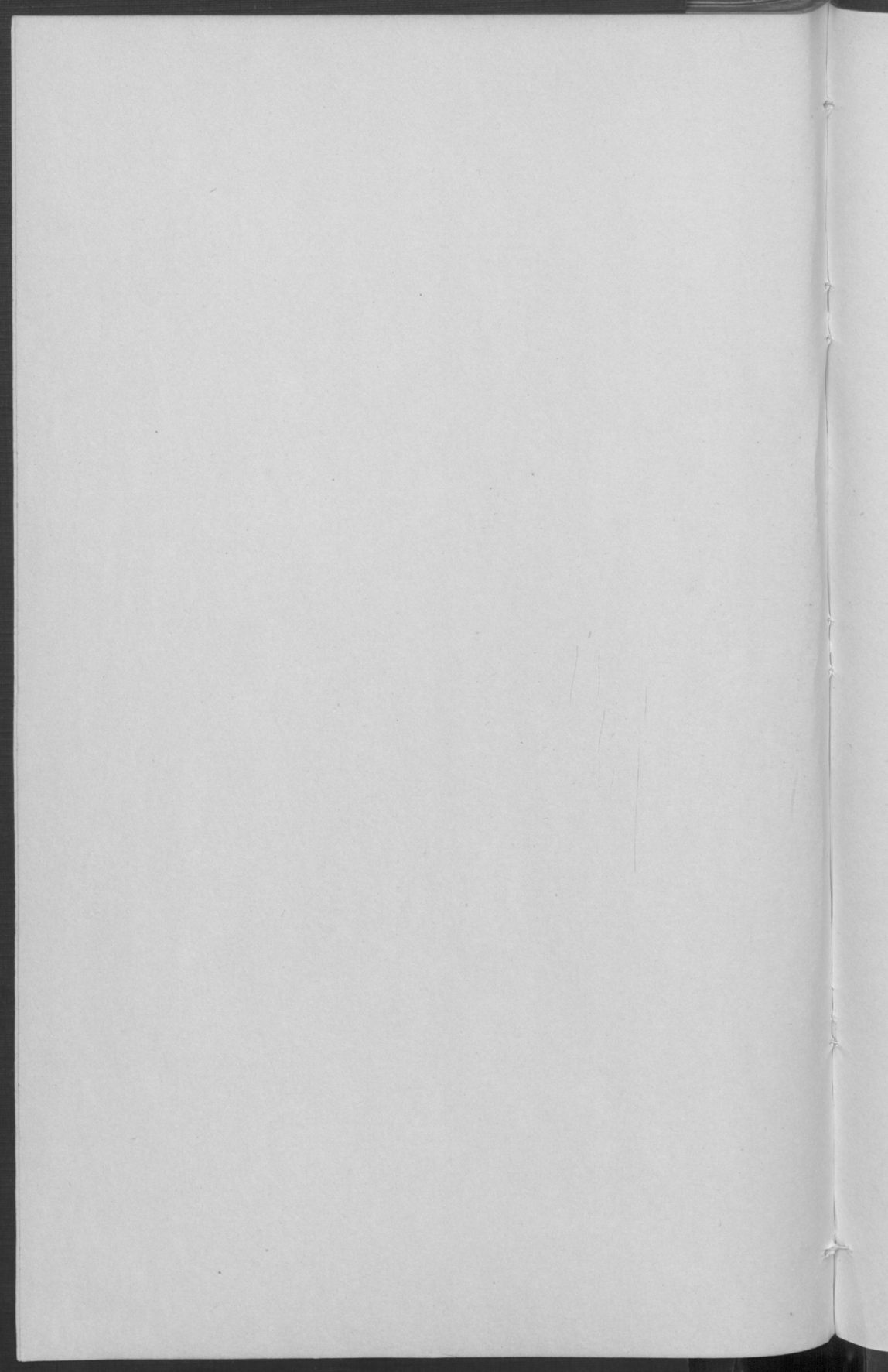
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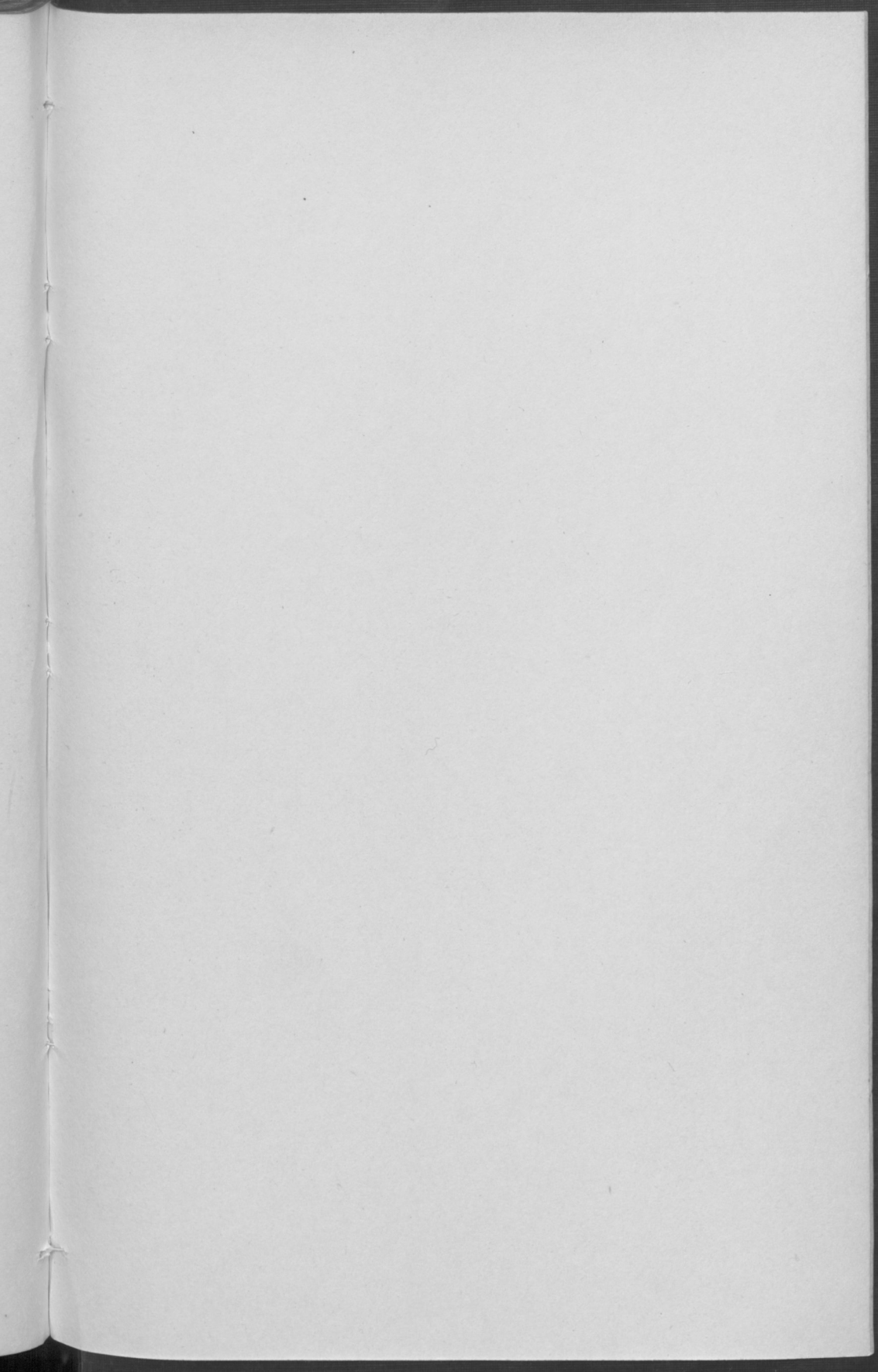
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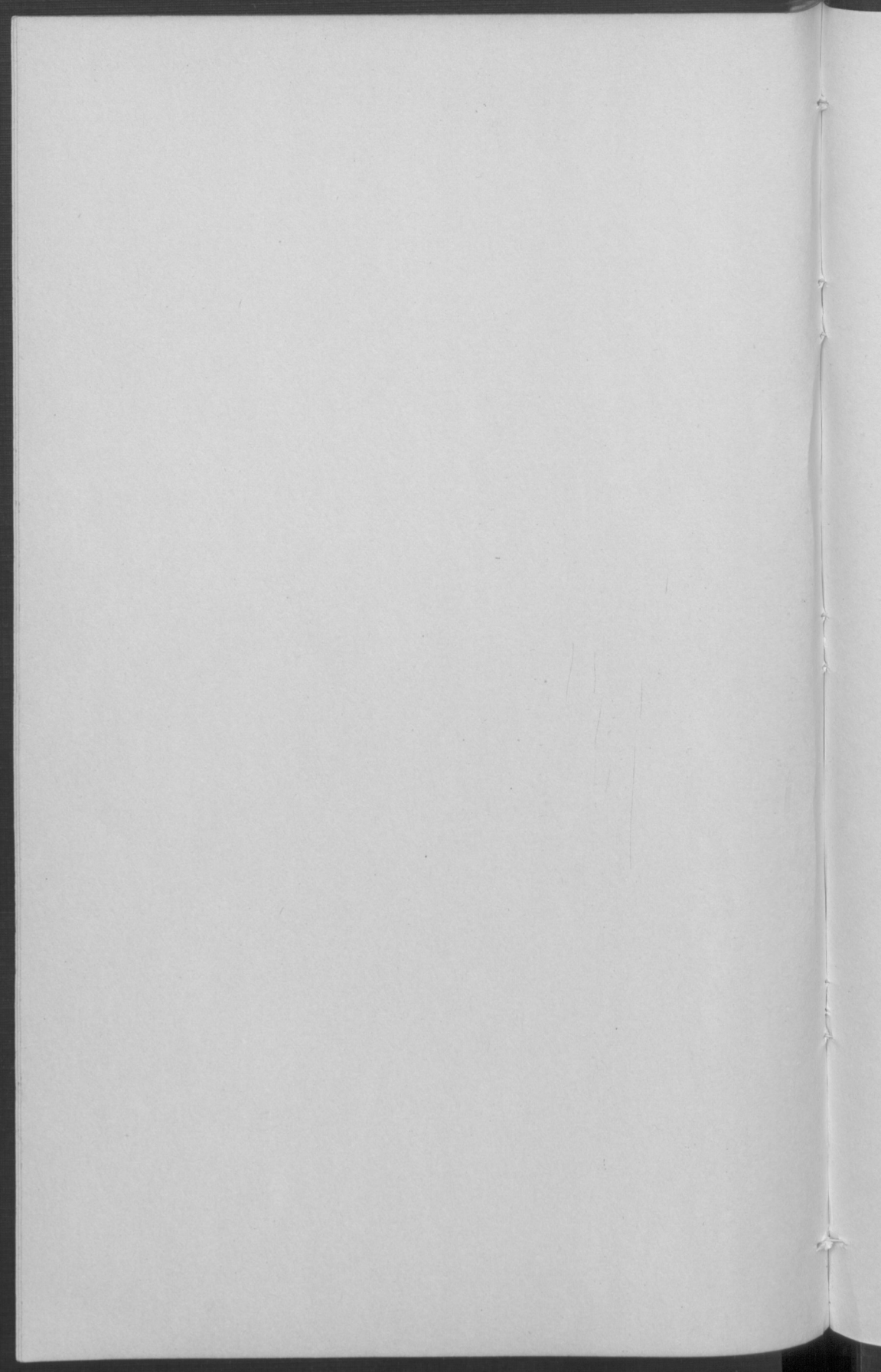


