Presented by

Date Aug. 1926 No. 16478

X Ref. 1.3/31/26.
35535.

69TH CONGRESS
1st Session

DOCUMENT
No. 29

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

MARCH 1, 1924, TO MARCH 1, 1925

16478

DECEMBER 16, 1925.—Referred to the Committee on Printing

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1926

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 107

[Reported by Mr. Pepper]

In the Senate of the United States,
January 4, 1926.

Resolved, That the "Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ended March 1, 1925," be printed, with illustrations, as a Senate document.

Attest:

Edwin P. Thayer,
Secretary.

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL,
Washington, November 4, 1925.

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, 1924, to March 1, 1925.

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.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, December 15, 1925.

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, 1925.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

ACT OF INCORPORATION

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

[Public, No. 19]

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary Parke Foster (Mrs. John W. Foster), of Indiana; Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, of Virginia; Helen Mason Boynton (Mrs. Henry V. Boynton), of Ohio; Henrietta Greely (Mrs. A. W. Greely), of Washington, District of Columbia; Lelie Dent Saint Clair (Mrs. F. O. Saint Clair), of Maryland; Regina M. Knott (Mrs. A. Leo Knott), of Maryland; Sara Agnes Rice Pryor (Mrs. Roger A. Pryor), of New York; Sara Ford Judd Goode (Mrs. G. Browne Goode), of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary Desha, of Kentucky; Sue Virginia Field (Mrs. Stephen J. Field), of California; Sallie Kennedy Alexander (Mrs. Thomas Alexander), of Washington, District of Columbia; Rosa Wright Smith, of Washington, District of Columbia; Sara C. J. Hagan (Mrs. Hugh Hagan), of Georgia; Mary Stiner Putnam (Mrs. John Risley Putnam), of New York; Mary Leighton Shields (Mrs. George H. Shields), of Missouri; Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York; Mary E. MacDonald (Mrs. Marshall MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. Clarke (Mrs. A. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, District of Columbia; Frances B. Hamlin (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin), of Washington, District of Columbia; Martha C. B. Clarke (Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke), of New Hampshire; Lucia E. Blount (Mrs. Henry Blount), of Indiana; Jane A. O. Keim (Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim), of Connecticut; Louise Ward McAllister, of New York; Effie Ream Osborne (Mrs. Frank Stuart Osborne), of Illinois; Maria Devereux, of Washington, District of Columbia; Belinda O. Wilbour (Mrs. Joshua Wilbour), of Rhode Island; Georgina E. Shippen (Mrs. W. W. Shippen), of New Jersey; Julie K. Hogg (Mrs. N. B. Hogg), of Pennsylvania; Katherine C. Breckenridge (Mrs. Clifton R. Breckenridge), of Arkansas; Sara Isabella Hubbard (Mrs. Adolphus S. Hubbard), of California; Mary L. D. Putnam (Mrs. Charles E. Putnam), of Iowa; Delia Claybourne Buckner (Mrs. Simon B. Buckner), of Kentucky; Emily Marshall Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), of Massachusetts; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland; Mrs. Frances P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows), Mrs. Mary H. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan), Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull), Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington), and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia, by the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for patriotic, historical,

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

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

Said society shall have its headquarters or principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia.

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

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

Approved February 20, 1896.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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

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

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

[SEAL] RICHARD OLNEY.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS: MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

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

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1925–26

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Mrs. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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(Term of office expires 1926)

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Mrs. HENRY D. FITTS, 448 Ridge Street, Newark, N. J.

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Chaplain General

Mrs. RHETT GOODE, Memorial Continental Hall

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Corresponding Secretary General

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Historian General

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Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
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Librarian General	*Curator General*
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Arkansas: Mrs. Harry C. Anderson, 620 Prospect Avenue, Hot Springs; Mrs. Allen Cox, 916 Porter Street, Helena.

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Georgia: Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, 1295 Prince Avenue, Athens; Mrs. A. L. Wilkins, Eastman.

Hawaii: Mrs. Howard Clarke, 2121 Atherton Road, Honolulu; Mrs. C. S. Goodknight, Box 2930, Honolulu.

Idaho: Mrs. W. S. Titus, 908 North Eighteenth Street, Boise; Mrs. A. P. Ludberg, 1017 Logan Street, Moscow.

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Kentucky: Mrs. Eugene H. Ray, 306 The Weissenger-Gaulbert, Louisville; Mrs. S. L. Beard, Magnolia Avenue, Shelbyville.

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Mississippi: Mrs. Robert N. Somerville, Cleveland; Mrs. John A. Hardy, Artesia.

Missouri: Mrs. W. W. Botts, 610 Woodlawn Place, Mexico; Mrs. W. W. Graves, R. F. D. 4, Jefferson City.

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North Dakota: Mrs. Eric A. Thorberg, 712 Fourth Street, Bismarck; Mrs. Thomas F. Kane, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

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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. E. C. Apperson, McMinnville.

Pennsylvania: Mrs. John Brown Heron, 601 South Linden Avenue, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Clarence G. Crispin, "Hillcrest," Berwick.

Philippine Islands: Mrs. Truman S. Holt, North East, Pa.; Mrs. Henry W. Elser, 600 M. H. del Pelar, Manila, P. I.

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, 8 University of South Carolina, Columbia; Mrs. Laudy J. Hames, 18 North Mountain Street, Union.

South Dakota: Miss Mabel Kingsley Richardson, 204 Yale Street, Vermillion; Mrs. John G. Raak, Brookings.

Tennessee: Mrs. Munsey Slack, 501 Maryland Avenue, Bristol; Mrs. W. C. Clemens, Tusculum College, Tusculum.

Texas: Mrs. Charles B. Jones, 2114 Park Avenue, Greenville; Mrs. Edmund Travis Duff, 2310 Ninth Street, Wichita Falls.

Utah: Mrs. Arthur D. Barber, 1132 Twenty-fifth Street, Ogden; Mrs. Richard M. Williams, 1424 Browning Avenue, Salt Lake City.

Vermont: Mrs. Horace Martin Farnham, 96 Northfield Street, Montpelier; Mrs. Wilfred F. Root, 89 Canal Street, Brattleboro.

Virginia: Mrs. James Reese Schick, 915 Orchard Hill, Roanoke; Mrs. Edward W. Finch, 924 West Grace Street, Richmond.

Washington: Mrs. Warren W. Tolman, 125 Thirteenth Avenue, West, Olympia; Mrs. Harry D. Hurley, 5023 Ninth Avenue, NE., Seattle.

West Virginia: Mrs. W. H. Conaway, 109 Virginia Avenue, Fairmont; Mrs. William H. Vaught, Point Pleasant.

Wisconsin: Mrs. Ralph H. Hess, 137 Prospect Avenue, Madison; Mrs. James F. Trottman, 508 La Fayette Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming: Mrs. Willis M. Spear, 164 Wyoming Avenue, Sheridan.
China: Mrs. Harold S. Dickerson, 862 First Avenue, Haig, Shanghai.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey.
Mrs. George Maynard Minor.
Mrs. Daniel Manning.
Mrs. William Cumming Story.

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.

PART I

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

MONDAY MORNING SESSION, APRIL 20, 1925

The Thirty-fourth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened Monday morning, April 20, 1925, at 10.30 o'clock, at the Washington Auditorium, Washington, D. C., the president general, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, presiding.

The chaplain general read from the Scripture and led in prayer, after which the congress rose and pledged allegiance to the flag, led by Mrs. John Miller Horton.

The congress then recited "The American's Creed," led by its author, Mr. William Tyler Page, which was followed by the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Commissioner Cuno H. Rudolph, president of the Board of Commissioners of the city of Washington, introduced to the congress by Mrs. Mary Key McBlair, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, welcomed the Daughters of the American Revolution to Washington.

The congress was addressed by the Hon. Marvin H. Lewis, president general of the Sons of the American Revolution, who presented greetings from his society. Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, president of the Children of the American Revolution, voiced the cordial greetings of that organization.

The president general of the Sons of the Revolution, the Hon. Selden P. Spencer, United States Senator from Missouri, was next introduced, and following his address, greetings were presented by two past presidents general, Mrs. George Maynard Minor and Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey. Gen. James A. Drain, commander of the American Legion, then made an address, after which the president general, Mrs. Cook, presented her annual message, as follows:

Madam Vice President General and Members of the Congress:

At daybreak 150 years ago yesterday morning Capt. John Parker, American, said to his neighbors, grouped at the bridge at Concord: "Don't fire unless you are fired on; but if they want war, it might as well begin here."

And there the "embattled farmer stood and fired the shot heard 'round the world."

John Parker's words exemplify the spirit of the American far better than we, perhaps, have realized. In fact, too often we have been criticized for what seemed submission, or at least extreme patience.

It was Samuel Adams who first thought of independence, and he only some seven or eight years before the outbreak of the Revolution. On that April morning 150 years ago, walking across the fields, he heard the firing at Lexington. Turning to his companion, John Hancock, he said, "Oh, what a glorious morning is this."

How well all this illustrates the character of the American when he believes his rights are assailed. Not an impulsive enthusiast, but careful, even cautious, willing almost to be driven into a corner, but then standing for justice and right with every fiber of his mind and body responding. Perhaps that member of the English Parliament who answered Lord North's sneering comment with the reply, "The Americans are a numerous, a respectable, a hardy, a free people," gave an analysis of the character of our people of which we may well be proud and may hope to live up to throughout our history.

The holding of the annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution this year upon the Monday after Sunday, April 19, is not, as it might seem, an unrelated coincidence, for our national society had this memorable occasion in mind in their selection of the Monday nearest April 19 as the date for convening their annual Continental Congress. New England has always fittingly observed April 19 as the high light that it is in American history. Our whole Nation should and is beginning yearly to signalize its importance as a pivotal point in our own national history and in that of other nations.

The world knows that we are a nation of great numbers and hardy and free, and we have always maintained ourselves as a truly respectable people. These qualities were inherited from our forefathers. It is our duty, it is the duty of the organization of which we are proud members, and of every other society founded for the maintenance and development of the highest citizenship, to use every effort to maintain those qualities.

And respectability is not the least important in this list of a people's attributes. There is criticism of our American social life to-day in which the instances of looseness, irresponsibility, and reckless display of selfish pleasure seeking are constantly brought to the surface. Should one read the story a hundred years from now, according to the periodicals and bound literature coming from our press, he might well be justified in believing that the Americans of our time were loose living and Godless; that the wild, ceaseless hunt for sensation and excitement had seized our entire population; and that as a nation we were rapidly drifting away from the social principles and ideals on which this Government has stood.

Daughters of the American Revolution, we are a God-fearing, home-loving citizenry. The exceptions to this are so exceedingly small in number that they only appear great in being conspicuous. Never, perhaps, have the successful men and women of this country so fully demonstrated their general sense of responsibility for the betterment of the social conditions, never has there been such a general practice on the part of the rich men and women of this country to give the money they have accumulated to purposes that will benefit those less fortunate. Indeed, the giving of vast wealth to public purposes has come to be the accepted order, and it is only in cases where it is not done that it is considered cause for comment.

Never before have the people of America lived under such beneficent circumstances and with so great promise of the future for themselves and the coming generation.

To-day there is not a boy or girl in this country in good health who is not in position to accumulate enough to insure a competence for the older years. Every boy and every girl, indeed, has almost equal opportunity for a good education and for a rise in the scale of life.

Thoroughly authentic information shows that the American men and women to-day in all walks of life have moved into the investing class. The lessons of the Liberty loan bonds and thrift certificates that were taught us in this country during and after the war have remained with us. As a result, not alone have our savings deposits gone far beyond the dreams of 10 years ago but millions of new names appear in stockholders' lists.

Back of this movement is an unconscious desire on the part of these men and women to establish themselves in their communities, to live in their own homes, to have families worthy of the respect of their neighbors, children of whom they can be proud. Linked with these desires is an honest intent to do their full duty toward their city, State, and Nation.

It is only an absurdly small minority who live and disport themselves where the lights are whitest. These are the nonproducing wastrels, who possess neither the regard for themselves nor of their neighbors. Picturesque though they, perhaps, may be to the novelists, they finally will prove themselves of little importance and are the subject of the average American citizen's contempt.

There need be no fear about social conditions in our Republic in these days. The numerous, the respectable, the hardy, and the free Americans are growing stronger and stronger in their course. This country will be safe in their hands. That, as I see it, is the picture of the great mass of American people to-day of all classes.

In our political life we have at the head of our Government Calvin Coolidge, of pure colonial strain and possessed of the strong and self-reliant ideals that moved our forefathers. Within the last year instances of unfortunate political scandal have arisen and properly have been given the fullest and most direct publicity by a press that is growing more and more independent of strict party control. These violations of public trust and political morals have been brought to the surface without regard to their effect on public men or party. What was once hidden is now brought into the open. In actual fact, public life as a whole has never been cleaner in America than it is to-day.

By the Government's policy of retrenchment, stopping of waste, and making possible the reduction of taxes, the Daughters of the American Revolution are standing firmly. But any plan of economy on the part of the Federal Government will not succeed to the fullest degree unless it is also applied to the cities, counties, and States. All of the saving can not be done here at the National Capital. The local governments must also apply the lesson and we must use our efforts in our own homes to that end.

The unparalleled growth of our society during the past few years is vividly brought to our attention in the fact that we are no longer able to find comfortable accommodations in our own Memorial Hall for this meeting. In an effort to meet this condition, your president general and the national board of management were of the unanimous opinion that the interests of our organization would best be served this year by holding the majority of the sessions of our Thirty-fourth Annual Continental Congress in this recently finished structure, known as the new **Washington Auditorium.**

Each one of us present here to-day is very naturally contrasting this meeting place, adequate as it is, to its inevitable disadvantage with our own superbly beautiful and dearly beloved Memorial Continental Hall, where there are enshrined for us the memories of the great and good men and women whose names and deeds adorned and enrichened their age.

This comparison is to be expected. We are justifiably proud of Memorial Continental Hall, and of the sacrifices and unselfish endeavors which were so vital a part of its inception and realization. Within its walls there is not one of us who has not reviewed with profit the fine ideals and compelling purpose of those Revolutionary ancestors of ours who wrought so wisely and so well in that critical period of our Nation's existence. Because we are holding this particular Continental Congress under a rooftree other than our own, let us remember that the kinship of soul which we would add to that of blood with the patriots of seventy-six need not be dependent upon any especial time or place for its growth and development. While it is indeed a proud privilege to trace our lineage in unbroken line of descent from the unselfish patriots of that earlier era of our history, it profits us little to live in the shadow of the valiant deeds of our forbears if we are not making our own lives worthy with accomplishment.

Remember that we shall carry away from the sessions of this congress in greater or less degree only what we contribute of purpose and discriminating endeavor.

'Tis the human touch in the world that counts,
The touch of your hand and mine,
Which means far more to the fainting heart
Than shelter and bread and wine;
For shelter is gone when the night is o'er
And bread lasts only a day,
But the touch of the hand and the sound of the voice
Sing in the soul alway.

Daughters of the American Revolution, let us keep this thought above all others in our hearts and minds during this our thirty-fourth annual congress if we would have that sympathetic understanding of each other's problems which makes for cooperation and mutual helpfulness.

When we speak of understanding each other's problems and of cooperation and mutual helpfulness, these terms should not be considered as confined within the limitations of our society. With the advantages of citizenship, there have also come to us responsibilities toward all of our fellow-citizens. We women, as individuals and as members of the largest women's patriotic organization in the world, have a very definite responsibility toward the present and future welfare of our Nation. We ought to use these new powers of citizenship toward the realization of civic and educational ideals.

There are more than 4,000,000 registered voters in the United States who can neither read nor write. This figure is authoritative, having been taken from the report of the National Education Association. What a blot and a reproach it is in this vaunted era of enlightenment. Education rather than agitation is one of the world's great needs, as it is one of our own country's great needs. How can we as a Nation atone for the shame of its adult illiteracy, do you ask? By seeing to it that the citizens of to-morrow not only have the advantages of an education but are kept in school a sufficient number of years in which to acquire them.