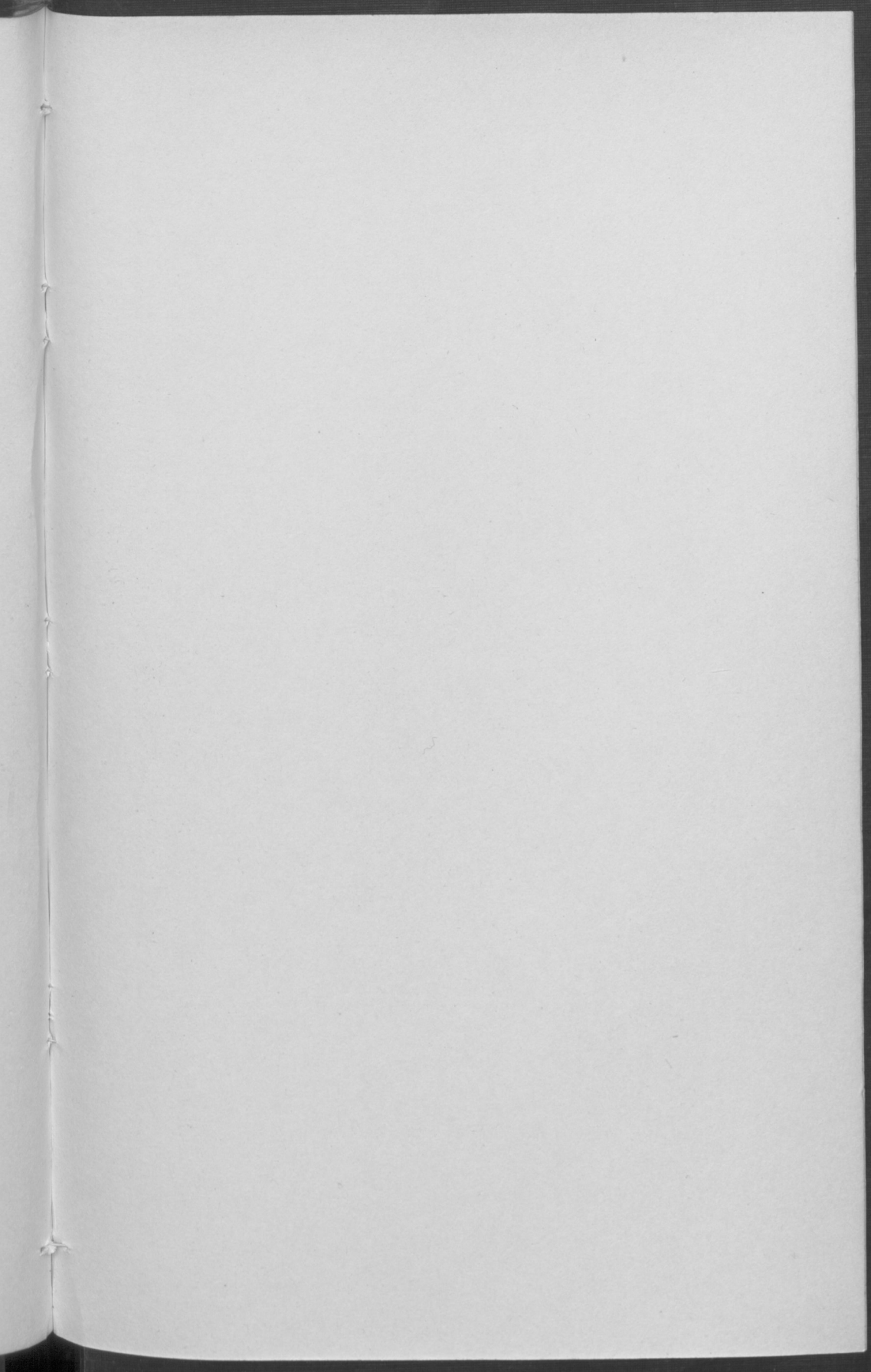




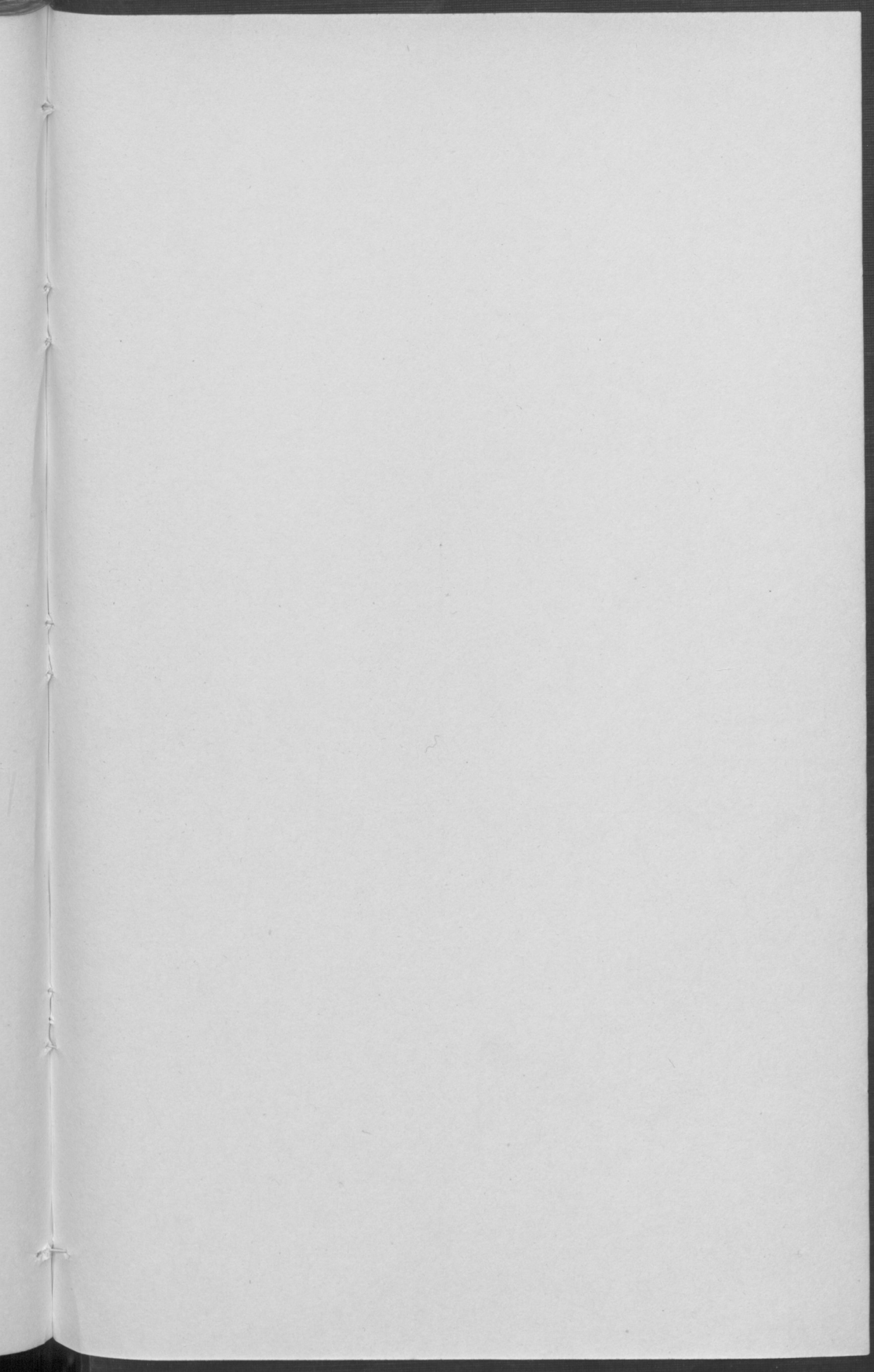


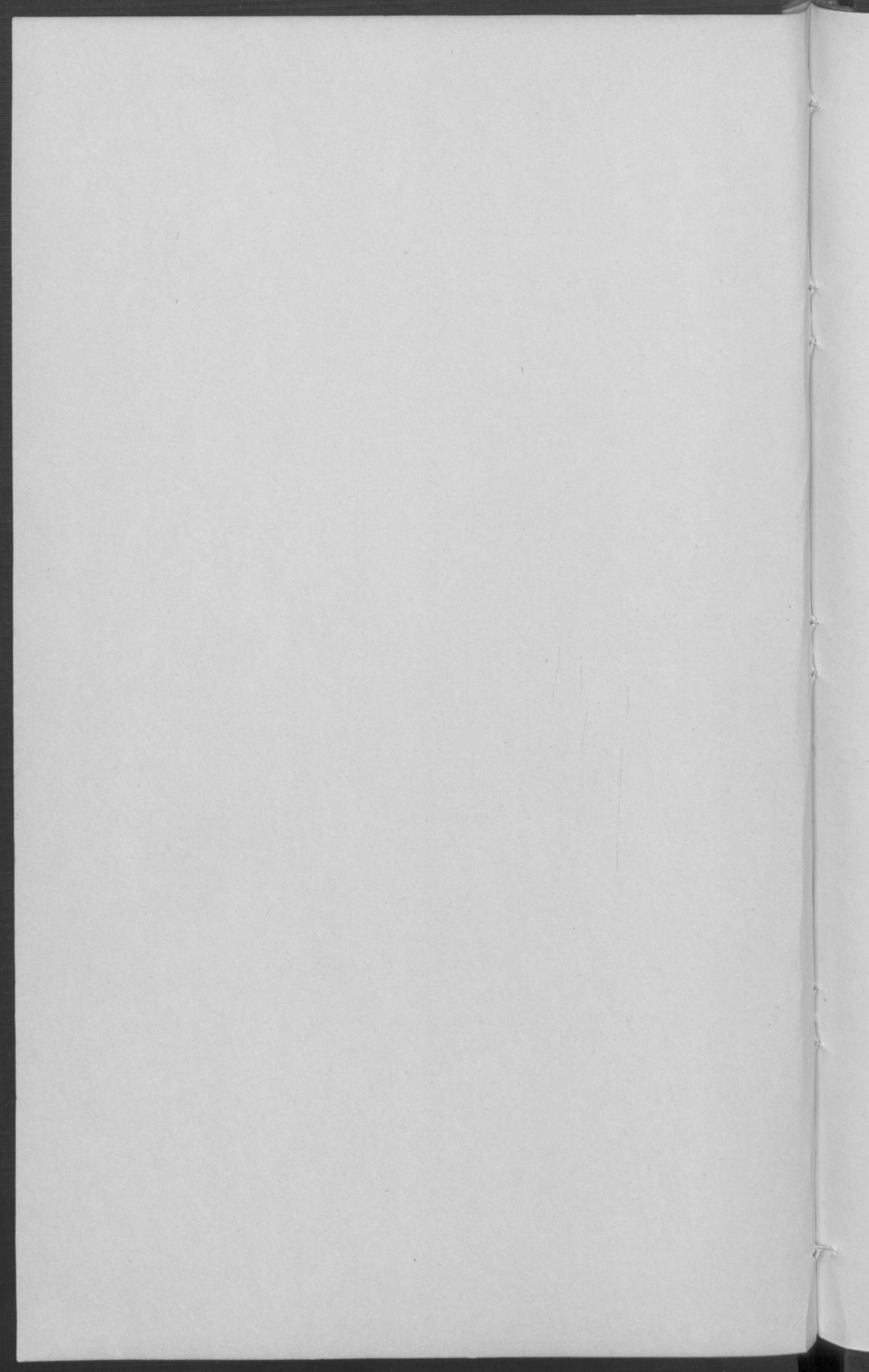


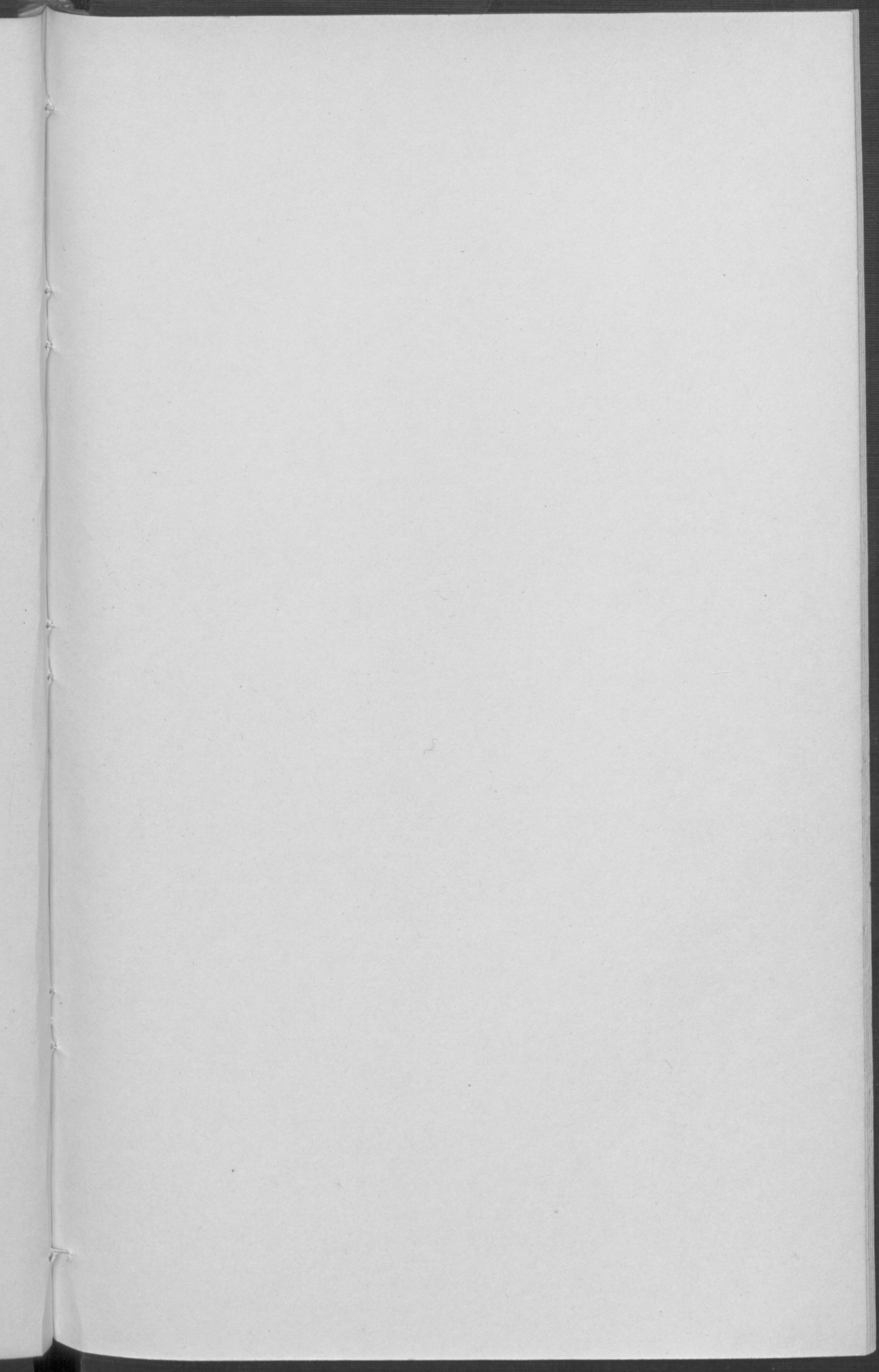


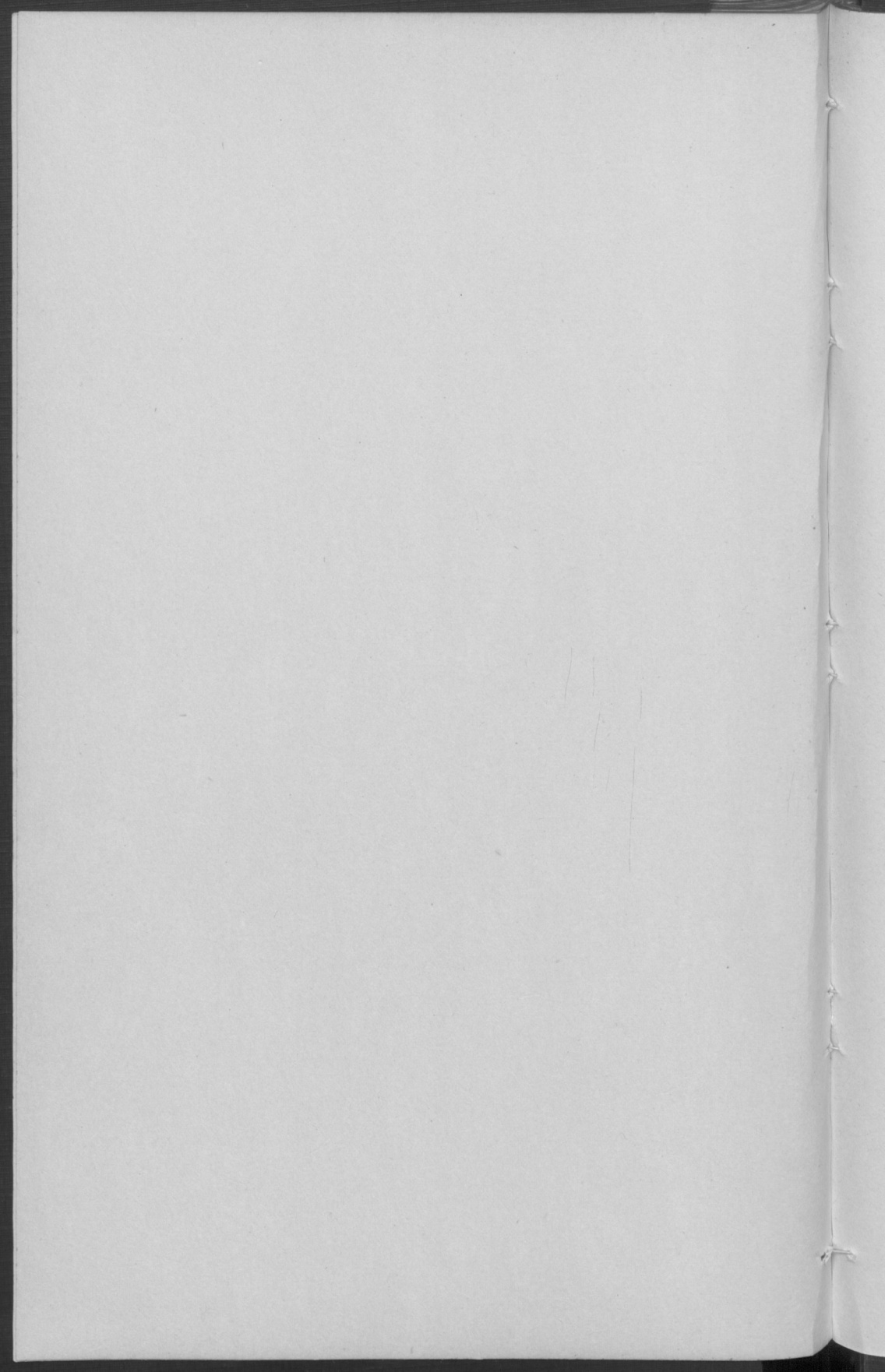


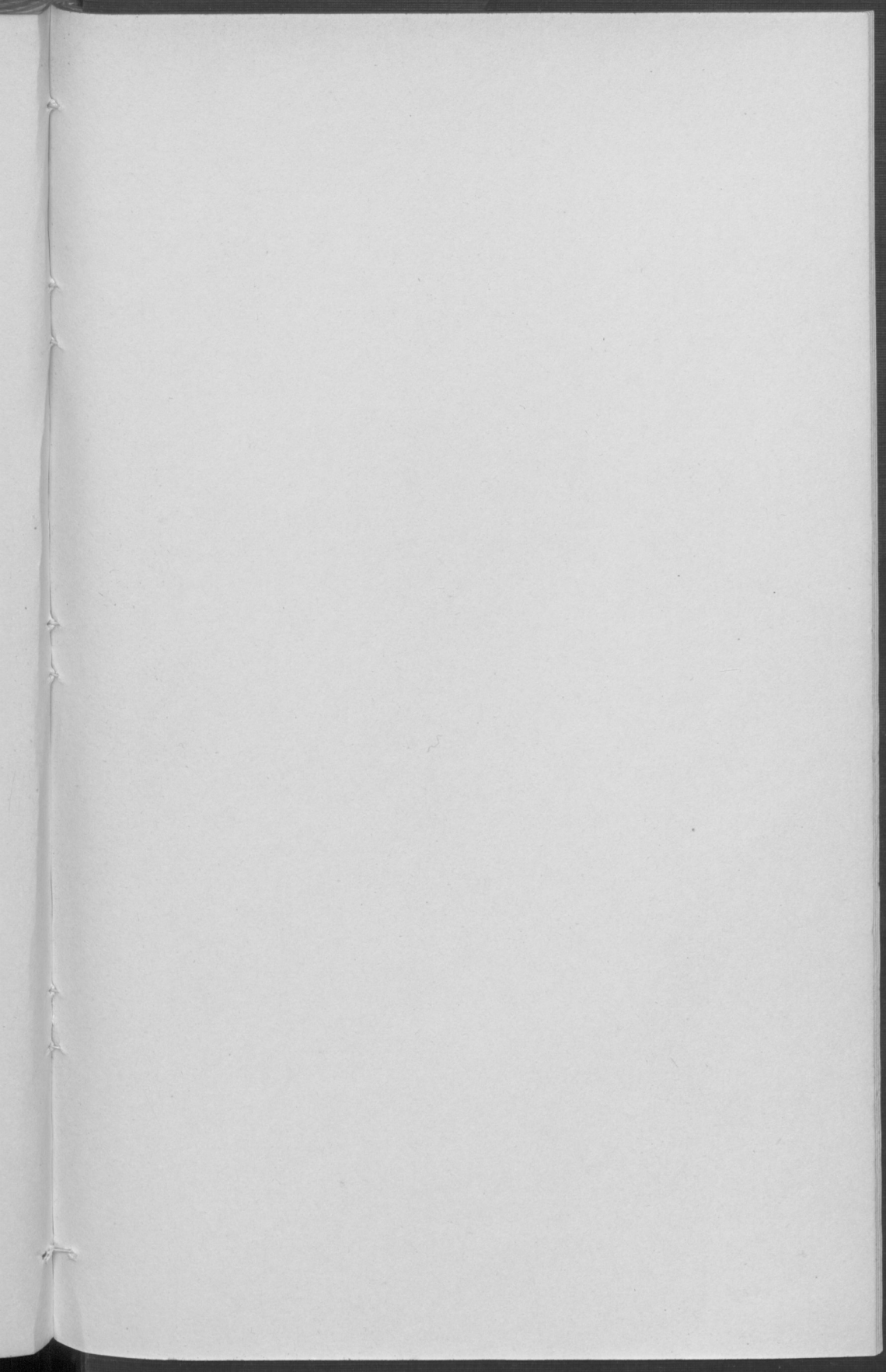


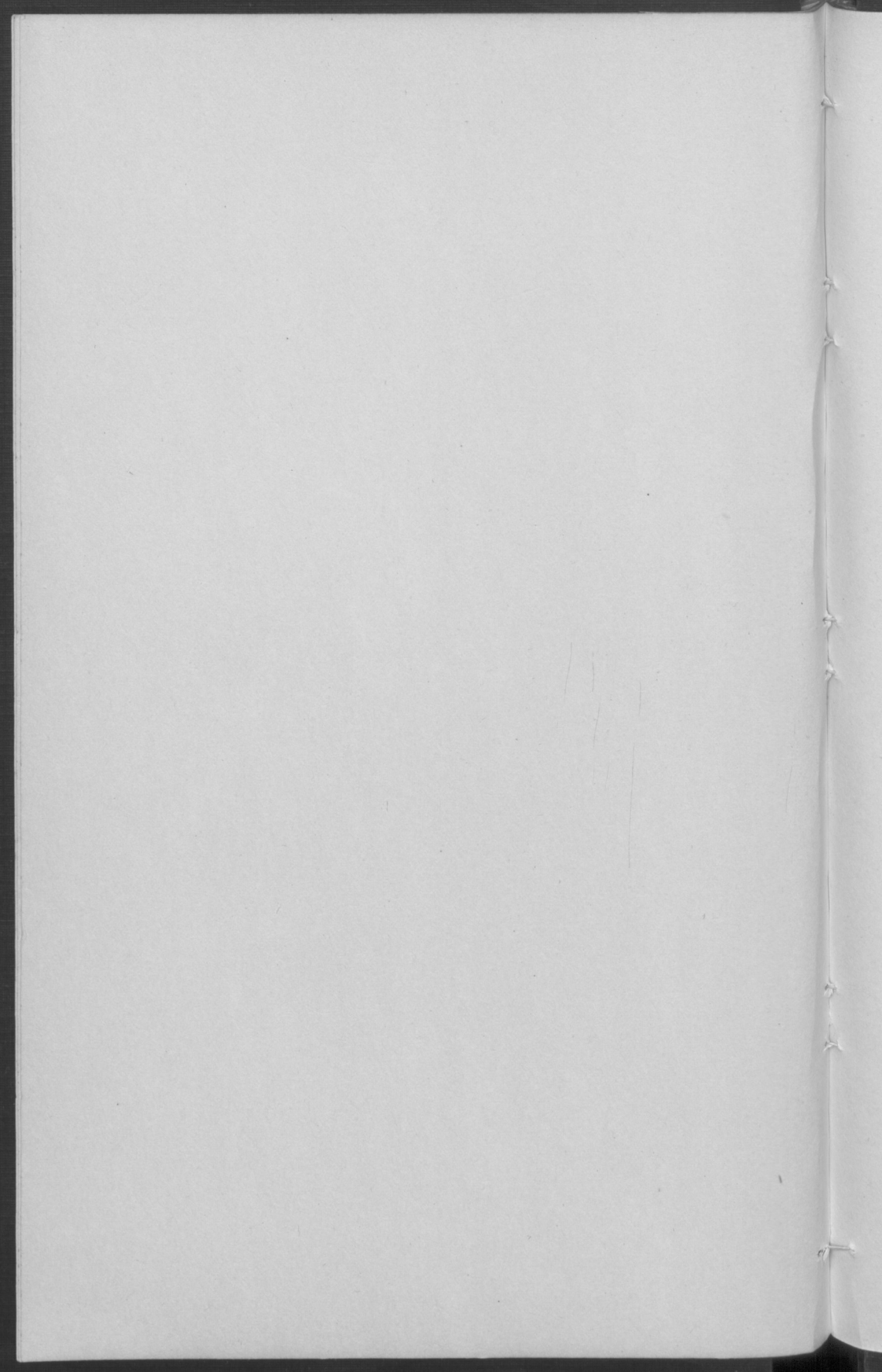