Far back in the southern mountains there are 6,000,000 souls of pure American stock, many of whom trace their ancestry back to the patriots of Revolutionary days. Separated by their mountain fastness from contact with the outside world, this pioneer strain was until recently left to a very large degree to live in illiteracy.

Here our society has established and is helping to support schools which are enabling the children of these Simon-pure Americans to come into the

possession of their too-long-deferred birthright of properly equipped citizenship. They are being given an education.

This is a constructive work of which our children's children shall be proud, for nowhere in the United States is there a greater opportunity for us to reinforce the existent patriotism and aid in preserving the free institutions which their forbears and ours fought jointly to maintain.

We of America have been pioneers among the nations in the advocacy of a liberal education for all the children of our land without regard to race or color. But we can well ask ourselves if in the actual practice of this belief we have lived up to our ideals.

As Daughters of the American Revolution we have met and accepted responsibilities that have gone far beyond our organization. We have considered it our duty to render aid wherever opportunity called and funds permitted in an effort to give those better ideals of citizenship which would maintain the standard and the value of our priceless heritage.

Neither has our responsibility and our duty in this direction applied solely to those of American stock, for we have been of service to those who have come from foreign lands in helping to put before them a clearer understanding of the purpose and intent of this Government—of its forms, its privileges, and its responsibilities.

There are few in America, even of the first generation of citizenship, who will not agree that our open gates to the oppressed of other lands were perhaps far too open. It is possible that many of these newcomers have not found what they pictured. It is also absolutely certain that many have not proved themselves worthy of citizenship. As a great step forward in helping us to determine who is to inherit this, the land of our forefathers, the Congress of the United States passed a new immigration law a year ago this April, whose wise restrictions are helping to perpetuate the principles of government that were established by the patriots of 1776. It is unfortunate that the proposed deportation act failed of enactment in the Congress which has just adjourned. It would have empowered our Government to send back undesirable aliens who, instead of evincing a desire to acquire American citizenship, are attempting to menace our institutions while sojourning on our shores.

This measure passed the House of Representatives but was blocked in the Senate through the efforts of misguided emotionalists, who were converts to the eloquent casuistries of the propaganda societies and based their opposition to it on the ground of its principles being un-American and unjust.

History will show that as a nation, in order to be just, we have actually leaned backward in our endeavor to be fair in international matters. Surely, the time has come for our Government to be given full power to expel from its shores those who, in spite of every opportunity, are proving themselves hostile to the best interests of our citizenship and are by thought and deed trying to undermine our ideals of government.

As an organization, we stood solidly behind the passage of the immigration act. Let us now be equally vigilant and aggressive in giving our support to wise, just legislation that will secure the elimination of undesirable aliens.

No better means of disseminating the truth about our Government and of training our boys and girls for better citizenship could, perhaps, be developed than is being done through the recently inaugurated yearly oratorical contests which have as their subject the Constitution of the United States.

Throughout the length and breadth of this land, in the cities and in the smaller communities, because of the generosity and the magnificent coopera-

tion of the press of this country, pupils of high-school age are being encouraged to give thought and study to the Constitution. Through numerous public eliminative competitions the subject is being brought first hand to the people in a way in which it has never been done before. So invaluable will this familiarization with the principles and purposes embodied in that great document prove itself to our entire Nation that I am a poor prophet indeed if it is not shown that it has been one of the most mighty influences for good of our times, in the formation of that composite which we call national character. Think what it will mean to have aroused a patriotism grounded in a knowledge of those principles of liberty and law which underlie our whole system of Government, as set forth by the founders of our Republic in the Constitution.

Perhaps, as the result of the widespread approval which this movement has brought about, it may lead to the formation of a public opinion that will see to it that the Constitution of the United States shall be taught as a separate study in every school and college in our land. Daughters of the American Revolution feel that they have an especial interest in these contests quite apart from their support of them as individuals and as a society, because the final award was made in Memorial Continental Hall last year, as will be the case again this June.

As a nation and as individuals, we have until recently been modern Esaus, throwing aside the precious heritage of our birthright in the depletion of our once magnificent forest domain. As an organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution have always stood against the waste of natural resources. Fortunately, a movement is now on foot to further save our forests not only for their scenic beauty, or because they will form a nucleus of parks and national playgrounds, but in order to preserve our national endowment in our trees, which carries with it the benefits they will bring in health and climate.

The National Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has under its control 157,000,000 acres of forest preserves, exclusive of the great State reservations. It is estimated that two-fifths of the forest area of our country to-day is held in State and national reservation. Here is another of the broad progresses our country is making in caring not only for the welfare of the present generation but of those to come. Following the wise suggestion of the President of the United States, let it be our policy to use our forests and our woodlands "as crops to be used, but also to be renewed."

The week following this has been set aside by proclamation of President Coolidge as American conservation and renewal week. As you return to your various States and communities, will you not strive with all the personal influence at your command to be leaders in furthering both the letter and the spirit of its observance as a time of tree conserving and tree planting?

We Americans are a peace-loving people, whose history is one of avoiding warfare until forced into it. Unfortunately, though, there is at present too great a tendency among many of our people to have America lead the world in readiness to promote peace by disarmament, without due consideration of the necessary provisions for our security and defense.

However well intentioned this country may be, either upon its own accord or as a member of an international body organized for the prevention of conflict, it can not prevent war. So long as there is no means of preventing war, there must be preparation against war. As a nation we must realize that reliance upon right and logic in lieu of proper defense is an invitation for us

to be preyed upon. Nothing could be further from the aims of our society than to commit our Nation to a militaristic program; but it is the duty of every citizen to safeguard the United States against aggression by helping to support and maintain land, sea, and air forces for our reasonable protection. To this policy Daughters of the American Revolution are solemnly committed. We furthermore believe that it is our duty and that of every other American citizen to be fully informed as to the measure of national protection which is necessary and to be unceasing in our efforts to see that it is provided by the Congress of the United States.

As a society we have also gone on record as expressing our entire sympathy with the objects of the citizens' military training camps, and we are directing toward them the earnest attention of all parents. Each succeeding year since their inception they have performed an invaluable service to the Nation in bringing together young men of all types, both native and foreign born, whom it is training for good, clean citizenship through the development of a closer national and social unity.

The spread of pacificism and the undermining of our ideals of national service by foreign agencies and by our native-born emotional theorists, who have been swept loose from stable moorings by skillful propagandists, have reached a dangerous stage.

Organized efforts have even been made on the part of a certain powerful propaganda society to have teachers of history confuse the minds of immature pupils with regard to their patriotic ideals concerning the men in our Nation's history who gave their lives for their country. In a recent number of the bulletin of such an organization great emphasis and commendation are given to a paragraph which cited that "no articles or songs extolling wars, battles, or the heroes of past wars are to be printed in the school books or papers" of the schools of a certain vicinity.

Thinking citizens of America, whatever may be the horrors of war and however opinionated we may be in regard to war or the means for its prevention, let us be resolved that every American boy and girl shall be permitted to cherish the memory of those who paid the supreme sacrifice for an unconquerable ideal. Rather that should we do more than less in our schools by way of implanting the seeds of patriotic emulation in the hearts of youths and maidens who are coming after us to take up the torch when we relinquish it.

It is the claim of modern psychologists that the play hours of children are the greatest factors in the development of character and physique. Playgrounds and recreation centers are now very generally acknowledged as the most powerful social agency in reducing juvenile delinquency and crime. Every daughter should inform herself as to whether her community is intelligently and adequately meeting this very vital need of modern childhood. It has been said that the child in its play "repeats the history of the race." With properly equipped and supervised playgrounds in America, we shall see the patriotic teachings that we would have inculcated live again in the American citizens of to-morrow.

It is also our sacred duty to see to it that our individual efforts and the systematized ones of our junior organization, Children of the American Revolution, shall make the cause of truth and righteousness triumphant in our national life. Remember, we can not delegate our responsibility in government to some one else. There is no substitute for individual interest in good government and individual responsibility for the government of our country.

"O, what a glorious morning is this" might well be said concerning this April morning in the year 1925, 150 years and one day after that historic morning in April, 1775, when John Parker and his little handful of militia-

men, "at the rustic bridge which arched the flood," fired the shot heard 'round the world. To-day we, the descendants of the Minute Men and of the "embattled farmers" of Lexington and Concord, as well as of the other brave soldiers of that time, are in possession and enjoyment of the America made possible by their sacrifices; the America grown great and powerful because of its advantages under the democracy they fought for and established; the America which, through its utilization of its immense natural resources, has made its citizens the most prosperous and happy of all the peoples of the earth; the America which has come to its place in the sun as a world power because it has maintained toward all other nations the broad humanitarian outlook inculcated by its early patriots.

How can we best show our gratitude? How can we best be worthy of the heritage they have bequeathed us? By being slow, as were they, to national combat, yet continuing to stand firm as did they for justice and right. By steadfastly maintaining ourselves as a numerous, a respectable, a hardy, and a free people. Thus shall we Americans of to-day pass on an America undefiled in national honor and probity to the Americans of to-morrow.

A symbol frequently helps us to express an ideal. That of a nation is a flag. As we look at the flag of our beloved country to-day and throughout all the to-morrows of our lives, wherever we may be—at home, abroad, ashore, afloat—let it symbolize for each one of us a patriotic love and devotion, fond hopes, high aspirations, and the security of a great republic which shall forever maintain unsullied and unwarped its institutions of constitutional government.

In conclusion, I would leave with you this year, as I did last, a creed, already beloved by many of you, which I would like to have every Daughter of the American Revolution look upon as a rod and staff for her guidance in patriotic endeavors:

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 sight a thousand years are but as a yesterday,
And as a watch in the night,
Help me in my frailty make real
What I believe.

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

The chairman of the credentials committee, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh, reported as follows:

Voters registered up to 9 a. m. Monday, April 20, 1925:

National officers and vice presidents general	18
State regents	38
Chapter regents	544
Delegates	400
Total	1,000

Respectfully submitted.

CATHERIN E. BRUMBAUGH,
Chairman Credentials Committee.

The meeting recessed at 12.30 o'clock.

The Monday afternoon session was called to order at 2.45 by the president general.

Report of Chaplain General

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

It has been the good fortune of the chaplain general to be present at all of the regular meetings of the national board of management.

Immediately after the June board meeting she left with the president general to attend a number of group conferences in Pennsylvania and New York, the chaplain general being called upon to take part in the program.

Several weeks were spent at headquarters during the summer months, and there was no lull in the zeal of our splendid leader, her cheery presence giving inspiration to those with whom she came in daily contact to give of the very best in them for the advancement of our great organization along all lines of activity.

On flag day, June 14, your chaplain general accepted an invitation from the Secretary of War to sit on the platform at the patriotic celebration held on the Ellipse. On the Fourth of July she took part in the patriotic program arranged by the president general in honor of the National Education Association, which was meeting in Washington at that time.

The chaplain general was visiting in Detroit on defense test day and responded to an invitation from Mrs. Gascoigne, regent of the Louisa Sainte Claire Chapter, to lead in the Lord's prayer and salute to the flag, at the gathering of patriotic societies, the chamber of commerce, and citizens of Detroit, the meeting having been arranged by the Louisa Sainte Claire Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Your chaplain general was also invited by the president of the Historic Memorials Association of Detroit to give the invocation at the annual meeting, which was held at the very lovely country home of our past vice president general, Mrs. Truman Newberry.

In October she accompanied the president general to the State conference of Pennsylvania and to the annual fall meeting of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution. The chaplain general was requested to lead in prayer and also to speak on the duties and privileges of the office.

With much pleasure I responded to the invitation of the president general to receive with her at the reception she gave to our dear friends, the retiring ambassador of France and Madame Jusserand. The next week it was my privilege to attend the farewell banquet given by the patriotic societies and

citizens of Washington to these distinguished friends of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The ambassador on several occasions expressed his desire to return to America during a session of Continental Congress.

In March the Alabama conference was attended by your chaplain general, who led in prayer and assisted in the installation of officers.

Just recently she was invited to participate in the ceremonies attending the centennial celebration of the visit of General La Fayette to Mobile, Ala., on April 5 and 6, 1825.

The chaplain general has been the recipient of many more invitations, which she has not been able to accept. She has responded to numerous calls for information and written many letters of sympathy.

It is indeed a high privilege to serve this great patriotic organization in any capacity, and the office of chaplain general carries with it much responsibility throughout the year. It brings, however, a great joy and helpfulness in service, because of the ready response and close touch with the members, bringing us very near to one another during the dark days that must necessarily come to all.

Since last we assembled in Continental Congress, 1,887 faithful members have been transferred from the roll of our national society to the great Heavenly roll.

The tributes to the memory of this immortal roll are on file. To Mrs. Ramsburg, genealogical editor, is much credit and appreciation due for the compilation of the Book of Remembrance.

Will the members please rise and stand with bowed heads in silent tribute to those whom we have "loved long since and lost awhile"?

O Lord, we pray that Thou wilt give to these Thy servants that peace that passeth all understanding.

Now, unto Him that is able to keep us from falling, and to present us faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God, our Savior, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and forever. Amen.

Respectfully submitted.

MABEL WILEY HUTTON GOODE
(MRS. RHETT GOODE),
Chaplain General.

The report of the chairman of the committee on the program, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, was next presented and was adopted by the Congress. This was followed by the report of the recording secretary general.

Report of the Recording Secretary General

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

Last year in making my first report as "keeper of the seal" and of the records of this society I stressed the fact that much of inestimable interest is written in those records.

Again I wish to emphasize this fact and to add that we must look to our laurels if we are to keep abreast of the times and build for the future as substantially as did our charter members.

While there have been amendments to our constitution and by-laws and changes in the methods of procedure from time to time to provide for the expanding work of our organization, still the general plan as it was mapped out

35 years ago has been closely adhered to and has proven a firm foundation upon which to build a lasting structure.

It has been the privilege of my office to delve into the early records with a view to making a comprehensive inventory of all the documents and publications under my jurisdiction. The work of classifying, indexing, and cataloging these records is not yet completed, but is well under way.

Much has been accomplished, too, during the past year in the way of revision of rulings affecting the work of my department. An entire new set of rulings covering the issuing of membership certificates has been formulated and approved by the national board of management. One of these new rules provides for the sending of certificates in bulk to chapter regents, to be formally presented to new members at chapter meetings. This has met with great enthusiasm and has also been the means of quite a saving in postage as well as in expenditure for mailing tubes.

Since the last congress notifications of admission have been sent to all new members, the membership certificates have been engrossed, and practically all of these certificates have now gone forward to destination.

Orders for 211 certificates of descent have been received and filled.

The usual routine work has been promptly and efficiently handled, including considerable correspondence, notices of board meetings, the preparation of rulings and of minutes for the magazine and for the files, transcript of all verbatim reports, and the work incident to Congress.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of all was the record time in which the proceedings of the last congress was handled. The volume was off the press three months earlier than has been the custom heretofore and ready for delivery by the middle of June. This was accomplished in the face of numerous serious handicaps, chief among which was the removal of the records from the first to the second floor in the very midst of the editing and proof reading, and at the same time undergoing a reduction in the regular staff from five to three during a considerable portion of the time. A former member of my staff was transferred to another department and the services of another was dispensed with and not replaced for a number of months.

This has been made possible partially because of the less congested quarters we now occupy, with the record room and certificate room adjoining, so that a better system of cooperation has been developed.

No national officer has ever been blessed with a more willing and industrious group of workers than the four who constitute my regular staff and who work together in perfect unison and harmony. Their loyalty and support, together with the splendid cooperation of every member of the national board of management, has been an inspiration and has served quite materially to lighten my labors in your behalf.

Respectfully submitted.

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS (MRS. FRANK H. BRIGGS),
Recording Secretary General.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Madam President General and Members of the Congress:

The committee on resolutions presents the following rules for the thirty-fourth congress:

RULE I. Resolutions submitted to the Continental Congress by individual members, other than in reports of officers, may be presented from the floor when there is nothing before the house, provided only emergency resolutions shall be presented later than Friday.