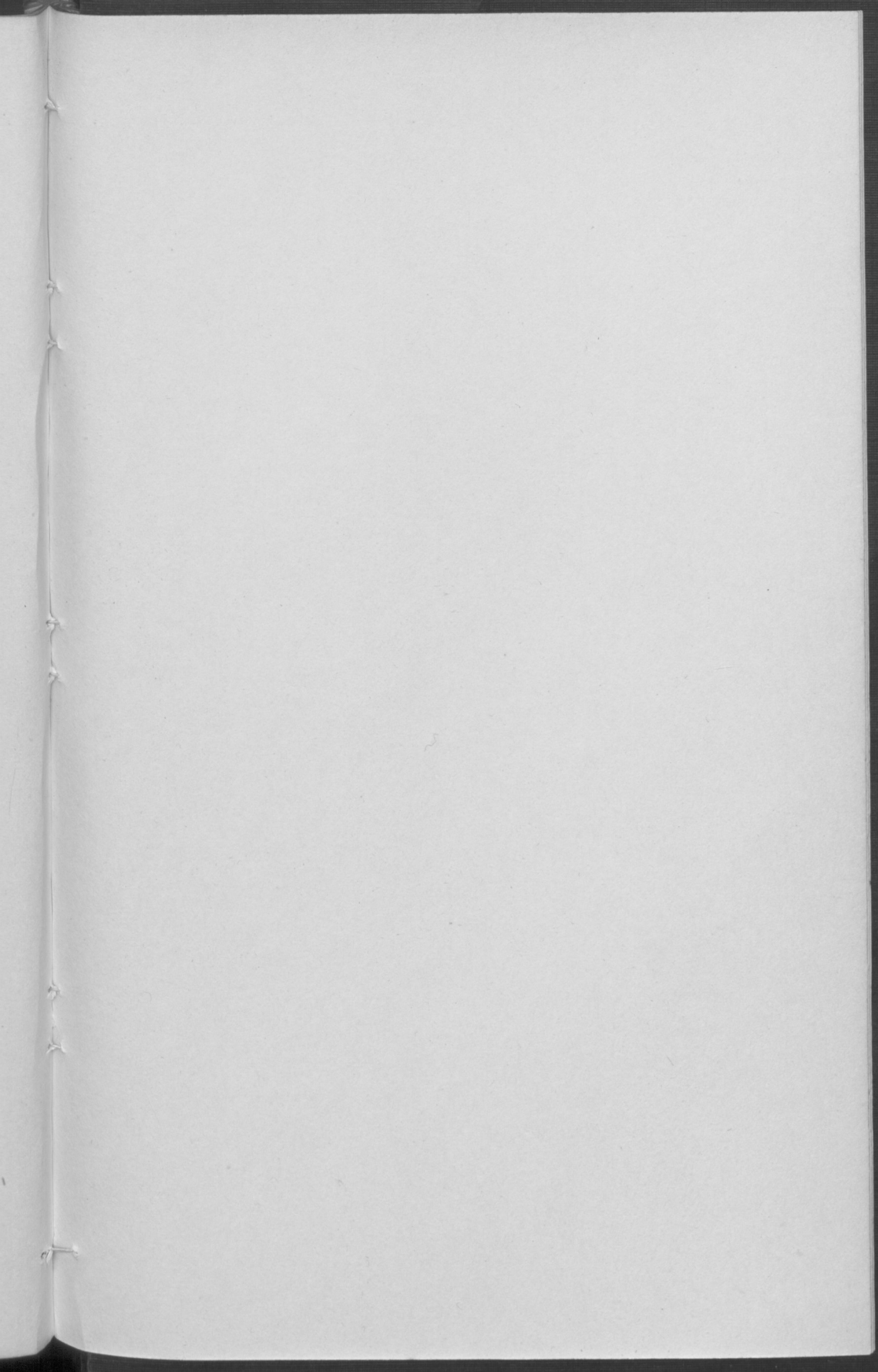


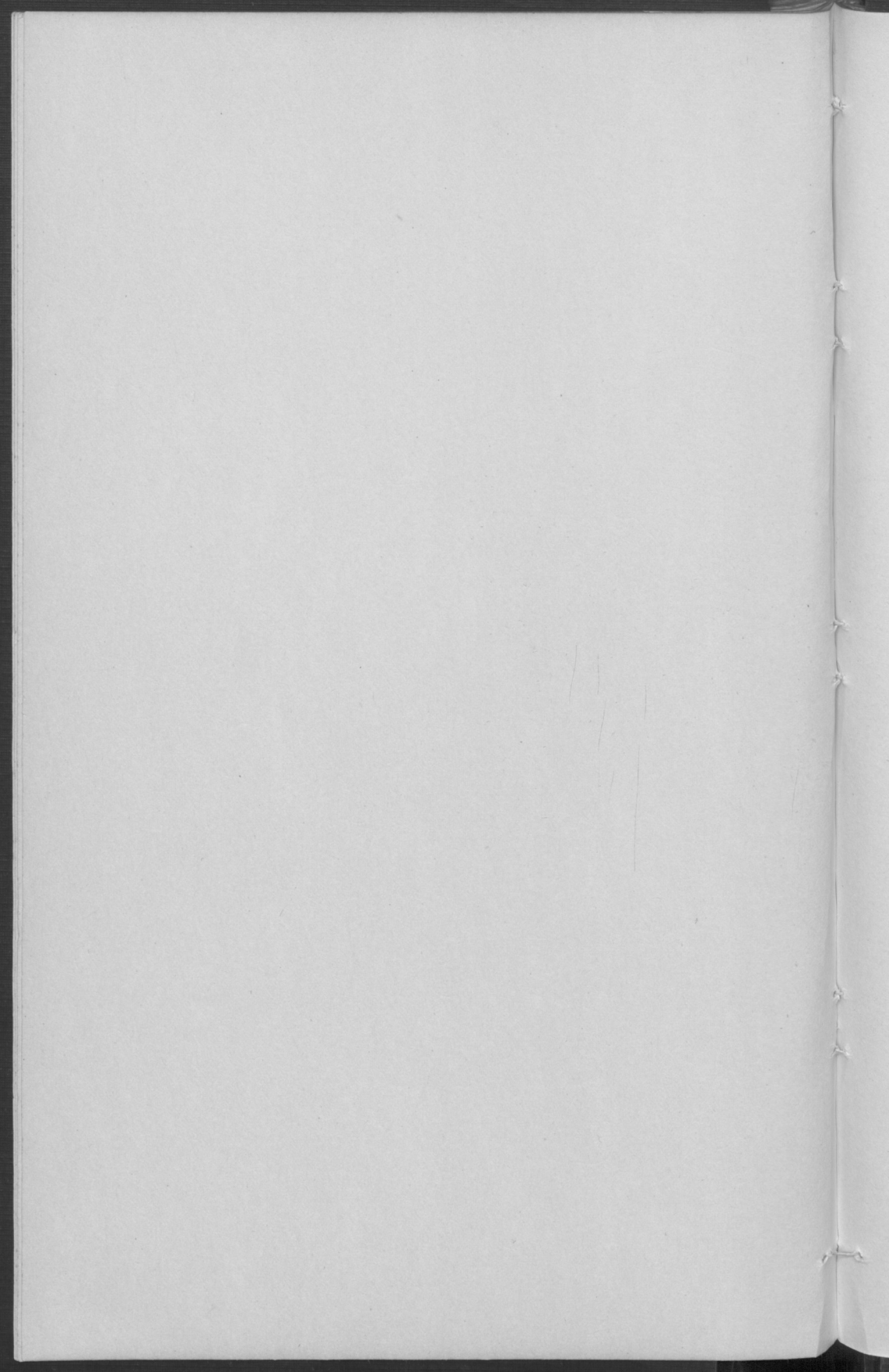


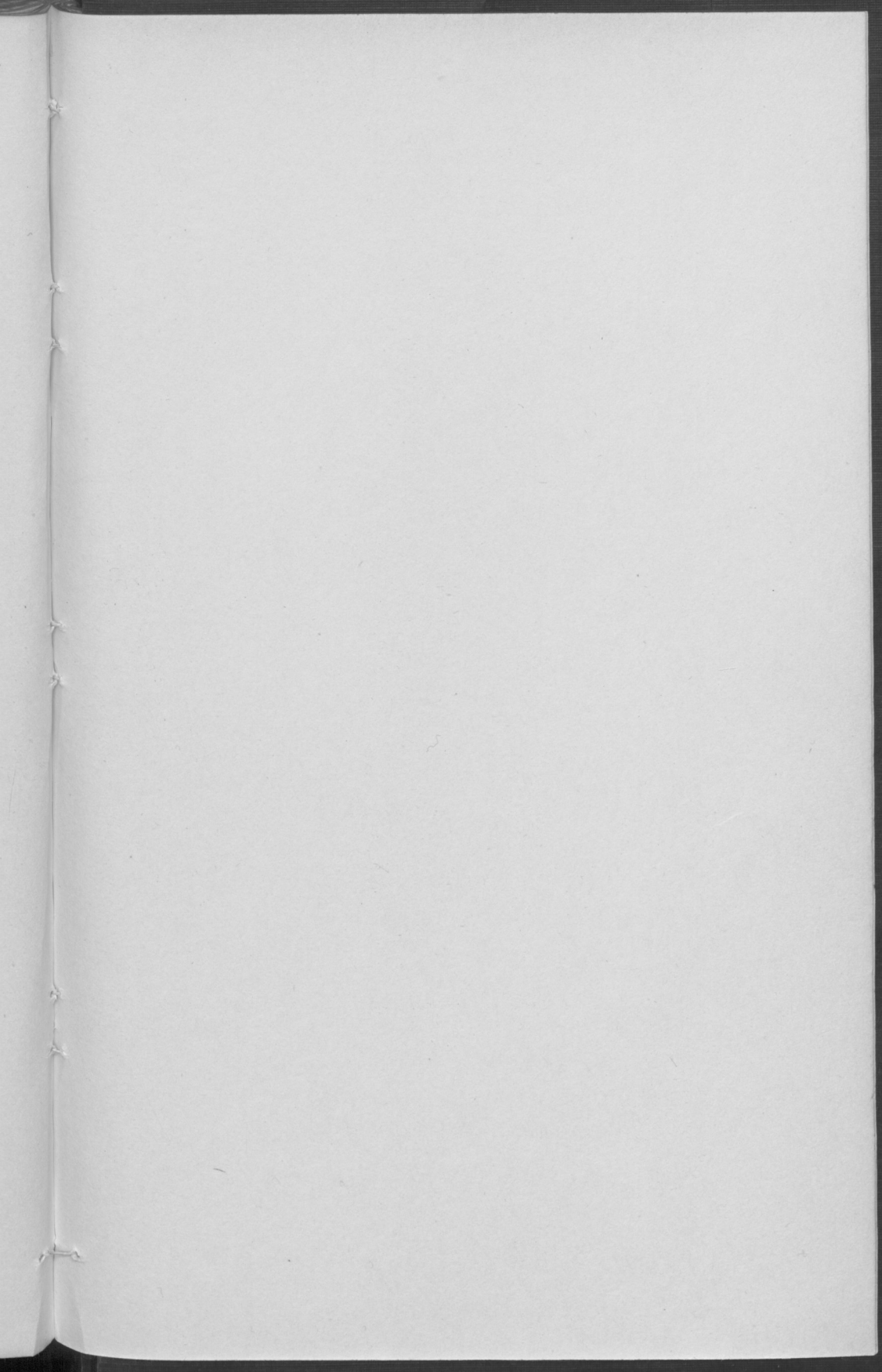