All resolutions shall be referred without debate to the committee on resolutions.

The committee on resolutions shall give the mover of every resolution, who requests it, an opportunity to explain her resolution to the committee.

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

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

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

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

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

RULE V. The reports of State regents shall be limited to 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.

Annual Report of the President General

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

The cycle of another year has sped its shining course. Your interest and tremendous enthusiasm in the growth and progress of our society have been the greatest possible stimulus that could come to me as president general. The year which has just closed has been one of extraordinary activity in all the lines of endeavor to which Daughters of the American Revolution are committed.

Before beginning the detailed consideration of the year's activities, let us pause with sorrow and sympathy to note the death of those members who have passed on to the great beyond since our last congress. Among those of national prominence who have been summoned by the grim reaper are Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, the widow of the late President Harding; Mrs. William D. Kearfoot, a former vice president general of New Jersey; Mrs. Williard T. Block, vice president general of Illinois, who was the originator of the Block certificate of descent and was at the time of her death national chair-

man of the liquidation and endowment committee; Mrs. Malinda M. Hoopes, former vice president general from Pennsylvania; Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, State regent of Virginia; and Mrs. Ellen Washington Bellamy. During the past year we also lost by death the distinguished services of Mr. George W. Fairchild, an able and efficient member of our advisory board.

On Tuesday, April 21, special memorial services will be held at the close of the morning meeting, so that we may unite in more fully and fittingly commemorating the memory and the services of those who have so lately been with us in the fullness of life and purpose.

It is your president general's hope that this congress will be one of unusual good fellowship. Why not greet each other, whether formally introduced or not, as you go to and fro about the business of the congress, so that you may have a closer acquaintance and a happier relationship with one another in the common cause for which we are gathered here?

As you listen to the reports of your national officers, your State regents, and your chairman of national committees, you will find that each one proves us nationally larger and nationally more efficient. From their reports you will also receive that better understanding of their problems which they are endeavoring to have concerning yours. You will likewise be gratified at the manner in which each one of these untiring women, while continuing to serve the interests of her home and her community, has also found time and strength for the constantly increasing needs of our society and the Nation at large.

Continuing the plan inaugurated last year by the president general, she will only stress the salient features of the society's work in her report, leaving the more specific details to be reported by the national officer or chairman in charge of each department of our various activities.

The work of the president general, in its broadest aspects, is twofold in nature and has to do not only with its ever-widening ramifications at headquarters but with her presence at numerous State conferences, celebrations, and meetings. Each field of activity is tremendously stimulating and engrossing. It has been her desire to keep the ratio as evenly balanced as possible, although in order to do this she has traveled many thousands of miles and has kept self-imposed office hours whose overtime infractions would not be countenanced by any union in good standing. Being a lover of humankind, she has regretted her inability to accept the numerous delightful invitations extended to her out of compliment to her office, but she always consoles herself that the stretch of time just ahead is to afford that fabled mirage of greater opportunity for the more purely social relaxations of her office.

During the course of the year she has visited every State in the great Northwest and Southwest except Texas and all of the Middle Western States except Illinois. These exceptions she hopes to include in next year's itinerary. All told, 20 State conferences have been visited this past year. They are: Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New Jersey, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Iowa. In addition, she was a guest of chapters in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Portland, Cheyenne, Denver, Omaha, Lincoln, Chicago, a group in New York State, and several groups in Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. This itinerary included attendance upon conferences in 12 States where a president general had never before visited a State conference or special State meeting.

Everywhere, even in the most distant States, the work of our society is being carried on with the same splended interest and enthusiasm. This in itself is the greatest inspiration that can come to the president of a great organization.

It is indisputable proof of the fact that our organization, made up of many chapters in many States, is functioning as if it were a unit, as indeed it is. Above everything else, this shows the spirit and impetus of our wonderful society. It is the reason why we are imbued with such singleness of purpose. It is the element which has caused the general public to have a constantly increasing respect for and belief in our endeavors. It is the factor which, above all else, will enable us to continue to be of national service.

Because of certain developments immediately after the close of the thirty-third congress your executive committee was of the unanimous opinion that our society would not be true to its lofty ideals of patriotic service if it did not take even more active measures than it had yet done in opposing the disloyal individuals and organizations that are striving to pervert our national ideals. With the president general's letter of warning to all State regents you are already familiar. That it aroused public interest was at once evident from the number of congratulatory letters which straightway inundated her mail. In the following extract from an august editorial, the Evening Star, of Washington, D. C., very generally epitomized the entire country's editorial comment:

"The president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution plans that the society shall enter into a vigorous campaign against unpatriotic propaganda in America. It is a good work, and everything that will tend to keep the spirit of American nationalism at the highest and noblest point is to be encouraged."

On May 26 the uniform flag code committee, of which the president general is a member, met in her office for the purpose of perfecting the work begun the previous year. In the opinion of the committee, the few changes necessary were of such minor importance that it was decided to be unnecessary to call a further meeting, at least for the present year.

An illustrated pamphlet embodying the valuable and instructive findings of this committee has been published by the society. Great appreciation and thanks of the society are due the national chairman, Mrs. John Miller Horton, for her generosity in financing this publication. You are reminded that the uniform flag code was adopted by the Thirty-third Continental Congress and is official.

At Annapolis, June 3, the president general presented to Midshipman Henry Clay Drexler, of Delaware, the cup annually given by our society to the first classman who excels in seamanship. When the cup was presented he laughingly said, "Now I am a Daughter of the American Revolution." Early in the summer this promising young officer was killed while on duty in an explosion on board the battleship to which he was assigned immediately after graduation. In a conversation with Admiral Wilson at the time of the cup presentation, our thoughtful and considerate chaplain general ascertained that in the future a dress sword would probably be more appropriate than the silver cup. By unanimous action of the national board of management, a dress sword will be presented to the excelling first classman this year.

We should have justifiable pride in the leadership vested in the Daughters of the American Revolution. A committee made up of representatives of nearly 100 veteran and patriotic associations of the United States, of which your president general was made chairman, had a most important part in arousing public opinion toward furthering the success of defense test day. Secretary of War Weeks' cordial letter of thanks to the chairman of this committee is confirmation of our society's valuable assistance in this endeavor.

At its June meeting the national board of management authorized the president general, in consultation with our very zealous and capable chair-

man on publicity, to employ a trained newspaper worker to assist the committee on publicity, at a cost not to exceed $2,000 a year. However, the society's leadership, in the successful carrying out of defense test day and of other patriotic and educational projects, gave us ample publicity of best type. We, therefore, decided it was unnecessary to expend the $2,000 for this work.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have been further honored by our Government in President Coolidge's appointment of the president general to serve as a member of the commission, authorized by the United States Congress of 1924, to present plans for the observance in 1932 of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. To the president general has come the further honor of being designated as one of the members of the executive committee of this commission.

As further evidence of our society's support of citizens' military training camps, and in order that they might be brought to the attention of a wide group of interested people, a letter has been sent to the State and chapter regents, calling their attention to the wonderful opportunities offered a limited number of young men for training in better health, habits, and better citizenship without obligation for further military service.

Your attention is particularly directed to the successful work being stressed in our Americanization centers, in our southern mountain schools, and in the American Indian Institute at Wichita, Kans. While on a recent visit to the last-mentioned school, your president general was adopted into the Wichita Indian Tribe as an evidence of the school's appreciation of our society's interest in its behalf. We hope that this interest will not only be continued but that it will be possible for our society to increase its contributions to this worthy cause. Everywhere that her official journeyings have carried her, even to the farthermost States, your president general has been impressed with the tremendous interest which is being manifested in our southern mountain schools. Especially gratifying, too, is the generous financial support which the various States are giving toward the work which our society is doing in restoring to our native-born American stock the heritage of their forbears, many of whom fought side by side with ours in the Revolutionary War.

Through our splendid auxiliary connections, too, such as the Children of the American Revolution and the Sons and Daughters of the Republic Clubs, large groups of our American children are being stimulated in and trained for patriotic service.

Our social service work at Ellis Island is one of the most far-reaching and helpful humanitarian undertakings to our society's credit. At the Government's suggestion this work has been materially augmented this year. Despite the limitation of alien entries, because of the restrictive immigration legislation now in force, the demand for the Manual has exceeded that of any other year.

Our society will be 35 years young this October. It is fitting that we should celebrate this event nationally as well as in our State and chapter meetings, and it would seem wise to have an especial committee empowered to suggest suitable ways and means of celebrating this significant milestone in the growth and progress of our society.

In 1890, after six months' existence as an organization, our society numbered approximately 390 members and 4 chapters. To-day we have approximately 149,786 members and 2,060 chapters. Do you realize that this means that we have chapter representation in every State in the Union as well as in China, Hawaii, Cuba, the Philippines, and France, with their delegates

actually present at this Congress? We also have members in Alaska, Africa, India, and, indeed, in nearly every country in the world. A regent has even been empowered to organize a chapter in London. In a certain sense it might be said that the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution encircles the globe, since within the past season on two "Around the world cruises," groups of daughters, one numbering 56 and the other 60, formed themselves into associations, which lasted throughout the cruise, and had regular meetings every Monday while on shipboard. Here is proof of that spirit of enthusiasm and cooperation which manifests itself whenever a number of daughters come together.

With such a rapid growth in membership the year has naturally been one of tremendous activity in the organizing secretary general's office, where her interest, enthusiasm, and industry have been motivating factors in fostering the organization of many new chapters. In addition to her work in this department, she is also the efficient chairman of the buildings and grounds committee.

Continuing our marvelous record of last year, new members are being admitted at an average of almost 1,000 a month.

In connection with the admission of new members, it is very easy and perhaps natural for those of us who are unfamiliar with the actual work of the registrar general's office to be critical and impatient when we hear that application papers are not immediately acted upon. Yet it should be remembered that we have but a limited number of trained genealogists available; and failure on the part of the applicants to promptly answer requests for information, data, and references, not only definitely retards the acceptance of papers, but causes general congestion in the work of the office. The registrar general's invaluable and untiring service in carrying on the work of her office has produced results of which we should be justly proud.

Unprecedented work of the most intensive nature has been done in the historian general's department. Realizing that new members were being admitted nearly as rapidly as they were being incorporated in the lineage books, she decided to intensify the work of her department. As a result of her farsighted policies, more lineage books have been published this year than ever before.

A change of policy in the librarian general's department has made possible the purchase of vitally needed books, which have been invaluable in the verification of papers of applicants for membership in our society. To further facilitate the remarkable efficiency of this office, the librarian general personally defrayed the expenses of the library's chief clerk on a carefully planned trip which had to do with the inspection and survey of the principal libraries in the East. This is but a further instance of the librarian general's interest and devotion to the welfare of our society.

The museum, as you have doubtless noticed in the recent magazine articles, describing its rare objects and furniture, continues to be enriched by gifts of priceless heirlooms. The curator general's authoritative knowledge upon all that pertains to her office has been an invaluable asset to this department. Undoubtedly the time is not far distant when the Memorial Continental Hall itself will function as one of the great historical museums of the country, for already it is being constantly visited by people from all over the United States as well as by those from foreign lands, who average about 1,500 a month.

Our society should be warmly appreciative of the cooperation which is being given by the various States in refurnishing their rooms in Memorial Continental Hall with suitable antiques of the Revolutionary period. This work

has not only entailed considerable expense on the part of the States, but untiring zeal and careful research on the part of the buildings and grounds committee. The committee, finding that the iron wire holding the plaster in the ceiling of the front portico had corroded and was causing a dangerous condition, reported it to the national board, which authorized its restoration in white cement at a cost of $1,900. This new ceiling will now endure as long as the building itself.

The name and justifiable fame of Memorial Continental Hall continues in our land as an historic structure and as an auditorium for meetings of outstanding significance. Notable among the meetings of the past year have been: The world committee of the Young Women's Christian Association; the national oratorical contest at which the President of the United States spoke; the mass meeting of the Children of the American Revolution; the reception and mass meeting held for delegates of the National Education Association upon invitation of your president general, at which she delivered an address to the delegates; the meetings of the business organization of the Government (Bureau of the Budget) at which time the President of the United States spoke, and the meeting held to formally notify President Coolidge that he was his party's choice for President of the United States.

At the time of the National Education Association convention, Memorial Continental Hall was the shrine of one of the patriotic pilgrimages made by its delegates, and was referred to in the official program of the association as "The most beautiful memorial building in the world erected by women for women."

You will be gratified to know that in continuance of our plan of last year, we have made another substantial payment upon the indebtedness on the administration building, which makes an aggregate of $160,000 paid off in two years. By reason of these large reductions in the principal, the sum saved in interest is a substantial one. The treasurer general of a society as large as ours, with an ever-increasing membership, carries a tremendous responsibility. This our treasurer general has met with skill and ability, in addition to giving her service as the efficient national chairman of the Ellis Island committee. The president general would here emphasize the efficient manner in which the national officers are loyally cooperating in economically administrating their rapidly growing departments without sacrifice of their specific needs to the more general interests of the society.

The corresponding secretary general's office, which is necessarily given over to a vast amount of detailed routine work, has performed its exacting duties with gratifying promptness.

You are, we feel sure, especially pleased with the vastly improved typographical appearance of the magazine, as well as by the interesting and valuable table of contents provided by its editor. As you have doubtless noted, the April issue is outstanding in its excellence and truly worthy of the society whose official organ it is. The convenience of having the magazine published in the same city in which our headquarters are situated can not be too greatly emphasized. Through the untiring efforts of the able chairman of the magazine committee, new subscriptions continue to come in with gratifying frequency, and in continuance of the record established for it last year, the magazine is for the second time in its history maintaining itself without expense to the society.

The reporter general to the Smithsonian Institution has capably reorganized her office during the past year and has completed her report of the

work, which has been forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution. We regret that illness prevents her being with us this year.

Great approval has been expressed by chapters all over the country in the changes effected by the recording secretary general in sending out the certificates of newly admitted members. This office accomplished an extraordinary feat in proofreading and getting from the press the copies of the printed proceedings of the Thirty-third Continental Congress in time for them to be distributed at the board meeting of June 18. In addition to this exhaustive piece of detail work, the resolutions of the congress and the president general's address were also ready for many weeks in advance of the time in which they have heretofore been published.

Great progress has been made and tremendous impetus is being given to the preserving and marking of historic spots. Of such importance and significance does the Rand McNally Publishing Co. consider this work that in consultation with our national chairman of historic spots, it is arranging to designate these sites on certain of its maps. During the course of the year, while in attendance upon the various State conferences, it has been the president general's privilege and pleasure to officiate at the exercises incident to the dedication of a number of commemorative markers. In each instance she has felt that the society has signally symbolized an historic ideal for the community, as well as for the State and the Nation. In this connection you will be gratified to know that the Pilgrim memorial fountain to commemorate the tercentenary of the Pilgrim landing, the money for which was raised during the previous administration, will be finished in time to be dedicated with impressive ceremonies during the early part of June. A detailed report concerning this project will be given by the chairman of this committee, the honorary president general, Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

Feeling that the retirement from public life of the society's staunchest friends, the ambassador of France and Madame Jusserand, should be signalized in a fitting manner, the president general, in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was hostess at a farewell reception for them in Memorial Continental Hall from 4 to 6 o'clock on January 3. She was assisted by her national officers, the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, and by many of the most distinguished women in the official and social life of Washington. Memorial Continental Hall appeared to such advantage upon this memorable occasion that the president general wishes that each one of you might have present to glimpse the smiling appreciative graciousness with which the Ambassador and Madame Jusserand said "Hail and farewell" to the hundreds who greeted them that snowy afternoon. Just as the reception was drawing to a close it was your president general's honor and privilege to present to Ambassador and Madame Jusserand an engrossed copy of the resolutions prepared by a committee of which Mrs. Frank W. Mondell was chairman and passed by our national board, testifying to our society's appreciation of their long and valued friendship.

Another interesting phase of our society's activities has had to do with having the national broadcasting of brief and timely talks upon the aims and purposes of our society as well as upon our national heroes in connection with various patriotic anniversaries and celebrations. The president general has delivered three "air talks" in this series. Of the two broadcast from Washington, D. C., one was upon the work of the national society and the other upon Benjamin Franklin during the observance of national thrift week. The third of general patriotic significance was broadcast from Los Angeles, Calif., on February 22.

The most cordial cooperation and happy relations have prevailed between the Daughters of the American Revolution and our brother organization, as it were, the Sons of the American Revolution, in which connection it has been the privilege of the president general to participate with them in a number of commemorative patriotic observances as well as to have been a guest of honor and speaker at several of their local meetings throughout the country.

Eight executive committee meetings have been held, five board meetings, and two special board meetings. There has also been a meeting with the society's parliamentarian to consider the proposed amendments to the by-laws.

To satisfy a long-felt desire in the society that every delegate and alternate as well as an unprecedented number of visiting daughters might have the privilege of attending all sessions of our annual congress, the national board at its November 14 meeting unanimously decided to hold the meetings of the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress in the new Washington Auditorium, at a cost not to exceed $2,500. In conference with the auditorium management your president general was enabled to fix the rate at $1,500 for the sessions of congress. As this auditorium has a seating capacity of 6,000, it is felt that after its use during this congress delegates representing their chapters will be better enabled to determine what course of action they wish the congress to pursue in regard to having the society embark upon building a larger auditorium for its own use.

During this congress our beloved Memorial Continental Hall will, of course, house a certain number of the special meetings and group activities, and the session at which national officers are installed, so that we shall in no way be unmindful of its sacred significance as our temple of patriotic inspiration.

At one of the sessions of the Thirty-third Continental Congress held in April, 1924, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the president general be empowered to appoint a committee whose duties shall be to submit to the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, plans, specifications, and methods of financing a building to be placed on the land owned by the society, which building shall contain an auditorium adequate for the future proper seating of our ever-increasing membership."

A committee, consisting of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook (chairman), Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Mrs. William Butterworth, Mrs. Joseph Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, Mrs. Frank Mondell, Mrs. Carl Vrooman, Miss Janet Richards, and Mrs. James R. McKee, accepted service in connection with this project. Although no money was voted to carry out the intent of this resolution, the committee was so fortunate as to secure the distinguished services of Mr. John Russell Pope, one of the most famous architects in the United States. Mr. Pope has labored enthusiastically and diligently in giving form and direction to the committee's concepts and ideals without cost to the society, except for the work incident to drafting the plans. In addition to the gift of his services, Mr. Pope has also generously attended several meetings of the plans committee here in Washington.

On Tuesday morning the president general will make a special report as chairman of this committee, after which pictures of the exterior and interior of the proposed auditorium will be thrown upon the screen. She is giving this report early in the week, since she desires that the delegates to the congress shall have ample time to fully consider the proposition from every angle and come to their own conclusions as to the course they think it most advisable to pursue. As for herself, she wishes to impress upon the congress that in this matter, as in all others, her only desire is that the delegates may be

vouchsafed wisdom to make their decisions so wisely that they may be to the greatest possible advantage and advancement to the society.

During the sessions of this congress, in addition to the stimulus of the reports of our own delegates, we are to have the honor and privilege of listening to the addresses in person from the President of the United States, the Hon. Calvin Coolidge; his excellency the ambassador of France, Hon. M. Emile M. Daeschner; the Attorney General of the United States, the Hon. John Garibaldi Sargent; the Solicitor General of the United States, the Hon. James M. Beck; the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Nicholas Longworth; and other national leaders. Their presence and their messages can not help but inspire us and give us a broader conception of our responsibilities, so that we may view with greater understanding and tolerance the problems of our own country and of the other nations of the world.

This great rapidly growing society of yours and mine is moving forward with ever-increasing force and momentum in the fulfillment of its splendid aims and purposes. It is your president general's prophecy that those of us who have had the privilege of serving it in any way are to have an enduring pride in our endeavors and find ourselves many times blessed.

Not in the history of our organization has our society faced more momentous decisions than it will be called upon to make with reference to the vital questions which are coming before us for consideration at this session of the congress. Whatever your decisions may be, you will, your president feels confident, make them according to your best judgment and without personal bias, so that you may be worthy of your best selves and of the great society of which you have the honor to be a part.

Your president general has had a particularly happy year in the progress and well-being of this wonderful society of ours. She is indebted to her national officers, her national chairman of committees, to her State and chapter regents, to every individual member of the society, and to the efficient interest of the office force at headquarters for the loyalty, enthusiastic service, and untiring devotion which each has contributed.

The illimitable energies and determined spirit animating our society have carried us on to great and worth-while achievements. Holding fast to what we have gained, let us strive for even higher standards and broader fields of usefulness in the year which is before us.

Respectfully submitted.

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

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

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

It is again my happy privilege to bring to you a report of the work accomplished in the office of the corresponding secretary general. Each year the demands on this office increase, but it is the wish always to give to the work our most careful attention in every way.

During the past year the following pamphlets were mailed from this office to members of the national board and chapter regents: The resolutions adopted by the Thirty-third Congress, with the addresses of President Coolidge and the president general; the national committee lists; the proposed amendments, together with copies of the Constitution and by-laws. We also sent to the members of the committee on historical and literary reciprocity the lists of papers of the leading bureau, and addressed the wrappers for the proceedings of the last congress.

The number of supplies issued to chapters and individuals making request for this service follows:

Application Blanks	78,754
Leaflets of "How to Become a Member"	5,320
Leaflets of general information	4,172
Transfer cards	4,785
Pamphlets of "Necessary Information"	1,000
Constitutions	2,243

In the distribution of the Immigrants' Manual my office has sent out over three times as many of these books as we did last year, reaching the surprising total of 356,007. It is interesting to note the demand for the various languages as recorded herewith: English, 120,717; Spanish, 7,385; Italian, 39,254; Hungarian, 24,699; Polish, 27,102; Yiddish, 27,751; French, 10,774; German, 45,628; Russian, 13,598; Greek, 19,781; Swedish, 11,284; Portuguese, 8,064.

There has been received and recorded 5,469 letters and postals, to which 5,119 responses have been mailed, others being referred to the various departments for which they were intended.

I wish in closing my report to express to my clerk, Miss Jean Jackson, my sincere appreciation of the services she has given to our splendid organization in the office of the corresponding secretary general.

The growth of our society and the continued success in its various lines of work depend upon the loyalty and willingness of the daughters to do their individual parts. Let us ever keep before us our motto, "Home and Country."

Respectfully submitted.

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

Report of the Organizing Secretary General

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

The growth of our society, as indicated by chapter extension, has been most satisfactory during the past year, 67 new groups having been added to our family circle making a total at the present time of 2,060 chapters. Of these, 1,813 are primary chapters and 247 are secondary chapters, "primary" meaning the first chapter in a locality and "secondary" meaning any chapter organized after the first.

There are actively at work 191 organizing regents, forming chapters, including 5 outside the United States.

It gives me pleasure to report for the past year that 97 organizing regents' appointments were confirmed, 37 appointments expired, 16 resigned, 29 were reappointed, 12 chapters were authorized, and 7 reauthorized.

Chapter organization completed, 66; disbanded, 7; leaving a total of active chapters, 2,060.

Permission to incorporate: States, 1; chapters, 9.

Commissions issued, 59.

Notification cards: To State regents and State vice regents, 16; to organizing regents, 126.

National officers, State regents, and ex-State regents' bars, 45.

Permits issued for chapter regents, ex-chapter regents, and organizing regents' bars, 385.

Charters, 22.

Mailing lists of chapter regents issued, 21.

Total number of cards filed, 24,241.

This figure covers changes in the card catalogue, due to resignations, marriages, deaths, transfers, and changes of address of members, including those dropped for nonpayment of dues.

May I again call your attention to the necessity of prompt cooperation in reporting the election of chapter officers to my office? This is vital to the growth of your chapter, for if application papers are received in the office of the registrat general and the officers' signatures thereon do not agree with your officers as recorded in my office, the verification of the papers is delayed and unnecessary work is entailed.

It has been my privilege to attend the following State conferences: Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, the District of Columbia, and Maryland; also many delightful chapter functions.

It is difficult to give an adequate expression of the wonderful personal inspiration I have received at these meetings, nor can I evaluate the real assistance which meeting with our members all over the country has been to me in the execution of my official duties.

I must repeat my plea of last year that States adopt a slogan of "at least one chapter in each county," thus systematically organizing our States into still more useful mediums for the dissemination of Americanism.

If there is strength in numbers there is more strength in organized numbers. With the varied, serious, and well-known propaganda nowadays at ceaseless work to undermine the institutions of our land there has never been greater need of organized Americanism such as our society is preeminently fitted to provide.

Senator Selden P. Spencer so well admonished us this morning that his words will bear repeating often. He said: "It is our duty to unflinchingly maintain and constantly strengthen those great foundations of liberty and opportunity which our ancestors laid for our Republic."

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking one and all for their splendid cooperation with my official family.

Respectfully submitted.

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

Report of the Registrar General

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

For the second time I am submitting to you a record of work accomplished in the office of the registrar general.

Nineteen regular and three part-time workers, with your registrar general, are the staff which burn the midnight lights endeavoring to complete as many records as possible, answer hundreds of letters, and write as many more regarding papers under consideration. I can give you only a brief summary of work accomplished. Would I could tell it all.

There have been 11,095 applicants admitted since last congress, including one Real Daughter, Mrs. Sarah Worthington Simpson, of Berry, Ala.

There were 1,685 supplemental papers verified, making a total of 12,780 papers approved. Of this number 1,992 were new records. The last national number assigned is 211,149.

There were 97 originals and 88 supplemental papers returned unverified.

Over 5,000 post cards and more than 10,000 letters have been written and 9,764 postals of notification sent out.

Permits have been issued for 2,993 insignia, 3,129 recognition pins, and 1,900 ancestral bars.

Last June a new department was created for the examination of new record supplemental applications. The work accomplished in this department has been very gratifying, as 650 new records have been verified.

It has been my great privilege to attend the State meetings and enjoy the delightful hospitality of the following: Michigan, Indiana, District of Columbia, Ohio, and Florida. At each conference, through the courtesy of the State regent, I was given enough time to talk over the work. At three of these State meetings each chapter was given a typewritten list of the application papers pending and the data needed to complete the record.

At Christmas time greetings were sent to the 2,000 registrars, and with the greetings a wish was expressed for cooperation by a more careful inspection of papers before sending them in to the national society. The number of papers returned for indorsements, notary seals, necessary signatures of State regents and chapter officers, and complete addresses was 1,835. This is a slight decrease over those returned last year, and we trust this number will diminish further, as nearly the entire time of one clerk has been needed for this work alone. If the outgoing chapter officers will give to the incoming the information which has been sent them by the different national officers, much unnecessary correspondence will be eliminated.

I recommend that to the application blanks of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be added some minor changes, and also the oath of the allegiance to the United States and our Constitution.

Respectfully submitted.

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

Report of the Treasurer General

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

Last year when I came before you I pointed with pride to the great achievements of our society as evidenced by a record of stalwart facts and figures. The past 12 months have increased my faith in your capacity for great things and your will to carry straight through to the end.

When a letter comes, as so many dozens do, with the familiar question, "What can our chapter do to become 100 per cent?" it requires much self-control to merely enumerate our fine causes and then advise concentration upon those which carry the strongest individual appeal. The temptation is great to say, "Here stand our bulwarks of splendid effort. Give all of them your support," for I know that the majority would do it.

Wherever there is a debt, the reduction of it is always an important issue, and so you will be glad to know that through your cooperation our debt on the administration building, which last April stood at $200,000, has been reduced to $125,000 by the retirement of $75,000 worth of 6 per cent bonds.

The elimination of fifteen $5,000 bonds means a decrease in the annual interest of $4,500. Last August we paid off $20,000 worth of the 6 per cent notes and took up instead the same amount bearing interest at 5 per cent, which means a saving of $200. While that might not be regarded as a strictly ethical procedure where long-term notes are concerned, Mr. White, of the National Metropolitan Bank, kindly helped us to make this slight saving.

In justice to the national board of management, who deliberate intelligently and earnestly upon the expenditure of funds in the national treasury, it must

be made clear to you that a larger amount could have been paid on the administration debt had not other needs been deemed paramount.

For instance, the pay roll has been substantially increased in many ways. Not only have we added new clerks in some of the departments where help was greatly needed, but longevity, loyalty, and efficiency in our clerical staff have been rewarded as well. In two years we have increased the salaries of our clerks 20 per cent. We do not wish to go on record as ever being in competition with our Government, but the allurements of newly created and well-paid bonus positions made us feel that resistance of temptation on the part of our good clerks should be noted.

Much needed and expensive repairs have been made on Memorial Continental Hall. The ceiling of the main portico had reached a point where it was unsafe, and upon that alone was spent $1,900.

More lineage books have been published. The scope of the national committee work has been broadened, but results have certainly justified the extra expenditures of money.

Liberty bonds and United States certificates of indebtedness have remained so much above par during the past year that practically no investments have been made from special funds. The accumulated life membership and Philippine schoralship funds, having increased to $1,647.83 and $6,627.73, respectively, are awaiting a propitious time for investment.

From the printed report of the treasurer general and the individual reports of the national chairmen you will learn what has been spent upon the various worthy causes to which we lend our support.

Unfortunately, the books at headquarters do not show a record of the really splendid things the chapters and States are doing, and while there is no solution of the problems in sight, there should be more of a clearance through the State from the chapter to the national.

Not long ago one of the leading women's publications of the country sent a questionnaire to the president general with the request that it be filled with data pertaining to every phase of our work as a national society. Our records were so inadequate and showed an expenditure of money so far below what it should be, that recourse was made to the reports contained in the proceedings of the last congress. From that document we learned that only one-fifth of the money expended showed on our books, which is most disquieting.

One fine chapter has spent $15,000 on a memorial to the heroes of the World War. The proceedings noted the fact, but not the treasurer's books. Such items really should, in justice to the splendid women of this generation, be a part of our great national society history.

In closing, will you permit me to offer a few pertinent suggestions for you to carry back into the chapter life?

First, let me remind you that only one more notice will go out to members whose dues are unpaid, and that July 1 means the automatic dropping of delinquents. Upon the chapter treasurers rest the responsibility of seeing that unpaid dues are collected and checks promptly forwarded to Washington.

Through the regents are transmitted the final notices, and to them we look for the prompt delivery to delinquent members.

July is not a happy month at headquarters, for the walls ring with the sad stories of what might have been, and we are helpless in the face of inexorable by-laws.

But it is not the treasurer general's office that really suffers in the end; it is the chapter itself. One disgruntled woman who carries in her heart a

sense of hurt and injury can, if she wishes, do the chapter lasting harm in the community.

The sentence found all too often in letters of protest, "It isn't the money part of it that I mind, but the injustice," tells the story. A woman may be irritated at being dunned for dues, but her pride is hurt and her good will lost when she is dropped for their nonpayment. It matters not that the fault be hers. She argues that it is the officer's job to collect the money, and in the final analysis it is, yours and mine.

One of the greatest mistakes made by members and chapters is mental divorcement from the national. You, individually, and you, collectively, constitute the national society. If you pay tithes into the coffers here, they come back to you in results that are of your own creation.

I like to think of the splendid organization of ours as a great live tree. The members—you and I—are the roots that sustain and enrich. The headquarters at Washington, which mean the women that you and I elect and employ to do our bidding, constitute the trunk. From the trunk spread the beautiful branches of fruition. They owe their existence to the sturdy, life-giving roots, which first, in their wisdom, send out of the earth a staunch trunk, as there must be a medium of transmission or there would be no tree.

So are we—member, chapter, State and national, root and branch, and all in all—a glorious tree in the great garden of the world's work.

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE H. BROSSEAU
(MRS. ALFRED BROSSEAU),
Treasurer General.

Report of Finance Committee

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

As chairman of the finance committee, I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending March 31, 1925.