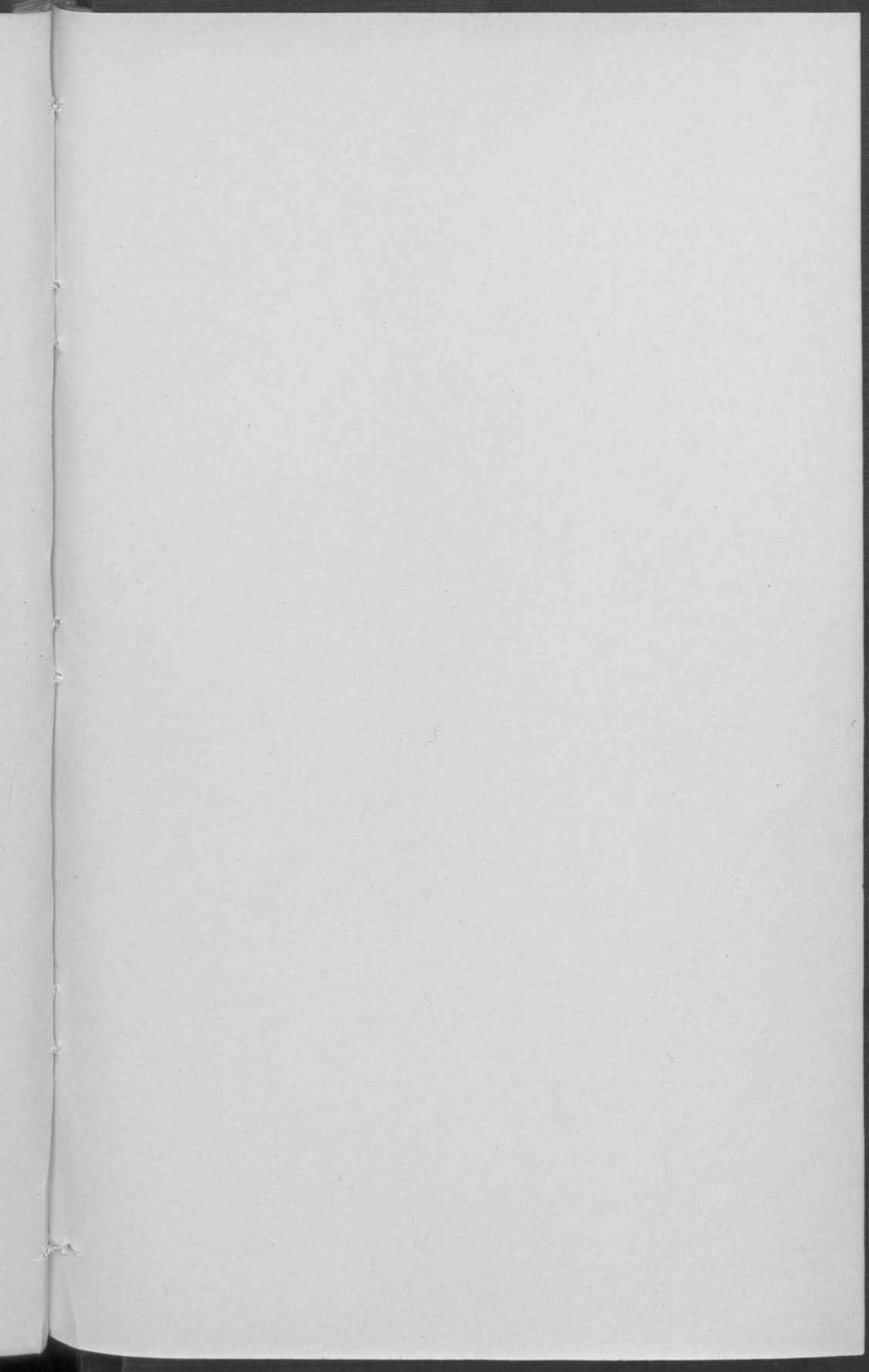




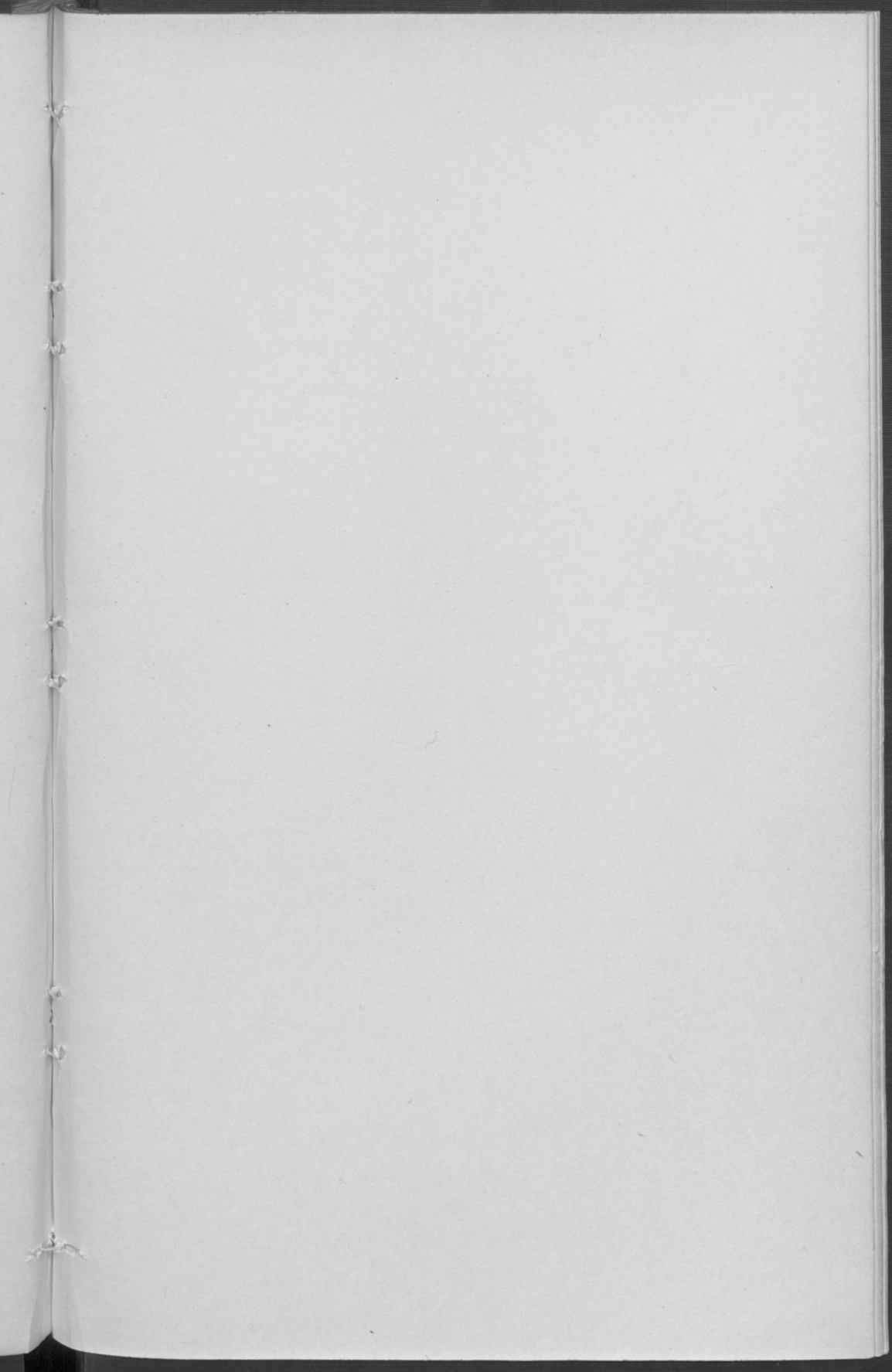






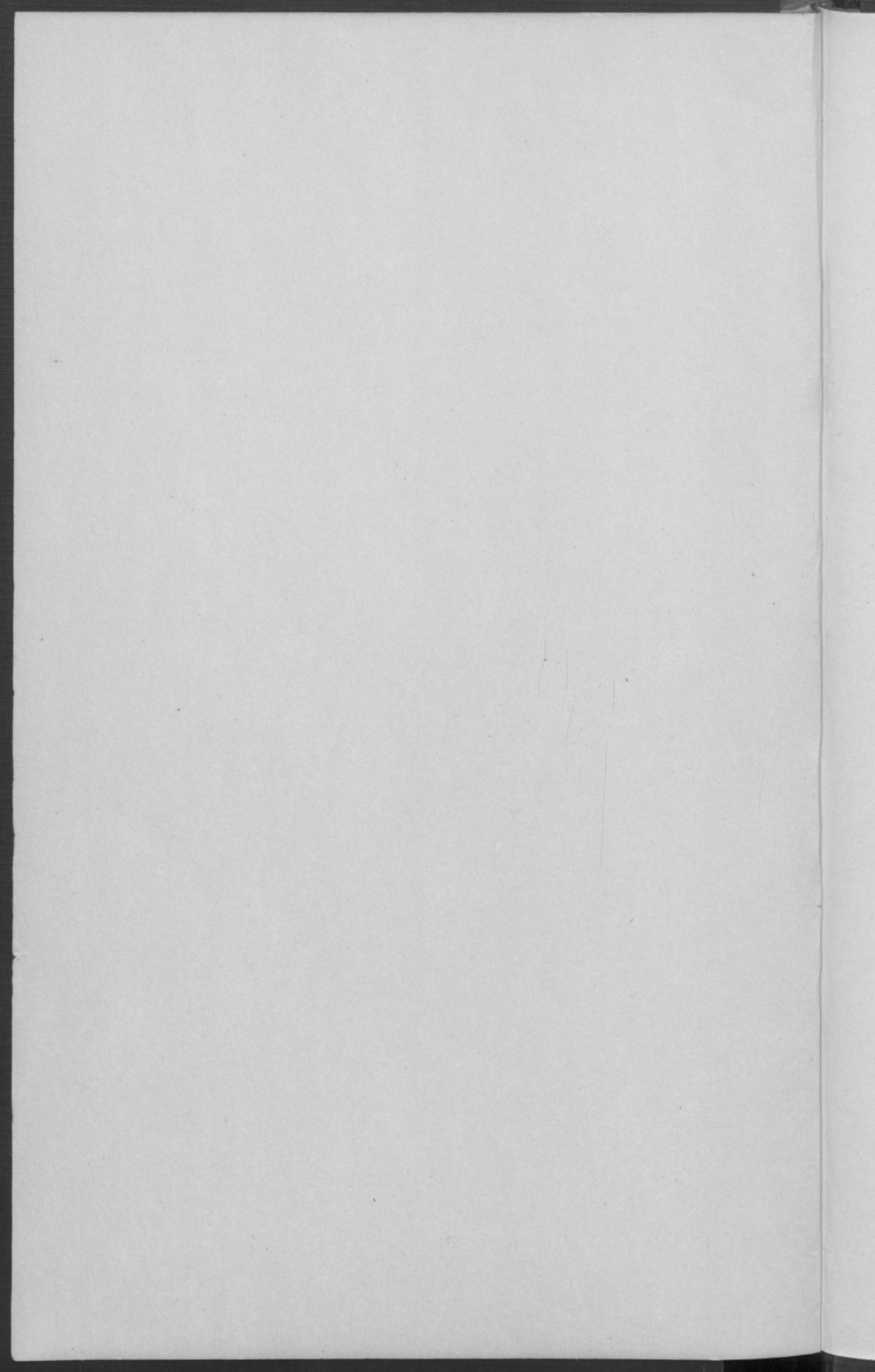


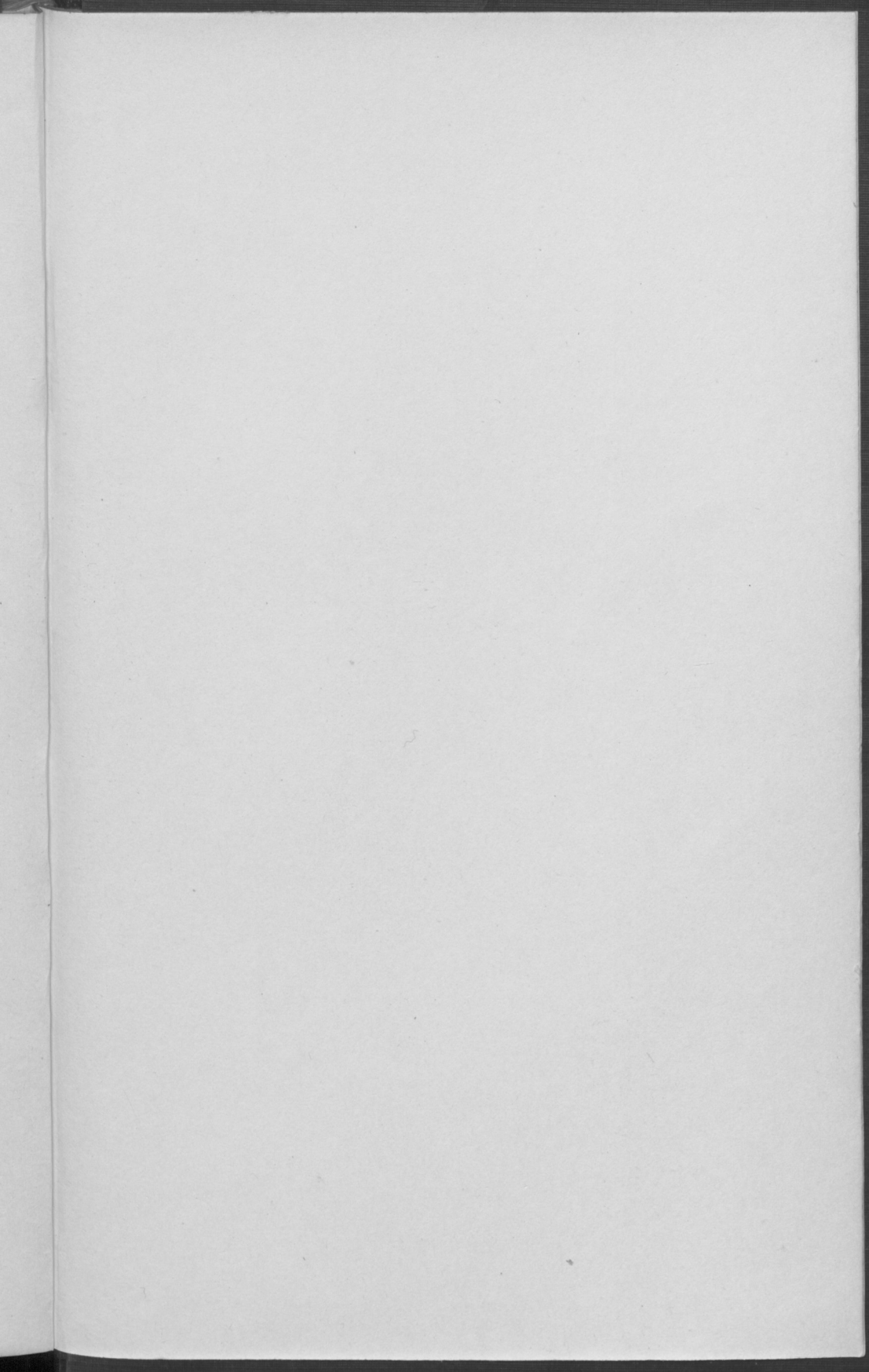


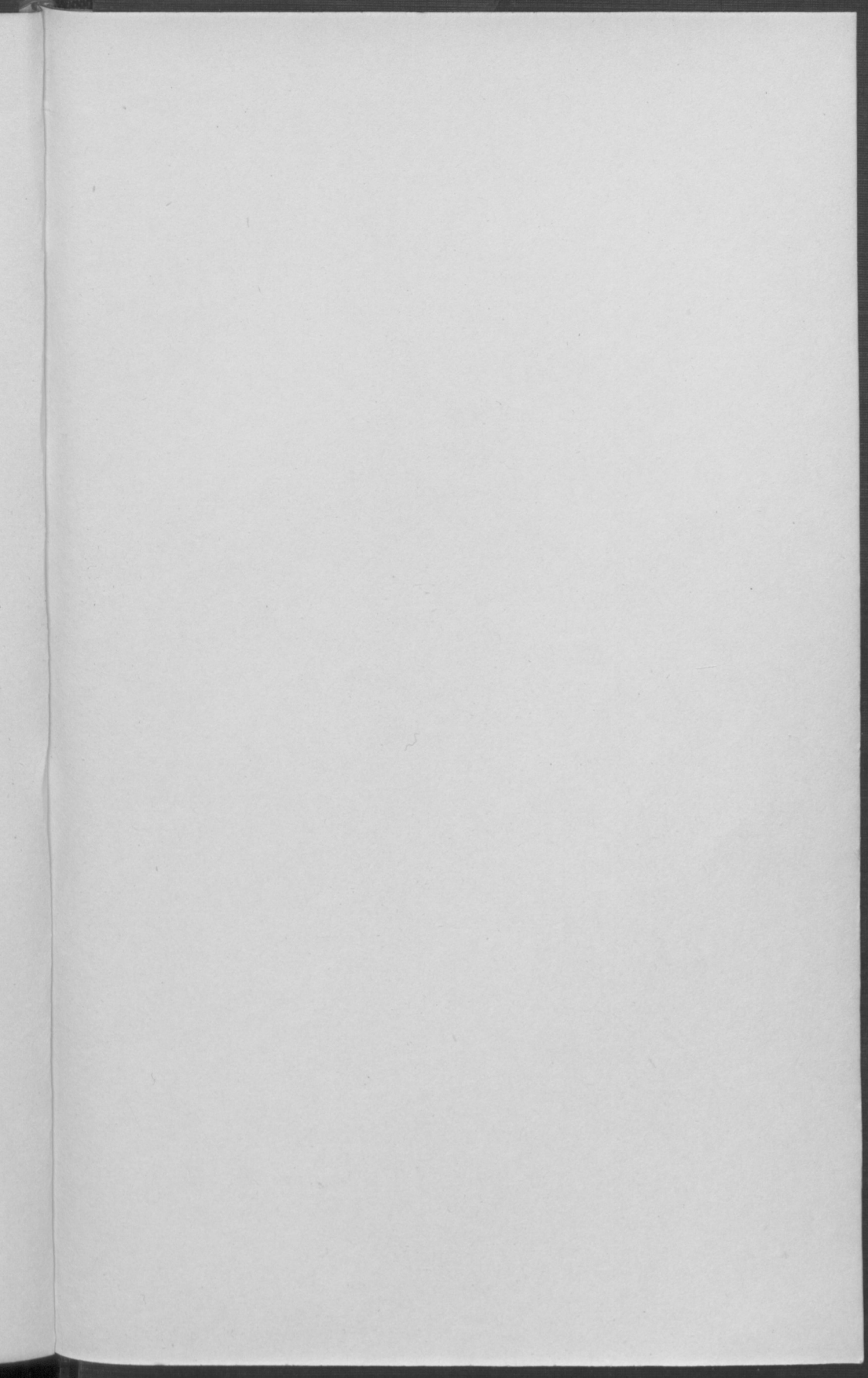


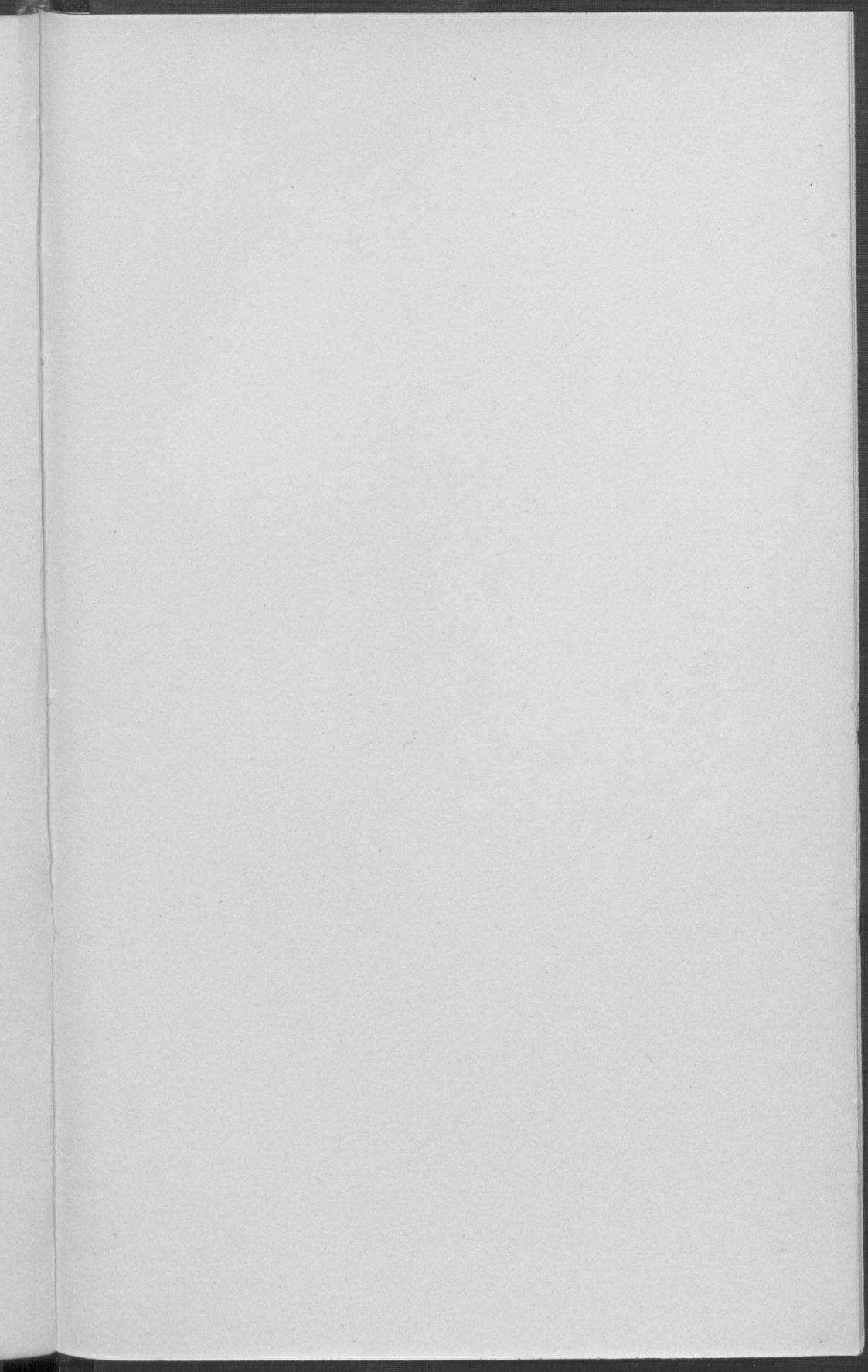


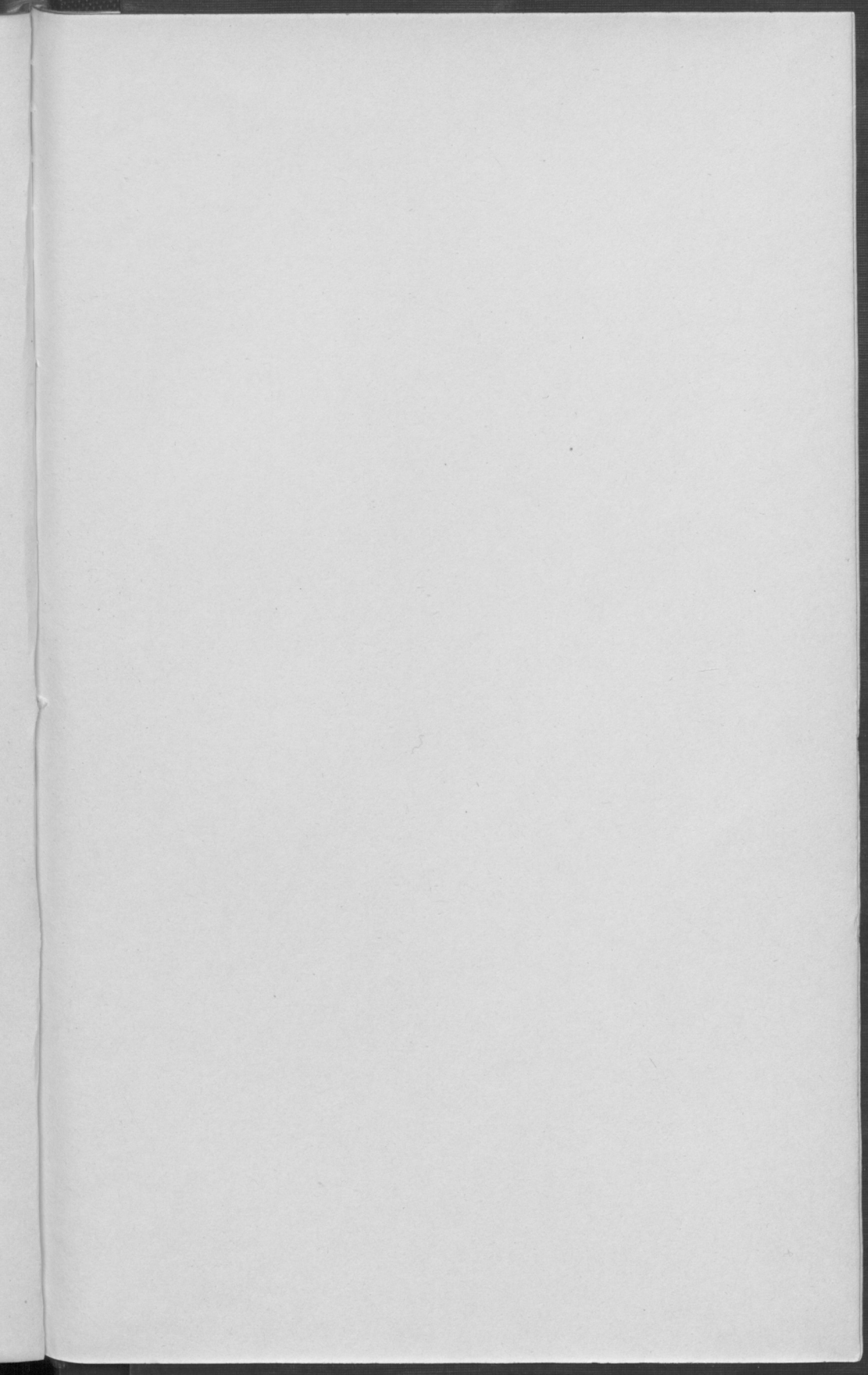