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of $467,753.57, of which $99,313.92 represents contributions received for patriotic education and Americanization, $7,100.68 for preservation of historic spots, and $8,456.30 for students' loan fund.

Following are the largest disbursements:

Notes payable	$95,000.00
Interest, notes payable	12,099.47
Clerical service	77,922.41
Magazine	32,413.20
Employees of hall, including printer, messenger, and extra labor for auditorium events	13,628.55
Postage	8,609.00
Support of real daughters	3,900.00
Professional services in connection with, and two payments toward the construction of the Pilgrim memorial fountain	18,273.34
Translating and printing Manual in Swedish, Greek, Portuguese, and revised editions of English, Italian, and German	33,288.69
Lineage (vols. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77)	12,902.45
Expense of thirty-third congress	4,978.35
Expense of thirty-fourth congress	1,379.73

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

Respectfully submitted.

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS
(MRS. FRANK H. BRIGGS),
Chairman.

Report of the auditing committee

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

In presenting the report of the auditing committee, the chairman wishes to express appreciation of the work of her faithful committee and especially of the assistance of the vice chairman, Mrs. Stephen Jackson, upon whose shoulders has fallen much of the work.

The reports of the treasurer general and of the American auditing committee have been compared monthly and found to agree.

The reports have been filed in the office of the recording secretary general.

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

Report of Historian General

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

All research work, and especially that dealing with historical data, must be done slowly, line upon line, as it were, accuracy rather than quantity of production being the end desired.

The second annual report of your historian general shows an increasing amount of work done along lines already laid down. The routine work of the historian general's office is the compilation and publication of genealogical records into lineage books. The report for the year 1923–24 showed the publication of seven volumes, more than had ever been accomplished in the same period of time. For the year 1924–25 the keen interest of the national board of management in this phase of our activity had made possible another addition to the office force, and the work has been so increased that we have almost reached our goal of "a lineage book a month"—not quite. Since April 20, 1924, volumes 73, 74, 75, 76, and 77 have been placed on sale through the business office. Volumes 78, 79, and 80 were sent to the printer before March 31, the end of our fiscal year. Since April 1 volumes 81 and 82 have gone into the printer's hands and work on volume 83 has been started. This makes a total of 10 books for the year.

Again, through active cooperation, this time on the part of the treasurer general and the business office, the sales of these books have kept pace with their publication, so that the report of the treasurer general at the February board meeting showed a balance on the right side of the ledger.

The report of State historians have nearly all mentioned the increasing interest and appreciation on the part of chapters for these invaluable records. More and more they are being put into libraries and places of access for reference.

The historical program, published monthly in the magazine, was outlined by Dr. George M. Churchill, of Georgetown University, on the general subject of "Our National Institutions." These included outlines for the following studies: The Constitution, Written and Unwritten; the Federal System, Nation and State; the Courts and the Separation of Powers; Local Self-Government; Suffrage and Elections; the Public School; Higher Education; the American Church; the American Family.

Perhaps it is too early to expect a general report upon the value of these programs as shown by chapter use. A few State historians mention chapters making use of them as a basis for study and for chapter programs. The outline is interesting and complete, giving us a comprehensive view of the de-

velopment of our modern institutions, and makes a most instructive topic for study, used either in part or as a whole.

As chairman of the national committee on historical research and preservation of records, of which committee State historians are members, your historian general in September sent a bulletin to all State regents and State historians outlining in response to inquiries the duties of State and chapter historians and suggesting the following points for chapter work in historical research and preservation of records:

I. Study of history, State and local, and of events and persons for whom chapters are named. Use of pageants. Listing historical material and where found.

II. Copying and listing historical papers and records found in county courthouses.

III. Locating and listing unpublished records, wills, diaries, and family history.

IV. Preservation of present-day records.

Reports from 32 State historians outlined chapter activities along some of these lines. Four submitted reports given to State conferences, with no mention of special work on any historical lines. Eight States must be marked "No report"; of these six sent no report last year. For next year may we not hope for a response from all State historians?

The reports sent in show an awakened interest in historical study which seems to bring with it a sense of historical value and of the importance of the preservation of records, which we hope may be lasting. In this day of numerous and insistent calls for active participation in present-day activities it is easy to lose sight of this work of the past, and here it is that the chapter historian, who is a member of the State committee on historical research, has an opportunity for individual leadership which must not be overlooked. The marking of historical spots belongs to another committee, but it is the chapter historian who delves into the past and uncovers forgotten history, events, and records which shed new light upon the past, sometimes changing its aspect as well as adding to the authenticity of our written histories. No office in your chapter should be more carefully filled than that of historian; and when you have a good one don't let her escape until she has led you into the paths of actual research work.

A résumé of the work as reported by State historians lays stress upon three points: A keen interest in preserving records found in courthouses as well as unpublished records; a determination to leave no Revolutionary soldier's grave unknown and unsung; an interesting number of pageants upon historical subjects reported from nearly all States. The year 1925–26 should be especially rich in such productions because of the inspiration which will come from the celebration of the sesquicentennial of our signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Your chairman wishes to express her appreciation for the assistance given by her vice chairmen on this committee. Their suggestions have been helpful and constructive, and their follow-up work has been of real value, we believe, in bringing prompt reports from State historians.

Respectfully submitted.

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

A summary of reports received from State historians followed.

Report of the Curator General

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

Again I have the honor to bring before you the museum, where are gathered our lares and penates, the loving home of the many treasures preserved from the early life and struggles of the founders of our country and of ourselves.

What generosity and self-sacrifice it requires to part from these priceless possessions only the donor knows, especially when she lives many hundred miles from Memorial Continental Hall and can hope to visit them so seldom. This, indeed, is true patriotism, for in building up our museum and beautifying it we are erecting a fortress dedicated to the past that no new influence can shake.

We are proud and grateful to acknowledge at this time a much-needed gift, presented by the New York City chapter through the efforts of Mrs. Cochran, the regent, a handsome case for costumes and household articles. It is built in the alcove of the museum, and not only pleases the eye but makes possible the placing of many of our interesting and valuable relics hitherto shut away in the fireproof vault.

In addition to this new case, one or two improvements have been made in our old ones, a tapestry and portrait restored and other measures taken for the preservation of articles committed to our care, approximating a total of 165 articles.

The various State gifts of the past year are too numerous to mention at this point, but a detailed report of them will be filed. I can not resist, however, calling your attention to one or two which seem unusual. Mrs. Hazel Blake French, of Massachusetts, has sent us a collection of brilliant bits of Sandwich glass found at the site of the old factory in Sandwich. A collector of American glass assures us that it is one of our prizes.

Through the interest and generosity of the Army and Navy Chapter of the District of Columbia, the desk of the museum has been provided with an exceedingly handsome and appropriate pair of bronze book ends, which permits us to have our reference books always at hand.

This seems to be a suitable time to emphasize our need of such books, especially those on American glass and needlework.

Reliable information is absolutely necessary to the efficiency of the department, and in addition to these books we have an informal list of experts who are greatly interested in our work and ready at any time to help with their counsel and advice.

Among our gifts of manuscripts are seven to be added to the Flora A. Walker collection of contact manuscripts presented by Mrs. William Sherman Walker; and from New Hampshire comes a certificate of "Intention of Marriage," showing the thoroughness with which this important step was undertaken by our conscientious forbears.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the untiring, loyal, and very efficient service of my secretary, Miss Lothrop. Her constant interest and her work are largely responsible for whatever we have been able to accomplish.

In closing, I invite you all to visit us often and remember us with your choice bits of inheritance.

I am making the following recommendations:

1. That this congress appropriate $100 for necessary work connected with the gifts of the museum.

2. That this congress appropriate $400 for repairing cases or buying new ones.

3. That this congress appropriate $125 for renewing the covering of the fanlights over museum door.

Respectfully submitted.

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

Report of the Librarian General

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

I send greetings and best wishes to you all, and am more disappointed than you can possibly imagine at not being with you; only the doctor's orders would keep me away.

During the year I have attended a number of meetings, receptions, and dinners in the District as well as in Massachusetts, and I wish to express my appreciation for the invitations; also for the kind cooperation in my work in every way from the national officers, State librarians, and State regents.

A circular letter was sent out last spring suggesting a new system of acquiring books and another this autumn asking for reports in March. I am happy to say that I have had a number of letters from State librarians telling me this simplifies their work and approving the change in the system of acquiring books, the chapters to contribute money to the State librarians to purchase suitable books for the library rather than for the chapters to give the books as formerly. Experienced librarians feel this is the right step for making a valuable library, and I hope all the States will feel like cooperating.

To help the State librarians these figures are given which, roughly speaking, will probably cover the cost of the books asked for in the different States. If the small States, 16 in number, under 1,000 members, raise not less than $25 a year; the medium-size States, 23 in number, $75 or more; and the large States, over 3,000 members, between $150 and $200, the fact will be accomplished, I believe. In other words, about $4,000 would be raised in a year for books for the library, and as the average cost of a valuable and suitable book would be about $15, the library would be receiving annually about 250 to 300 suitable books to make the library in time really worth while.

Some old and unsuitable books had been for a long time in the basement. These were gone over carefully, and some put in State rooms bookcases, where they really belong; others in offices where they will be of use; some have been exchanged, and others sold with the approval of the executive committee.

The question of bookbinding was gone into. Several firms were tried out, and the substitution of buckram for leather was determined upon with but one exception, because the price of binding has increased so greatly.

Last summer Miss Griggs visited several well-known libraries in different cities. As a result a system of notation will be introduced in the D. A. R. library, placing the book numbers on cards and on the books, making it easier for the staff as well as for the visitors.

Miss Tolson, in the library, has been trained in the more technical part of the work, to assist Miss Griggs in that branch as well as in the care of the books.

A page devoted to book reviews has been made a feature of the magazine. I believe it has created added interest in the magazine and is as well a benefit to the library. Although reviews have been given in the magazine in the past, this is the first time they have appeared as regular paid contributions. Two

reviews appear each month, making a yearly outlay of $72. Mrs. Colquitt's first book review of "Records of the Great War" brought in an order of 200 copies for the August number, the largest order ever received.

This year, in judging which States lead in contributions to the library, we have taken into consideration that, as some books cost but a few dollars and others many more, we can not judge solely the number of books sent but must also consider the amount of money contributed. In contributions of money the following States lead, in the order given: Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, District of Columbia, North Carolina, Maryland, and Connecticut. In contributions of books the following States lead, in the order given: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Tennessee, District of Columbia, and Georgia.

ISABEL (MRS. LARZ) ANDERSON,
Librarian General.

Report of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

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

I am especially happy this year to give a report, as I have felt so much encouraged over the results as compared with former years.

The first year I was in office only three reports had been received by the 24th of August, while this year at that date I had received 26, even receiving the reports from the Orient. There were only two or three States from which I did not hear by October 1. My report this year was five weeks earlier than last. As you perhaps know, it is absolutely necessary that this should be in Washington not later than the 1st of November.

The questionnaires were mailed in March this year, and a number have already been returned. This indicates to me a better understanding and a greater interest than has been manifested by the historians since the beginning of the organization.

It was a great disappointment that we could not have the flags reproduced in this year's report. I am requesting the historians to please send glossy prints of all State flags, as it was found impossible by the Smithsonian Institution to reproduce the flags from the pictures sent with the national report.

I have been endeavoring to organize the work so that all reports may be prepared in a very definite yet concise form, as we are building not merely a record for to-day but a history invaluable to future generations, thus inaugurating a system which will give the incoming reporter general a foundation upon which to work.

It has been a source of gratification to receive the several yearbooks from the different States, in which, to my delight, they quote from my letters of instructions in regard to the reporter general's work, and their prompt cooperation and willingness has quite repaid me, as I feel this has stimulated an interest and a desire on their part to answer the questionnaire promptly.

You may perhaps be interested in knowing that I receive and answer from 50 to 75 letters per week, answering most of my correspondence by return mail, which, though very interesting, requires much thought and concentration.

The checking and assembling of the data from the States' reports in the making up of my annual report usually consumes from two to three months' time, working full days. As you know, all facts must be very carefully taken off and checked so as to be sure each item is absolutely correct, particularly the records of the soldiers and Real Daughters.

I would suggest that the State historians be presented yearly with a copy of the reporter general's report to the Smithsonian Institution, as having this before them would prevent many duplications.

The reporter general would be very grateful if she might receive the yearbooks from each and every State, as it would be of material assistance to her.

It would also be of great assistance to this office if every State regent would send in the new ticket elected at their State conferences, or at least the name of their new State historian.

The State historian of Ohio reports that she sent out her own questionnaires in February, and before March 20 she had received 78 out of 83 chapters in the State.

I wish to express my thanks for the many nice things that have been said and for the wonderful cooperation that I have received during the past year.

CLYDE D. (Mrs. A. H.) CONNELLY,
Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

After hearing the report on the organization of the resolutions committee, the congress adjourned until 8 o'clock.

At the Monday evening session the invocation was pronounced by the bishop of Harrisburg.

The President of the United States then addressed the congress as follows:

Madam President General, Members and Guests of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution:

In accordance with their custom, the Daughters of the American Revolution have assembled at the National Capital for their annual gathering. To them I extend my welcome. To come again to your splendid Memorial Hall, already famous as the scene of many notable and historical gatherings, must be a never-failing inspiration to you. The sentiments which invest this place are particularly appealing on the occasions of your annual assemblages. For at such times one realizes that there are gathered the chosen representatives of a devoutly patriotic womanhood. Yours is, first of all, a society dedicated to a perpetuation of all the finest traditions, the noblest achievements, and the highest accomplishments of our national history.

Americans are a people who believe thoroughly in the real and the practical, but they are also a people who are moved strongly by sentiment and ideals. Your organization well typifies this combination of reality and idealism. I have recently taken the trouble to make some inquiry as to the various patriotic endeavors to which it has devoted its means and efforts, and the results have been most illuminating, even to one who had imagined himself already quite familiar with its aims, purposes, and accomplishments. As an outcome of the inquiries I have made, I wish you to know that the more I have become informed as to your society the more I have come to approve, respect, and honor it.

It lacks only a few months of 35 years since your organization was founded here in the Capital city, and its work since that time deserves a word of review and commendation which, though necessarily all too brief, I wish to indulge. No matter how exalted its objects, the society could not have the record of growth and influence which stands to its credit if it had not possessed a genius for useful accomplishment. You have recruited a membership of over 145,000, organized in every State and Territory, in the insular possessions, and in a

number of foreign countries. Literally, the sun never sets on your activities, and I am bound to add that it never shines on any but worthy ones.

Your organization is primarily a patriotic one. But the mantle of patriotism, as you have defined patriotism, spreads over a wide field of benevolent, humane, and social usefulness. It seems always to have been part of your creed, that if people were expected to love their country, that country must be worthy of their affection. So you have sought by your example and works, as well as by your precepts, to make this a country deserving of the loyalty, the devotion, and the love of all its people. Herein you have performed the highest work of civic usefulness.

You have raised a voice of welcome to the immigrant landing on our shores, you have helped him to find place, occupation, and opportunity in those most trying days of his experience here immediately following his arrival. The Daughters of the American Revolution have maintained an organization, working in cooperation with the authorities at Ellis Island, aiming to supplement in the most humane and practical ways the efforts of the Government authorities there. They have met the newcomer with aids in learning a new language, in understanding our manners, in acquiring our customs, in appreciating and adapting himself to our institutions.

There is a deeper significance to this kind of effort than at first thought may be apparent. In the last few years we have entered on a new policy toward immigration. It is still rather experimental, but with every appearance of being likely to secure permanent acceptance. Restriction of immigration is nothing less than a revolutionary change from the older days when we boasted that this country offered a refuge and opportunity, liberty, and security, to all who desired them. The policy of restriction seemed necessary, in view of the certainty that unprecedented numbers would flow to us from Europe that European countries could well spare. Had there been no limitations, the number of newcomers among us in the last four years would probably have been several million greater. If we had been called upon to receive and place such a number, it may well be doubted whether they would have found their condition here much better than it was in Europe. Certainly our problem of helping adjust them to the new conditions and the hard competition of such a situation would have been far more difficult.