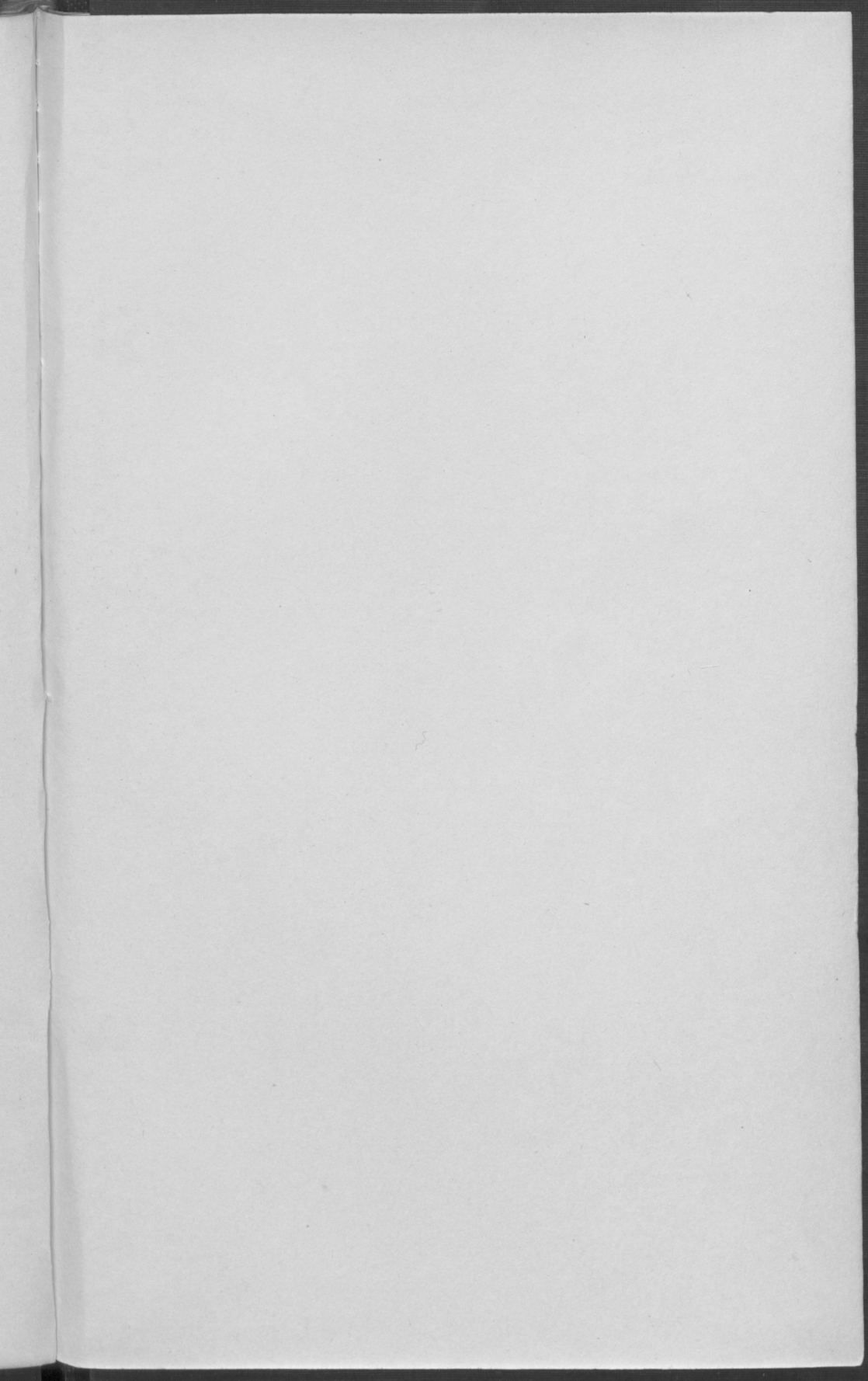


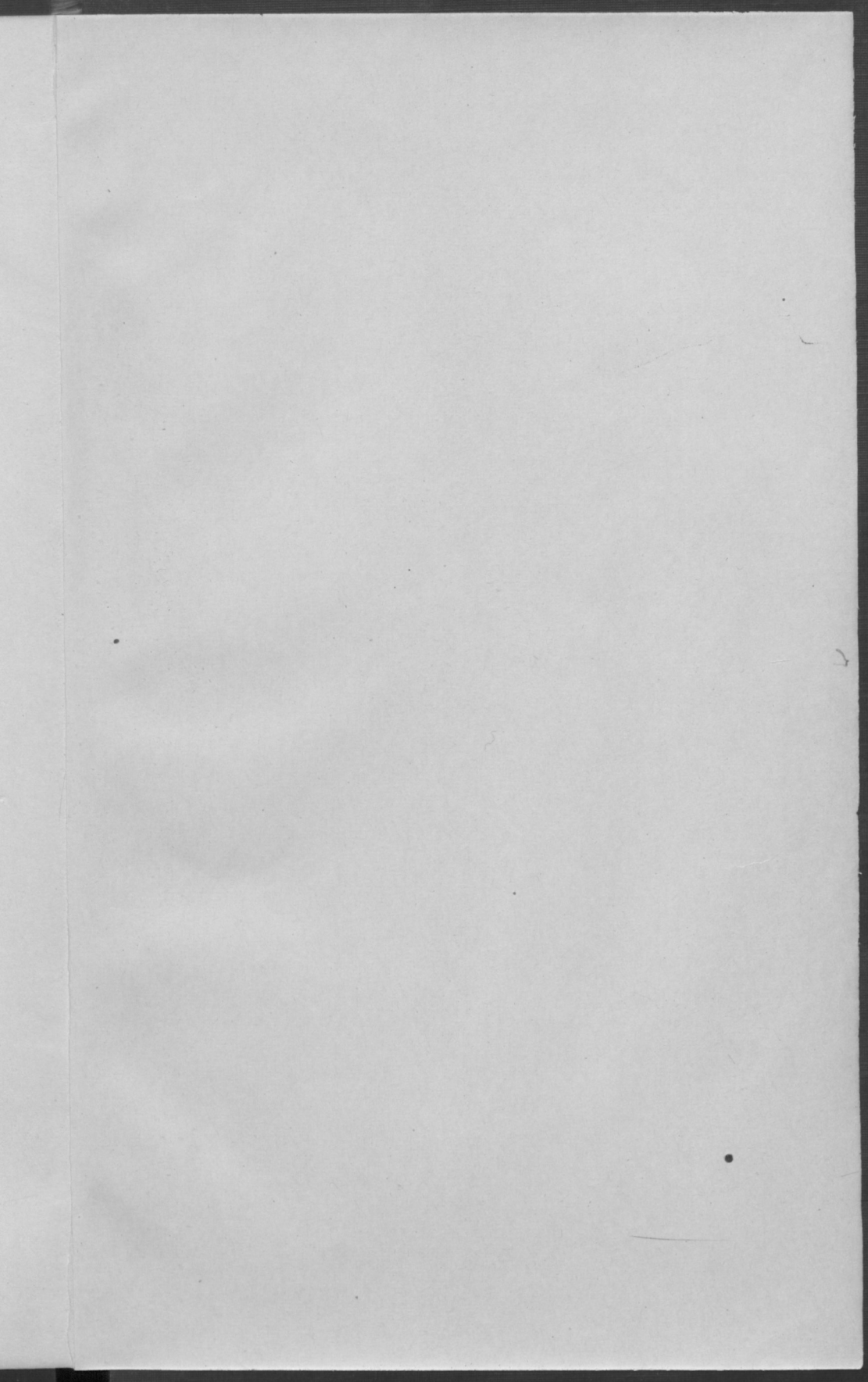


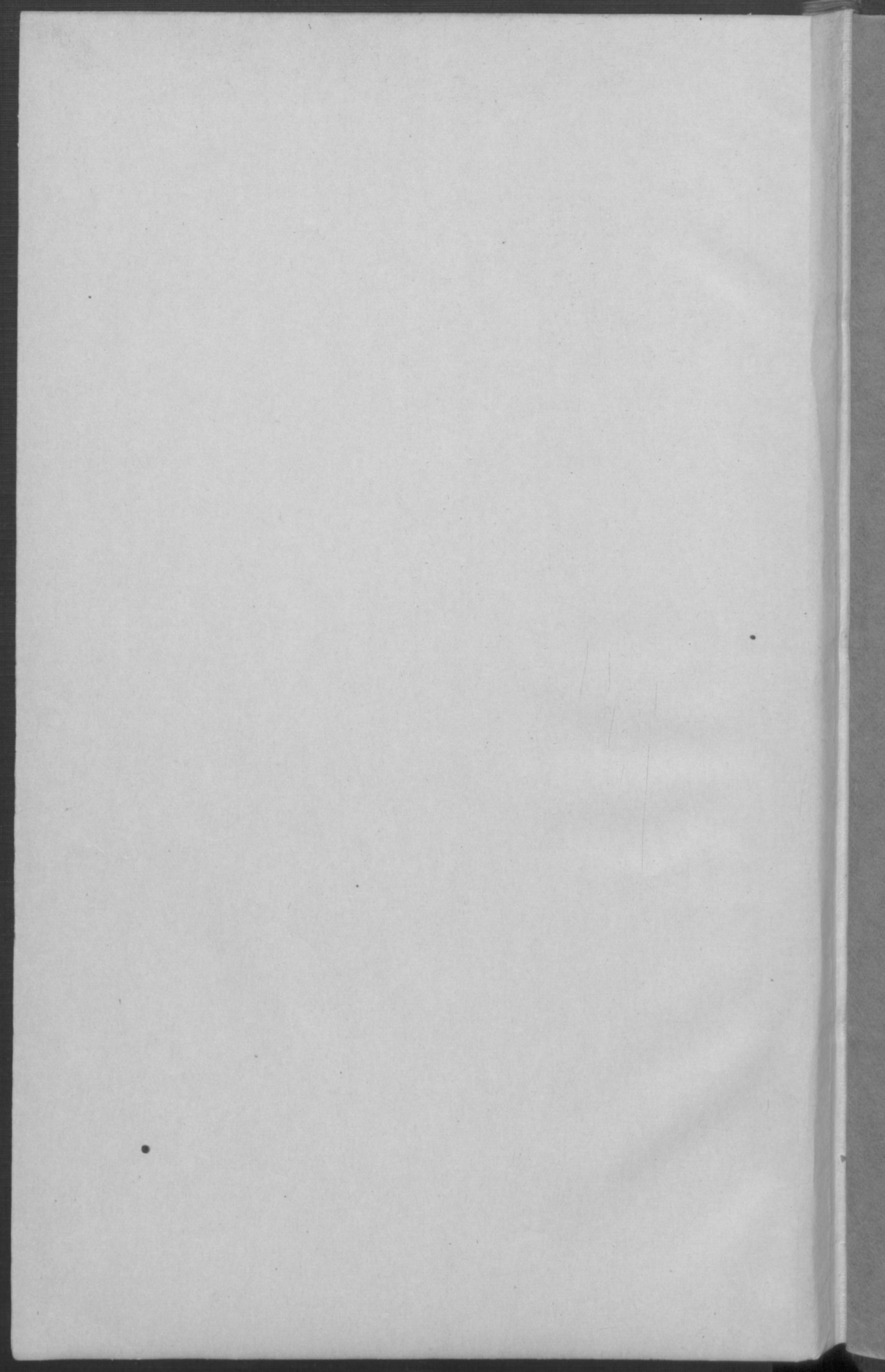