It is manifestly impossible to know how many immigrants would have come in the last four years if no restrictions had been imposed. But competent official authorities have estimated that 2,000,000 would have come in each of these four years, or over three times as many as did actually come. We may well doubt whether that would have been to the advantage of either them or the country.

The welfare of all the people will be prompted by a truly national life. In these last few years we have all realized as never before the need to bring about a spiritual unification of this great people. A hundred and ten million people living together may or may not constitute in the full sense a nation of 110,000,000. The war brought appreciation of this truth. We achieved our independence a century and a half ago. We confirmed our political union 60 years ago. We have all the time been struggling toward spiritual and moral unity. To gain and perfect it, we need just such interests and activities as these to which the Daughters of the American Revolution are so sincerely devoted. We need not only to draw the newcomers into our social structures but we need also to make them contribute to its strength and beauty. We may gain much from them. In the diversification of our culture, the broadening of our interests, the development of our litera-

ture and arts, the formation of a rounded, symmetrical national character, they can help us vastly. We shall best serve both them and ourselves if we shall fully recognize this mutuality of interest.

Your organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution has done much to achieve such aims. But you have done yet more. You have sought means to help our native community improve its condition. You have gone into backward and well-nigh forgotten parts of the country carrying the torch of educational opportunity. You have lifted its light over many communities which, though composed of Americans for many generations native to the soil, have sadly lacked the privileges of schooling, enlightenment, and culture. Yours were among the early efforts to set up schools for both youths and adults in the neglected region of the southern Appalachians. There was found a great population of the best American stock, tracing back to early colonial times. It has been curiously isolated from the march of westward progress. The stream of migration had divided and passed around this rugged country and its sturdy people. To them you have carried education, the arts, the sciences, the culture, and humanities of our more-favored regions. You have not only spent your money to help them but you have joined with other volunteers in furnishing efficient leadership for the task of rehabilitating an unfortunate community.

Perhaps a recounting of these activities may not be necessary for the information of you who know them far better than I do. But in saying these things I have in mind the wider audience whose members are not so well advised. The Daughters of the American Revolution are entitled to be known for the full scope and noble usefulness of the work they have prosecuted.

Everywhere your State and local bodies have labored to raise the civic ideal, to make better citizens, to resist evil influences, to cast out corruption; in short, to lift up the average of American life to the full level of its highest aspirations.

These are good and deserving works. They are worthy fruits of the untiring effort which you have put forth in their production. Year by year your service has grown, as your vision has widened and your means have increased. Your annual gatherings have never failed to mark a step forward on the way of progress.

It is my belief that in the pursuit of these purposes and the taking of these actions you are putting the ideals of the Revolutionaary period into practical effect. It is important to note that the efforts which you are making, the duties which you are performing, are not being sought through the interposition of organized government. They are voluntary acts of our citizens taken through their own initiative. In adopting this course of action you are, in the best sense of the term, ministering to the ideal of self-government. We have heard in the past, and are likely to hear in the future, very much discussion about the intrusion of the Government through legislation into the business and private affairs of the people. In so far as this is a reflection of an ideal, requiring and demanding a higher standard of conduct, we ought to rejoice at it and support it. But when we see that it is not wholly successful we ought to remember that it is at best but a temporary makeshift, an effort to make things better, and that we can not expect through these methods to attain perfection. There is only one way in modern civilization, with its broad privilege of the franchise, with its representative legislative bodies, to avoid the constant interposition of the Government into practically all the affairs of the people, and that is for the people to adopt a correct course of action, to provide the proper standards of conduct by their own motion. If they do

not want government through public action, they must provide it through private action. That is the true ideal of self-government. The attainment of that ideal lies some distance in the future, but it is an ideal toward which we should constantly strive. If the people wish to be in the full enjoyment of their liberties, if they wish to be unhampered by government restrictions, they can secure that privilege. But they can not secure it by abolishing government. They can only secure it by adopting a thorough system of individual self-government. Government is an absolute necessity to human progress and human happiness. If we do not wish to have it imposed from without, we must ourselves impose it from within.

It is because the work which you are doing is a recognition of this principle that I look upon it with great satisfaction. I welcome you to the central seat of the authority of your country as living examples, worthy demonstrators, and successful advocates of the civilizing art of self-government. Not only by your ancestry and your inheritance, but by your own lives and your own efforts, you hold undisputed claim to the high title of Daughters of the American Revolution.

After singing the Star Spangled Banner, the congress then listened to addresses by the Hon. M. Daeschner, ambassador from France; the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, and the Hon. James M. Beck. Following these addresses, adjournment was taken until the next morning.

The Tuesday morning session convened at 10 o'clock a. m., the president general, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, presiding.

Report of Committee on Resolutions

1. Courtesy Resolution

Resolved, That the thanks of this Thirty-fourth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, be extended to the President of the United States for his courtesy in addressing this congress, and to Mrs. Coolidge for her graciousness in coming with him to our meeting.

2. Shenandoah National Park

Whereas the Congress of the United States appointed a committee to investigate the desirability of establishing a national park in the mountains of Virginia; and

Whereas said committee has recommended the establishment of such a national park in Shenandoah County, Va., as the Shenandoah National Park; and

Whereas the establishment of a national park in Shenandoah County, Va., would, in the opinion of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, result in setting aside and preserving one of the most beautiful parts of Virginia for the public use and benefit, convenient to a large part of the population of the United States, and thus preserving to the public the historic route taken by the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in congress assembled, does hereby recommend to the President of the United States and to the Congress the establishment of Shenandoah National

Park, to be located in Shenandoah County, Va., and in adjacent territory, if advisable, and that such action be taken at the earliest possible moment in order to assure the preservation of the forests and natural scenery for the use and benefit of the public.

3. Appropriation

Resolved, That this congress appropriate $100 for necessary work connected with the gifts of the museum; that this congress appropriate $400 for repairing cases or buying new ones; that this congress appropriate $125 for renewing the covering of fanlights over museum doors.

4. Application Blanks

Resolved, That some minor changes be made in the application blanks of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and also be added the oath of allegiance to the United States and to the Constitution.

The congress adopted all of these resolutions except No. 2 regarding the Shenandoah National Park, which was referred to the committee on legislation in the United States Congress.

Supplemental Report of Credentials Committee

The credentials committee reports the following additional members present and registered as duly accredited voters up to 9 a. m., Tuesday, April 21:

National officers and vice president general, 10; State regents, 7; chapter regents, 403; delegates, 290; total addition, 710.

Total voting strength of the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress at this time is 1,710.

The total registration of voters and alternates so far is 2,900.

Respectfully submitted.

Catherin E. (Mrs. Gaius M.) Brumbaugh,
Chairman Credentials Committee.

Report of President General as Chairman of Committee on Plans for Auditorium

Upon presentation of a resolution by Mrs. Williard T. Block, of Chicago, the Thirty-third Continental Congress voted to authorize the president general to secure, and submit at this time, tentative plans for the erection of an auditorium on the vacant land at the rear of the present administration building.

Therefore, your president general asked the following members to serve with her on a committee whose duty it would be to see that such plans were prepared for presentation:

Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Mrs. William Butterworth, Mrs. Joseph Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Charles Herrick, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, Mrs. Frank Mondell, Mrs. Carl Vrooman, and Miss Janet Richards.

As Congress failed to vote the money to pay for these tentative plans, the committee was forced to enlist the services of some architect who would, through interest only, do the greater part of the work for us.

We were fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. John Russell Pope, of New York City, who very kindly furnished us the drawings, which will

be shown to you later this morning, and charged us only a very nominal draftsman's fee. His own valuable services were gratuitous, and he made three trips to Washington in the interest of this work.

The sketches lack detail, of course, but they give you an idea of the possibilities of a splendid structure seating 4,000 persons in its auditorium.

Mr. Pope came in person in December and met with our committee and the advisory board of men and presented plans for a much larger auditorium than it was at that meeting deemed wise to consider, both because of the cost and of limitation of space on our land. In January he came to Washington and presented a second set of plans with an auditorium seating 4,000.

This scheme contemplates a series of boxes, 48 in number, representing the States of the Union, instead of galleries. The greater part of the floor of the auditorium would be on a level, only the rear to be raised. By the dropping of large curtains and the removal of the chairs, the auditorium could be converted into a banquet hall. In the basement there would be a perfectly equipped kitchen and pantries.

The architect arrived at the approximate cost of this building as follows: The present average cost of buildings similar in material and size was taken to be around 88 or 90 cents a cubic foot, with 10 cents added to this for protection, making a cost used in the estimate of $1 per cubic foot. This estimate is intended to include a finished building ready for occupancy and with all fixed fittings, such as electric fixtures, seats for the hall, and the painted rolling partitions for the hall, but does not include other furniture, rugs, carpets, or hangings.

The figures are as follows:

Building	$1,575,000
Architect's fees	150,000
Probable furnishings not listed by architect	100,000
Total	1,825,000

The cost of operating this building when completed is another chapter, but it is expected, of course, that this auditorium would be rented to a discriminating public as much as possible when not in use for our own Continental Congress.

The plans for financing a building of this type will be reported upon separately.

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

Tentative Plans for Proposed Auditorium

The estimate is intended to include a finished building ready for occupancy and with all fixed fittings, such as electric fixtures, seats for the hall, and the painted rolling partitions for the hall, but does not include other furnishings, rugs, carpets, and hangings.

The figures are as follows:

Building	$1,575,000
Architect's fees	150,000
Probable furnishings not listed by architect	100,000
Total	1,825,000

On the basis of costs as submitted by the president general in her report—$1,825,000—and taking 140,000 as an approximate estimate of paid-up memberships, the cost per capita for building the auditorium would be in the neighborhood of $13.

While our property has a certain commercial value—about $1,110,000 with buildings and land—it is not what might be termed first-class collateral or security because of the kind of buildings thereon. Further, it has a sentimental value to the society which would doubtless preclude offering it as security with the possibility of losing it in years to come in case payments should be defaulted. This is not likely to happen, but in considering a project of this sort every possible angle should be viewed.

As reputable contractors are unwilling to start a building until the cash for payment is assured, it would be advisable—and probably necessary—to raise about 50 per cent of the estimated cost. After that it would be an easy matter to borrow money, using our property as collateral, which would mean interest at 5½ per cent or thereabouts. So much depends upon the condition of the financial world at the time money would be needed that it is very difficult to accurately forecast just what position we would find ourselves in.

Therefore, the feasible scheme suggested by bankers and financiers is to sell bonds in denominations of $50 and $100 in certain designated series or groups.

It has been suggested that no interest be paid on these bonds until income from the building itself be assured. If interest is added at even as low a rate as 5 per cent, our expenses would be increased $91,250 per annum.

If interest is paid, a certain specified sum would have to be set aside each year for amortization or to insure the retirement of the bonds. From all information obtainable from reliable sources, it seems reasonable to place 20 years as the limit of time in which the bonds could be retired. Five per cent of the cost of the building would mean in the neighborhood of another $100,000 per annum.

On the other hand, if interest-bearing notes are issued, they could easily be sold outside of the chapters and thus render the organization burden much less.

The disposition of the bonds would doubtless have to resolve itself into an organized State matter, for such a plan could not be carried out in any haphazard manner. In each State there would be a regularly appointed chairman or captain, and in each chapter a lieutenant who would head a committee to sell bonds. It is needless to say that these women must have vision, enthusiasm, energy, and stick-to-it-iveness.

Another plan suggested, in case Congress should vote for the building of the auditorium, is that each member pledge herself to give or raise $15. The plan would do away with the bond issue entirely, but the response would be problematical. Some would give $15, some more, some less, and many not any at all. The objection would be that it would drag interminably and give no assurance of a building being actually started for some time to come, and before adoption would have to be carefully considered.

All of the foregoing is up for full and free discussion by the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress.

GRACE H. (MRS. ALFRED) BROSSEAU,
Treasurer General.

The congress entered into a full discussion of the proposed auditorium, after which a memorial service was held for members who had died during the year. The morning session adjourned at 12 50.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION, APRIL 22, 1925

The Wednesday morning session was called to order at 10 o'clock by the president general.

Report of Magazine Editor

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

It is my privilege to report to this congress a vastly improved magazine and one that is gaining in popular favor not only for its excellent articles but because of its typographical appearance. The latter has been the result of deep thought and anxious study on the part of our printers, Messrs. Judd & Detweiler (Inc.), who have striven to attain a style of type suitable to our magazine. This has sometimes necessitated resetting of proof pages by them and is classed as "author's alterations." However, very soon a definite and distinctive style will be worked out and "author's alterations" eliminated entirely thereby.

Aside from the printing of the minutes of the national board of management, which, through the advantage of having our magazine published in Washington, will hereafter be brought out in the issue immediately following the meetings, the publication of all other up-to-date official news, the inspiring messages from our president general, and articles by our national officers, a custom inaugurated a number of years ago, the magazine has, during the past 12 months, presented a notable series of historical articles and articles dealing with current events.

Our genealogical department, of which Mrs. Ramsburgh is the capable editor, brings many new members into the society by the valuable genealogical data published therein.

Mr. Charles Moore's articles on "The stepfatherhood of George Washington" have been one of the outstanding series of the past year and have aroused widespread interest. He is the second of our authors to bring out his series of articles which have appeared in our magazine in book form, the first being Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick.

A new contributor is Miss Florence Berryman, whose articles on book plates are a valuable addition in historical research. Her articles have been illustrated by reproductions of original and rare book plates, some of which are prized at hundreds of dollars, and by sketches drawn by her famous father, Mr. C. K. Berryman, the nationally known cartoonist.

With no prizes offered to stimulate circulation, we have had to depend on the pulling quality of our articles. That they have created an additional market is attested by our sales for single copies, which is greater than that of a year ago, totaling 1,450 copies for 1924–25, the numbers most in demand being the January and March, 1925, issues.

From April 1, 1924, until the close of this year, March 31, 1925, there has been spent for the purchase of articles and photographs the sum of $1,090.22, which is $95 less than we expended during a similar period of time a year ago. We have on hand for future publication 10 articles and 43 cuts. These are already paid for. We are using many valuable illustrations each month which, aside from the interest they create, add greatly to the typographical appearance and selling qualities of the magazine. Our printers bring out the Geographic Magazine, than which no finer is published to-day, and we are striving to have historically a second Geographic. Our first venture in color work was the reproduction of Rembrandt Peale's porthole portrait of George

Washington. It is a creditable piece of work and has met with universal commendation.

The magazine looks forward to an even more successful year, which certainly will be realized if the members of the society generally will give the magazine their loyal support. A still more liberal policy is bound in the end to make the magazine a profitable venture. As the official organ of our national society, it can aid greatly in the patriotic work which is the purpose of the society.

Permit me to express my thanks to the president general and members of the national board for their unswerving interest in the betterment of the magazine and my grateful appreciation of many courtesies extended to me.

Respectfully submitted.

NATALIE S. LINCOLN, *Editor.*

Report of Committee on Magazine

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

A careful reading of the reports of your national chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, as prepared for the national board of management and published in the magazine as part of the minutes of the board, has undoubtedly apprised many of you concerning the chairman's portion of our periodical's interests during the year.

No new policies have been initiated by her, although several had been in mind, because—

(1) On account of the apparent need for a new system of management to place responsibility and to effect greatest efficiency by modern business methods, a special committee, with the recording secretary general as chairman, had been appointed to recodify all magazine rulings.

(2) More recently, with the change of publishers, a plan had been brought forward to so greatly change the whole system of publishing and distribution that until that question could be decided by this congress any suggestions or action would be futile.

The activity of your chairman has, therefore, been confined to securing and handling of advertising, which entails a large correspondence, and to correspondence with State chairmen, State regents, and members. This has constantly increased in volume, as hundreds of letters testify, and has not only been delightful for its contacts but inspiring because of the interest and enthusiastic effort in behalf of the magazine's betterment and increase in circulation it portrays.