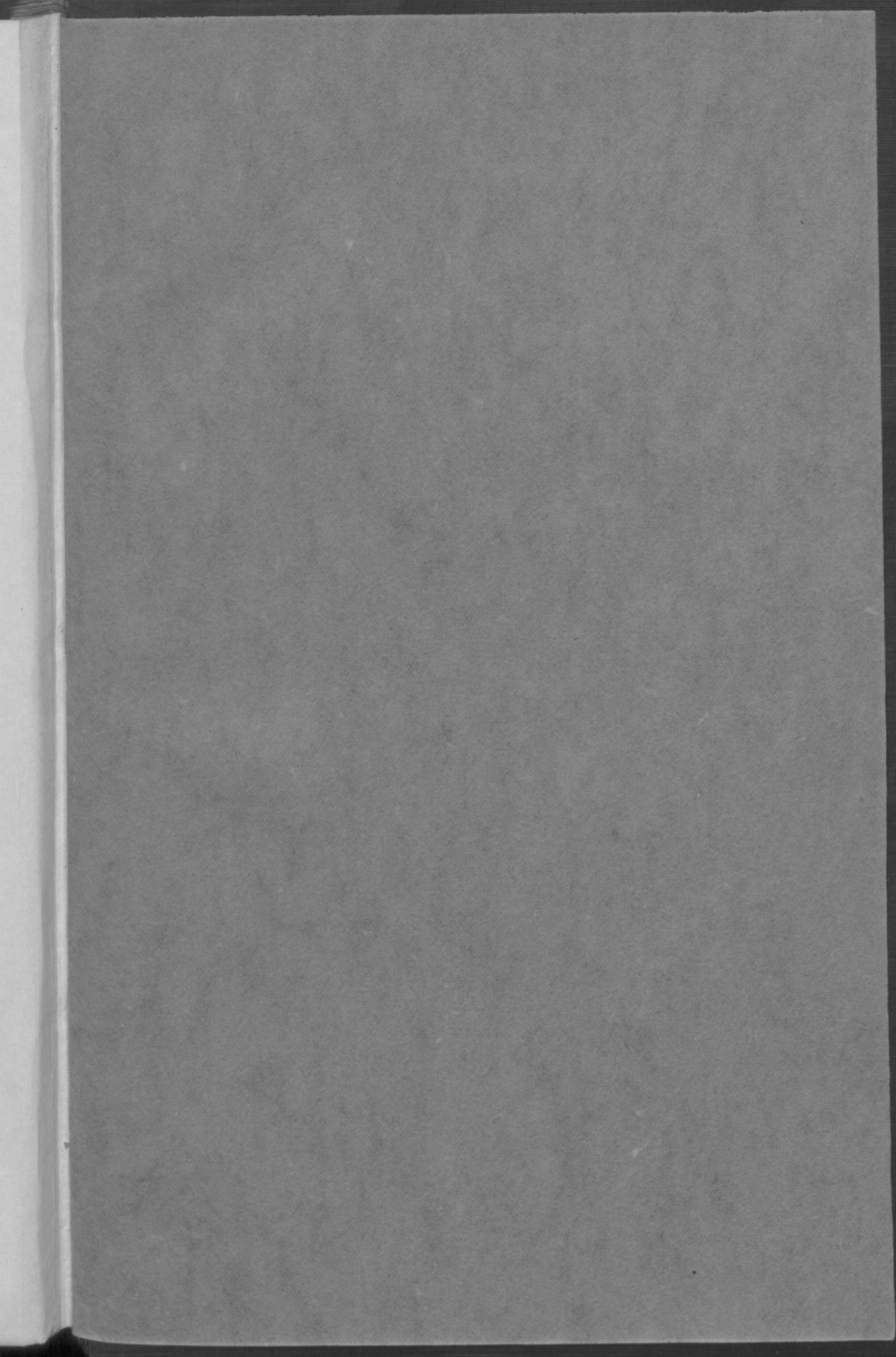


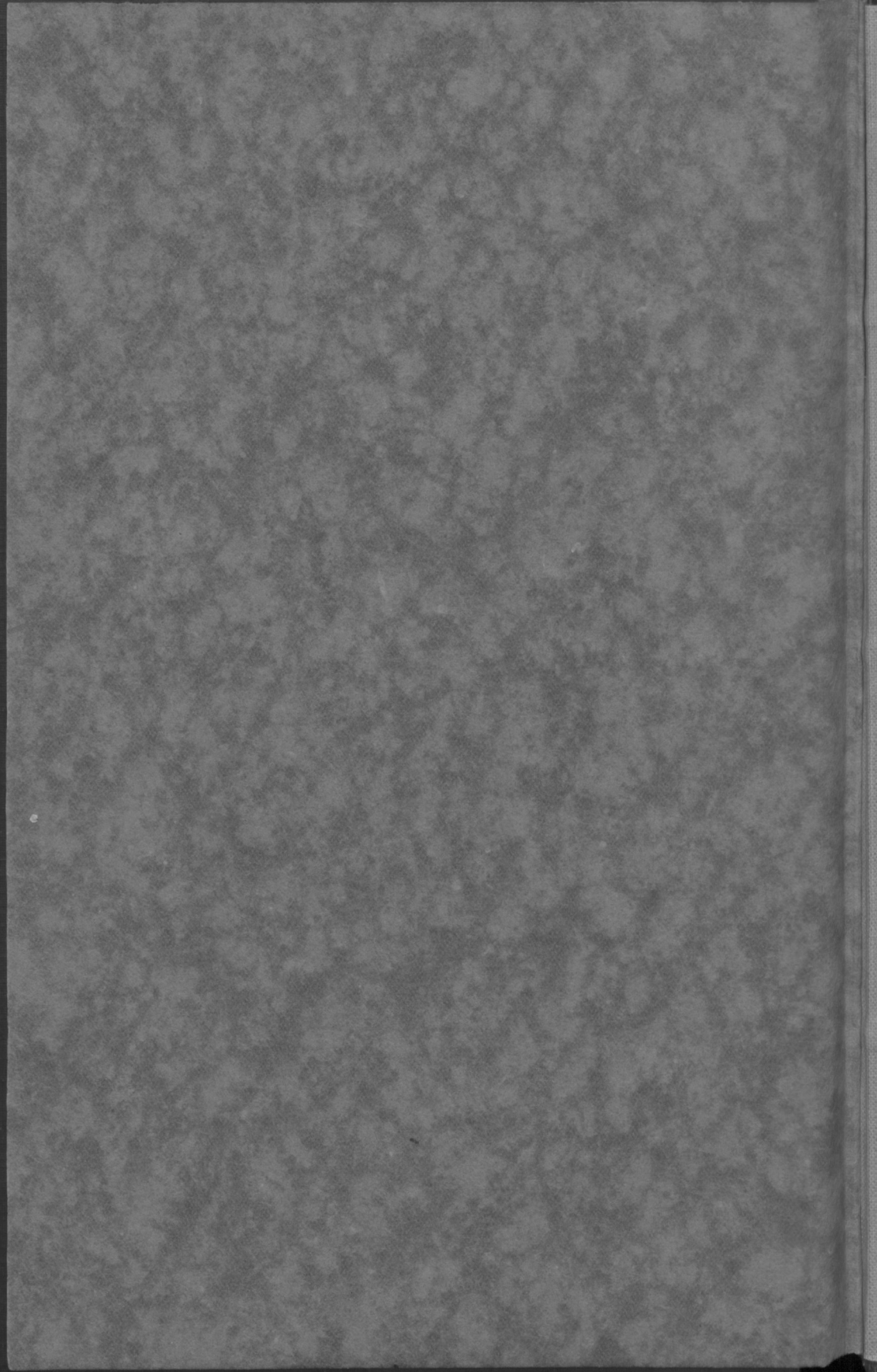












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