Three circular letters to State chairmen and two to State regents and chairmen were sent out during the year, one asking that we raise our subscription list from 10 to 15 per cent; one (following the suggestion of the president general at the November board meeting relative to raising the dues to give universal distribution of the magazine to members) to secure an expression of opinion from State chairmen; and one asking for reports of the year's work.

The replies to the first and third letters from 21 States report increased interest and, in most instances, gains. Four States, with a combined membership of 6,509, report 564 subscribers; a group of five States, comparing by chapters, reported 709 subscribers in 113 chapters. Ohio reports the largest gain, 104 new subscriptions and 32 renewals, bringing its total up to 1,055. This is unquestionably due to the business methods applied to the work by the State chairman, who is experienced in publication and circulation operations, thus showing what truly systematic efforts can accomplish.

Several gave very helpful suggestions as to features which, if carried out, would undoubtedly add to the interest for the general reader.

The replies to the second letter, 33 in number, showed a great diversity of opinion, although 21 to 12 of the chairmen were favorable to the idea set forth in the proposed amendment. Several wrote that their State conferences have reversed their personal expression.

With the April, 1924, issue a new cover plan, recommended by your chairman and adopted by the national board, went into effect and was in response to a rather insistent demand for some change in cover. At the same time it was thought well to try, for a few months at least, a change of color; but this feature did not prove sufficiently desirable for continuance.

The appearance of the series of historical buildings representing the thirteen original States met with widespread approval and proved an asset. Each of these was accompanied by a descriptive article by the State chairman sending the picture, and for this cooperation the national chairman is deeply appreciative. Upon a change of publishers the cover plan was declared inartistic, the historic series were given a page in the body of the magazine, and a new design, to be used in perpetuity, made.

It is also pleasing to note that, although the chairman is said to have no control over the policies of the magazine, the editorial department is again following her suggestions concerning the desirability of organization interests' articles, and has from time to time included most readable and enlightening productions from the hands of national officers. It would be well if activities of national committees could also be presented by their chairmen.

During the summer, as may be noted in the minutes of the board, in the December number of the magazine, the executive committee decided to change publishers and awarded a contract to the firm of Judd & Detweiler (Inc.), of Washington, D. C., which became effective with the December issue.

The peak of the subscription list was reached in June, with 12,350 subscribers. It is to be regretted that, in spite of the effort being put forth by State and chapter chairmen and an increase in renewals over new subscribers, the subscriptions have continued to drop during the past few months, the present number being 10,926. The reminder-letter plan, a letter from the national chairman to each nonrenewing subscriber, brought many renewals and, so far as statistics are available, paid for the expense involved. The publishers are also attaching renewal slips for two months instead of one. The States of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania carry nearly one-third of the total subscribers, each, in order named, having over 1,000.

The treasurer general's report indicates that during the past year the total receipts of the magazine was $31,761.93 and disbursements $32,413.20, leaving a deficit of $651.77, compared with a profit in 1924 of $381.81 and a deficit in 1923 of $5,685.96. The small deficit for this year is attributed to the publication of the colored plate of Washington, costing $465.42, author's corrections (not charged for by former publishers) amounting in four months to $134.25, and to an excessive use of cuts since the publication office was removed to Washington, the payments for the past four months for these alone being $653.69 more than in the previous four months. Taking into consideration these items, over which your committee had no control, there should have been a net profit of $602.09. Receipts from advertisements, of which $3,286.78 passed through the hands of the chairman to the treasurer general's office, amounting to $4,557.40, an increase of $165.89, in spite of the cancellation of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle contract, discontinued because

of lack of patronage by our society, entailing a loss of $1,620 a year. There was a decrease in subscriptions of $2,163.60, indicating a possible reaction from the prize stimulus of 1924.

It is to be noted that had our subscription list been retained, together with the advertisement referred to, and the excess charges above mentioned been omitted, your magazine would have shown a net profit of $4,375.69.

My thanks are due to many State chairmen and State regents for their close and constant cooperation; to Miss Bright, in charge of subscriptions, and to Mrs. Ramsburg, genealogical editor, for uniform courtesy and for necessary assistance, and to those members of the national board of management whose encouragement and support have many times been needed and as often given.

For the future of the magazine we can but trust that whatever action is taken by this congress will be for its best interests as well as for those of our society.

Respectfully submitted.

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

Report of Committee on the Memorial Monuments for Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Miss Eugenia Washington, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

Madam President and ladies of the Thirty-fourth Annual Congress:

The committee has its work well in hand, thoroughly at heart, and very much in progress. The report of the committee is held in abeyance until the question of a new auditorium is settled, as the question of memorials is necessarily involved in that; but I can give you this report in brief, to the effect that we have already one form unanimously agreed upon and we have been offered an exquisite plan, with a distinguished sculptor in the background. We have 10 suggestions from the body of the society as to the form of a memorial and we beg more suggestions.

It may interest you to know that the graves of these dear ladies are already marked by appropriate and handsome monuments.

Miss Eugenia Washington rests among her own Virginia hills, near the shores of the Rappahannock. She is by the side of her mother, in the Moncure cemetery. That is a private cemetery and, as you know, in Virginia and Maryland the grave acre is inalienable; so when the last holder of the land passes away the wall surrounding the cemetery will be topped, as he has ordered, with a spiked fence, the iron doors will be locked, and the key will be thrown into the river, and thereafter they will rest undisturbed by anything but the wheeling march of the stars and the silent tread of the passing years.

Miss Desha rests in the Blue Grass country of her own State, Kentucky, and the monument which stands there was raised by the Catherine Montgomery Chapter, which is named for her ancestress and was organized by herself.

Mrs. Walworth sleeps in the family lot of the Hardins and the Walworths at Saratoga. Her grave is marked by a stately shaft erected by her brother, the distinguished Gen. John Hardin. Her children lie near her, one of them being the young Reubina Hardin, who belonged to our society and lost her life in the splendid service of the sick during the Spanish war.

Mrs. Lockwood rests in Washington, and a touching feature of her grave is that in it she is buried with her only child, who was one of our beloved officers for several years. This young girl's romance had a very pathetic ending. She died a few weeks before her wedding day, and the man to whom she was engaged has cherished her memory through all these years, and begged, when Mrs. Lockwood died, that she might rest in his lot with her daughter.

These memories that are so dear to you are in hands that are tender and loving. Your president general has given such attention and so much of her help to us that when that report is presented to you at the next congress we believe that even your pride and love will be satisfied.

Report of the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain committee

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

It is a pleasure to me to report that our Pilgrim Memorial Fountain at Plymouth is rapidly approaching completion and will be dedicated with fitting ceremonies in early June, the date to be announced later.

As reported by our president general to the last congress, our society was finally assigned the location on the water front first suggested by the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission and considered the most desirable by us. It is not amiss to repeat now what she told us then that this site is on the corner of North and Water Streets, near the Rock and Coles Hill, and belongs to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as part of the park reservation for the improvement of the water front undertaken by the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission; and, furthermore, that it was accepted by our committee in due form.

A statement, dated May 19, 1924, confirming the permission given to our society to locate the fountain on this spot was sent to your present chairman by Mr. Louis K. Liggett, chairman of the tercentenary commission, thereby completing the formal record of the transactions regarding the site.

Furthermore, the town of Plymouth has taken care of the work of clearing the site of débris left from the old canopy above the rock, has demolished and cleared away the small brick building which was on the site, and laid the sidewalk skirting the site, thereby diminishing our society's expendtures.

Another item of expense saved to our society was that of covering the land with good loam and planting it with trees and shrubs, the cost of which was most generously borne by Mrs. Wiloughby, a lady who occupies an old colonial house adjoining the site and who has taken a deep interest in our memorial.

Only one meeting of your committee has been found necessary. This was held in the office of our architects, McKim, Mead & White, 101 Park Avenue, New York, on Monday, June 23, 1924, at 2 p. m. Our president general, Mrs. Cook, and five members of your committee, including your chairman, were present and met Mr. Kendall, representing the firm of McKim, Mead & White. At this meeting Mr. Kendall presented blue prints and a model of a second fountain, designed to meet the requirements of the new site. These plans met with the approval of the committee and were accepted. The choice of the granite to be used was left to the president general, the chairman, and Mr. Kendall, and the choice of an inscription with a sentiment appropriate to the Pilgrim women was left to the president general and chairman. An inscription designating the donors was adopted as follows:

> "Erected by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Memory of the Heroic Women of the Mayflower, 1620–1920."

Bids from the Wentworth Co. and others were invited, and in July a satisfactory figure, coming within our fund of $25,000, was obtained from the Wentworth Co., and the contract was awarded to them. Extras, including trips of inspection by the architects and cutting the list of names of the Pilgrim women, will be met out of the accrued interest on the fund. The contracts with this company and with Mr. Jennewein, the sculptor of the figure, were signed by your president general and recording secretary general in August, immediately after receiving the approval by the Massachusetts Art Commission of the design and the written assurance of the town of Plymouth that the encumbrances on the site would be removed.

The design calls for Deer Island granite for all but the figure of the Pilgrim woman, which is of Knoxville marble. This figure, by a rising sculptor of much note, Mr. Jennewein, is that of a Pilgrim woman of mature age, which avoids a duplication of the Pilgrim maiden so often depicted. The sculptor has produced an exceptional representation of his subject. The figure is strong, yet modest; is sweet and gentle, but also vigorous; and has a spiritual quality such as the heroic women of the *Mayflower* must have had. It expresses faith, devotion, and strength of endurance in a great cause and for a great principle. It is clothed in the usual Pilgrim costume, based on models in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. On one side of the shaft that supports the bowl is the full list of names of the Pilgrim women, and beneath them is the following inscription:

> "They brought up their families in sturdy virtue and a living faith in God, without which nations perish."

Your committee has also received written assurance of the acceptance of the sculptor's figure by the Massachusetts Art Commission, and of the perpetual care of the memorial and its site by the Department of Public Works of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which has succeeded the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission as custodians in perpetuity of all the improvements and property previously under control of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission.

All confirmatory letters, evidencing every step in our transactions, are on file in your committee's official correspondence, and copies of all contracts are deposited in the office of your recording secretary general.

On November 9 last your chairman went to Plymouth and inspected the work which had been completed up to that time. She found everything in a satisfactory condition. The foundations were laid; also the curb of the main pool and the base of the pier, or shaft, that supports the bowl.

In December the bowl and pier were set up and the grading was all done; the walks, trenches for the shrubs, and plots for the grass were practically finished; in fact, everything was done that could be done while awaiting the completion of the figure, upon which Mr. Jennewein has been at work all the winter.

This figure will not be finished until the end of May, owing to delays in obtaining a suitable block of marble, but we are promised it in ample time for the dedication in June.

Our plans for the dedication are designed to make it an occasion of marked distinction and dignity, with the presence of our president general and other speakers of national reputation, and such ceremonies as will pay impressive tribute to the memory of the heroic women who did their full share in building up this country out of the savage wilderness. We shall miss the presence of Mr. Arthur Lord, the distinguished chairman of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, whose sudden death a short time ago was learned with

deep regret. Due notice of the date and program will be sent out, and you are all urged to come in great numbers, and with your presence help to make it an occasion worthy of our society and of this sacred memorial.

In closing I want to express my thanks to our president general and to the members of our committee for their unfailing helpfulness and cooperation; also to Mr. Kendall and Mr. Jennewein for the untiring interest and enthusiasm which have contributed so largely to make our beautiful memorial a distinguished success.

ANNE ROGERS (MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD) MINOR,
Chairman Pilgrim Memorial Fountain Committee.

Report of Committee on Americanization

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

Your national chairman comes to you to-day with gratitude in her heart for your assistance, which makes possible the finest report of work accomplished for the foreign born ever presented to our society. As has been the case for the past three years, reports have been received of work for the foreign born from every State and Territory, while three States are 100 per cent in chapters reporting, and several large States announce all but one chapter or all but two chapters reporting. With the chapter members in such great cities as Chicago and Detroit doing outstanding work there is little ground for the belief that where conditions are difficult and the field large nothing can be achieved. Greater enthusiasm has been shown by the chapters than ever before, the bulk of accomplishment is greater, more chapters and States are participating, and all of the work is deepening and broadening.

In the past, because the foreign born have been needed to develop our industries, laws have been made from time to time of great liberality, admitting many of limited opportunities. Some of these had fine possibilities, provided the right contacts with patriotic Americans were made; but the facts remain, we have invited them to come, and they are our guests. It should be our pleasure to welcome them, to make them happy, to help them to understand the true character of their new home, and to help them to become the finest type of citizens.

Unfortunately there are a few, both of American and foreign birth, who do not believe in our form of government and who can not comprehend the ideals of our forefathers who founded this Republic. Many of the foreign born come from lands of oppression, where they had formed the habit of discontent. They come gladly to a land of opportunity, but those who might have helped them most were thoughtless and engrossed in their own affairs, and when false prophets came it was easy for them to view America with distorted vision. Our country is in grave danger of being undermined from within. But the foundations of our Government will never be shaken if a few more realize the peril and strengthen the walls by solidarity of service. Americanization is friendliness for the foreign born by patriotic Americans who live good citizenship as well as preach it. Americanization has been aptly called "national life insurance." Nothing is more vital to the maintenance of our country than immediately and unitedly solving this problem aright. More chapters should participate in all forms of local Americanization work. Every patriotic American is needed. Each chapter in our society should have the largest possible share in work for the foreign born.

Concrete examples that are typical often do much to point the way and make a subject vital. Details, therefore, of what chapters and States are doing, either along beaten paths or as pioneers blazing the trail, are submitted, hoping that they may serve as a source of pride to many States and as an inspiration to others.

We should always remember that it is the quality of the citizenship we desire, never lightly giving vast hordes a new name. In smaller cities, in 36 States, as well as in the great city of Chicago, the movement has gained a strong impetus to help in preparing the foreign born for citizenship and to dignify the naturalization courts. Twenty-five chapters in Michigan, 24 in Illinois, 21 in Massachusetts, 15 in Colorado, 14 in Ohio, 12 in California, and 11 in Nebraska help preceding naturalization, attend ceremonies, and welcome new citizens.

A chapter in Illinois catalogued the number of unnaturalized adults in the community, and a chapter chairman in this State was witness eight times for foreign-born friends. Two chapters in California report responsibility for 25 to 30 individuals from the time their first papers were taken out until the final ones were secured. A chapter in Maryland gave courses three times a week for six weeks in preparing for naturalization. Ohio chapters prepare for courts by means of evening conversations, lectures, talks on early history, patriotism, and citizenship. Chapters in several States specialize in assisting women to file citizenship papers and to prepare for life in this country. Iowa citizenship classes have been looked after and citizens welcomed as never before. Wisconsin reports that in a naturalization court where one of the chapters cooperated the judge seemed inspired.

One of the national vice chairmen attended 9 naturalization courts and personally welcomed over 200 citizens. Another national vice chairman has given personal service to 129 foreign-born men and women, writing 47 applications for certificates of arrival and accompanied 12 to the chief naturalization examiner. A chapter member in Ohio brought in 26 candidates for citizenship, who all passed with honor, winning high praise from the judge. California and Illinois are doing follow-up work. The chapter members attending naturalization court take addresses of those who fail to pass and try to help them afterwards.

Under the leadership of the chamber of commerce in Chicago, patriotic and civic organizations assist in furnishing speakers and singers and in distributing patriotic literature, flags, and manuals. The judges are taking a new and friendly interest, and the chapters of our society are not only invited to supply programs but given the opportunity of giving flags and presenting manuals of the United States to each new citizen at the ceremonies. This will mean influencing at least 5,000 foreign born each year. No other work in Chicago has met with better response from all allied organizations nor shown a greater advance in worth-while Americanization work.

Many chapters by means of unique and original methods have succeeded in establishing points of contact with foreign-born women, fostering and developing a true spirit of friendship and mutual understanding for the good of all. In 28 States we are centering especially on helping the foreign-born women to be naturalized, arranging special classes for them at their convenience, visiting them in their homes, helping them to solve their problems and adapt themselves to their new surroundings, taking an interest in their handicraft, and doing countless acts of pure friendliness.

Seventeen chapters in Ohio, 12 in West Virginia, and 10 in Colorado are working particularly for foreign-born women in their homes. A regent in

Connecticut taught patriotic songs, flag etiquette, and the duties of citizenship to 2,000 women of foreign birth. An Americanization chapter chairman of this State, a kindergarten adviser, does personal work among the mothers of her children, and a committee from another chapter talked to a group of Italian women about keeping their yards clean. Eighteen members in Missouri teach elementary subjects to foreign women in their homes. In Massachusetts members encourage the children of foreign parentage to take home their primers and reading books to read with their parents. A chapter in Illinois reports taking a group of mothers from one of the settlement house English classes in autos to visit the Historical Museum, during which 40 children were entertained with a party. In the District of Columbia classes are organized for mothers during sessions of older children at kindergarten, while tiny babies are placed in small beds contributed by three chapters. Pennsylvania installed a trained instructor for mothers in nursery, cooking, and English. In Maine a chapter invited foreign-born women to American homes and taught them short cuts in housework and cooking. Daughters in Vermont have cooperated with women's clubs in taking lessons in needlework from foreign-born women. Eighteen chapters in Massachusetts, 16 in Connecticut, and 15 in Michigan visit foreign women in their homes. Iowa and Texas in visiting the foreign-born women in their homes secure employment for them. Two chapters in Michigan have jointly made 362 calls. A chapter in Ohio has called upon 65 newcomers from the British Isles. Two chapters in Minnesota have jointly made calls in 28 homes.

Thirty-four chapters throughout the country have organized clubs of foreign women in 13 States or are working with foreign-born clubs already organized. Often club leaders are called in conference and chapter members offer their services. Nebraska has organized 8 clubs, Michigan 4, and Ohio, Illinois, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania have organized 3 each. Six chapters in Maryland aid foreign women in clubs and the chapters arranged lectures for 30 clubs. The Cosmopolitan Club of Detroit has 200 members, with 34 nationalities represented. The keynote is friendliness, and classes in home nursing, millinery, citizenship, and advanced English are developed. Many a lonely stranger, some of them university graduates, are made glad, and social affairs are gay with picturesque costumes from the home lands, and each nationality vies with the other in bringing forth its best. Oregon, California, Minnesota, Hawaii, Nevada, Colorado, Michigan, Illinois, and Louisiana are encouraging the members of foreign-born women's clubs to interpret in hospitals and courts and in other ways assist those of their own race. Colorado daughters train foreign born for work among their own people. Eighteen foreign-born women in a small city in Michigan have been encouraged to teach those of their own nationalities. Hawaii, our outpost in the Pacific, encourages those of many nationalities to live together in unity.

Many gifts are made to the foreign born at night school, naturalization, Christmas, on various patriotic anniversaries, and preceding naturalization The Manual for the Information of Immigrants and the Foreign Born is given preferably before naturalization. The number of manuals reported as distributed in 18 States is 159,000; of these, Massachusetts distributed 66,000, Ohio 44,000, and Missouri and Connecticut over 9,000 each. When a chapter in Cleveland, Ohio, put on a manual drive the committee distributed 36,200.

Chapters in 33 States gave a total of 10,700 flags, 40 States distributed 71,600 flag codes, and in 28 States chapters distributed 20,700 copies of "The American's Creed" to foreign born. Twenty-one States report having given 3,000 Constitutions, 13 report 2,500 catechisms to the Constitution, and 15 States report nearly 3,000 pictures of George Washington and other patriots.

The Louisiana daughters have distributed 5,000 flag leaflets, and Connecticut daughters have distributed 3,000 blue and white blotters with patriotic phrases and quotations to foreign born in Americanization classes in night schools. Washington State and the District of Columbia presented National Geographic Magazines, world maps, and globes of the world. California chapters gave Victrola records, and Minnesota layettes and new clothing. A chapter in West Virginia, after teaching foreign-born children to sew, cook, and raise garden, gave them seeds and plants.

Chapters in 17 States made surveys of the foreign born and their needs; 9 chapters in North Dakota, 4 in Massachusetts, 3 each in Idaho, Illinois, and Oregon, 2 each in Connecticut, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington, and 1 each in 7 States. The regent of a chapter in Ohio, with the backing of her husband's newspaper, made an investigation of illiteracy conditions in her county and reported at an illiteracy conference. Another chapter in Cleveland, Ohio, made a complete survey of foreign groups preparatory to placing many thousands of manuals in a manual drive.

It is sometimes thought that there is no need of local volunteer work in a given State, because the night schools are so fine. There is always need of the friendly interest of citizens to supplement the work of the Government and public schools. It makes no difference how wonderful the night schools are, if the foreign born do not realize their value to them. The Hon. J. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, says that one of the most important services our society can render is to assist in getting the foreign born into the night schools. A Government chart, copied and appearing in the Americanization exhibit during Continental Congress, shows the number of adult foreign born in each State and how comparatively few of them are in night school, demonstrating the need of our friendly assistance, even when the public schools are entirely adequate. Twenty-nine chapters in Massachusetts encourage attendance through naturalization clubs and fellowship meetings. Twelve chapters in West Virginia, 9 chapters in Michigan, and 8 chapters in North Dakota secured pupils for night schools. In Omaha, Nebr., the daughters have done so much that the Americanization work has been taken over by the school system under the direction of a supervisor and a corps of teachers, who all receive salaries. Those included in the group so recently reached by the society are, in the Americanization night school, 1,602; two citizens' schools, 69; two women's daytime classes, 142; 43 home-visiting classes, 322; grand total, 2,135. Connecticut turned over Polish women taught by chapter members last year to night school this year. A chapter in Illinois reports three members engaged in making weekly calls to bring the advantages of night school to the attention of the foreign born. A small chapter in West Virginia secured 31 pupils for night school. Nevada's only chapter advertises the night school in an Italian paper.

Eleven States report prizes for night school attendance or essays on historical subjects, in which the foreign born compete. Fifteen chapters in Georgia and 11 chapters in Connecticut offer prizes for night-school attendance.

The latter, besides, has offered a prize for two night schools of the State having the highest record attendance and a separate prize to the members of each of the winning classes having the highest scholarship. Last year the prize was a copy of The American's Creed to each member of the winning classes and a silk American flag for the scholarship prizes. Two chapters in Tennessee offer prizes for the best essay on a patriotic subject, limited to the immigrants in night school. In an old-fashioned spelling bee in Utah, in which pupils of the Americanization class participated, prizes were given to juniors and seniors who spelled down the others.

A California chapter has maintained an Americanization school for 10 years in South Pasadena. A chapter in Illinois supports night-school work for a community of 40,000, with 235 students enrolled. Five chapters support teachers in Ohio. Nine chapters in Minnesota join in contributing $540 toward the salary of a teacher to go into the homes and teach the foreign-born women. The Maria Sanford chapter has for its special charge the primary school named for Miss Sanford. It gives equipment and financial aid to the pupils, who are largely of foreign parentage. Billings, Mont., donates $300 toward maintaining a school with two paid teachers three evenings a week during winter months. One chapter in New Hampshire assists financially in maintaining a neighborhood house and conducts 12 classes for children and 3 for foreign-born women. A Colorado chapter helps in financing Americanization work at the steel plant and teaches the girls there. Chapters in the District of Columbia, California, Ohio, Mississippi, Hawaii, and Colorado support contact workers or field teachers. The District of Columbia pays $480 for a field worker for six months.

Connecticut chapters furnish three teachers for night schools. An Illinois chapter reports a member who conducts classes four nights weekly and gives constant aid to the foreigners, English and home economics being taught by one member to 200 foreign pupils. In New York State seven chapter members teach in night schools, while six visit the night schools regularly and a chapter follows up absentees from night school. In West Virginia a chapter member taught a kindergarten and another member taught five families. In Idaho two members that are teachers donate their services to night school. A daughter in New Mexico teaches in a Spanish-American school, which has increased this year from 35 to 80 pupils.

Vermont assists the rural schools to become standardized, the pupils being largely foreign born. In New Mexico a daughter has cooperated with a teacher in forming a parent-teachers' association and in securing playground equipment. An Oklahoma chapter has contributed $294 for a playground for foreign children and a New York chapter $277 for a playground in a foreign district.

A chapter chairman in Ohio is head of the English department at Friendly House Settlement, and the chapter donates the National Geographic Magazine and the supplies each year for a first-aid cabinet; also the chapter works with a mothers' club and has furnished a room for children at the settlement house at a cost of $475. California sponsors night schools for adults and a day school for children at a Mexican settlement house.

Thirty-six subjects are taught by members of our society or are taught in schools or classes financed by the chapters. The subjects are placed in order according to the number of times they are taught in the various States. They are as follows: English, writing, arithmetic, reading, sewing, cooking, spelling, history, citizenship, the Constitution, geography, patriotic music, household economics, personal hygiene, home nursing, speech, Bible, hymns, government, housekeeping, gardening, biography, registration, voting, the Manual, cleaning, native art, homecraft, grammar, moving pictures, proper clothing of children, care of new babies, canning, preserving, millinery, and carpentry.

Hawaii organized a glee club of the foreign born and assisted in teaching patriotic music. Five chapters in Ohio, five in Illinois, and two in California teach patriotic music to the foreign born in night school. A chapter in Ohio presented copies of the Star Spangled Banner to a class in English at a party given for foreign-born women. An Ohio chapter expended $346 for music teachers and $10 for music. A chapter in Kansas has taken over the musical

education of a talented Mexican boy, paying $144 for his instruction on the violin. A daughter in Pennsylvania gave a day a week to instruct tiny children in music.

A chapter in Wisconsin gave 66 prizes, through the schools, to pupils showing the greatest progress in American history. Forty-three chapters in Illinois offer prizes and six chapters in California offer medals for scholarship in history and civics. In Florida a girl of foreign parentage won the gold medal for the highest average in the United States history; in Oregon a Polish girl won a medal for an essay on the Constitution; in Texas one of the prize winners was the son of the Mexican consul; the nonorable mention in Rhode Island went to a Portuguese child.

In Baltimore a member organized a working girls' festival. Many foreign-born girls took part and were successful in athletic contests, pageants, and concerts. Members in California kept foreign girls in school by taking them into their homes. Pennsylvania daughters have an Americanization center of about 2,000 children attending each week, where sewing cooking, and carpentry are taught. In another chapter two daughters meet a class of 60 children each week, teaching American history and government.

Missouri chapters assist children of the foreign born in business ventures, find them places to live, and one chapter arranges for children of foreign birth in the Girl Reserves. A chapter in Ohio secured foreign boys for a cooking class financed by the chapter. Louisiana conducted a week of classes for the children of the foreign born, at which time the underlying lesson of all the classes was patriotism. A chapter in Pennsylvania paid the dues and locker charges for 18 foreign boys at the Y. M. C. A. The chapter also sent two foreign boys to Y. M. C. A. summer camp and two foreign girls to the Y. W. C. A. summer camp. Hawaii held competitive flag drills, arranged in the public schools, to illustrate the flag code and respect for the flag. Over 52,000 American-born children participated and the flag drills were viewed by thousands of the foreign born.

Chapters in North Dakota, Ohio, and California assist in children's courts. Several States, including Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, maintain kindergartens for foreign children.

Chapters in 19 States accompany the foreign born to the public libraries and personally assist them. Fourteen chapters in Massachusetts have provided books in the libraries for the foreign born and have subscribed for magazines for them. One State places lists of books for the foreign born in conspicuous places; another furnishes a bibliography to the librarian and requests certain books be purchased; another has a member in the library to assist the foreign born in choosing books. Five States are especially interested in books for foreign-born children. A chapter in New Mexico donates money for books and stipulates books suitable for foreign children, this to include American history and American biography. Hawaii has a patriotic library with a special list of children's books to promote patriotism; a chapter in Ohio established a boys' school library in a foreign district.

West Virginia established a reading room and library at Scotts Run mining district, where three-fourths of the people are foreigners. Two hundred and forty-four books, many magazines, and some games were taken there. This is thought to be the best thing that has been done in this section. Another chapter gives manuals in the mines. Another chapter from West Virginia has conducted a Sunday school at Richland Mines for a number of years which is greatly appreciated and always largely attended. The Bible, songs, patriotic stories, and American customs are taught. A chapter in Illinois donates books for a free library in a community center in a mining district.

Five States have held international exhibits. An exhibiton was held at the Michigan State Conference, and three chapters have held them during the year. West Virginia had the work of foreign-born women on display at a community fair. Forty-one States report the sale of foreign needlework. A Michigan chapter conducts a cottage-industries shop through a chairman, a committee of 40 members, and 1 paid assistant, handling $7,411 during the year. Through this shop 100 foreign-born women are assisted financially and friendship and understanding created.

Chapters give parties, receptions to new citizens, patriotic-song programs, teas, and serve refreshments in night school. Forty-four chapters in Massachusetts gave entertainments for the foreign born, including musical and social programs, patriotic talks on the lives of great Americans, and travel talks with lantern slides. One chapter in Illinois provided a party for 750 men who were taking out first and second citizenship papers. A chapter from Oregon furnishes cakes for all the night-school classes during the winter, there being three or four a month. A chapter in Pennsylvania gave an auto ride to Valley Forge to a group of foreign women. An Illinois chapter showed a film to 1,400 school children, and Idaho sponsored two moving pictures, Janice Meredith and Abraham Lincoln, with foreign born in attendance. The Hawaii chapter gave a Thanksgiving play at International Institute. An Ohio chapter has conversational evenings at night school.

Seventeen States and Territories held parties at Christmas. Nine chapters in Illinois held parties, distributing toys and books to children and sending cards to foreign friends. Fifty foreign women and 200 children attended a Christmas party given by nine chapters in Minnesota. New Hampshire entertained 600 people of foreign birth at Christmas.

A municipal Christmas tree for both parents and children was fostered and made possible through a chapter in New Mexico. A chapter in Maryland organized to sing Christmas carols in a foreign district. A chapter in Ohio sent Christmas letters to all applicants for citizenship. Washington State gave Christmas music at night school. A California chapter gave a Christmas party for the children of a day nursery.

Twenty States report community Americanization programs, with American born and foreign born cooperating. California held 6, Minnesota 5, and Ohio and Pennsylvania each 4. Wyoming held a festival of nations on Washington's Birthday. A chapter in Utah, in cooperation with the women's federated clubs and the civic clubs, put on a big Fourth of July celebration in honor of new citizens. Several nationalities had floats and the Italians had a band in the parade.

Chapters in several States were privileged to secure Mr. Charles Colfax Long in his lecture, illustrated with 200 beautiful colored slides, on "Washington, our national shrine." It may aptly be described as a study in art and patriotism and is especially well adapted for a community Americanization program. Instead of its customary Washington's Birthday luncheon, a chapter in Michigan made it the greatest work of the year. In cooperation with the board of education, it was brought to the attention of the foreign born, through the schools and the night schools, group leaders, foreign churches, and by personal invitation, and with its setting of patriotic music it made a strong appeal to the nearly 3,000 present in the new high-school auditorium.

A chapter in Illinois reports conducting an institute and another chapter reports joining with the Y.M.C.A. in one held every night for a week. Several of the large cities are doing fine work in cooperation with Americanization institutes.

One hundred and eighty-six chapters in 27 States have included an Americanization meeting in their yearly programs. Forty-two chapters in Michigan, 37 in Georgia, 35 in Illinois, 32 in Pennsylvania, and 19 in California report programs of this nature. A committee in Ohio has prepared for its work by making a study of racial backgrounds. Seventeen programs were given before the Citizenship Club of New Mexico on subjects vital to American life, among them patriotism, citizenship, the Constitution, the flag, the alien child, the Supreme Court, law enforcement, and immigration. Three dailies gave a column each to the addresses, and these, going throughout the State, reached a large audience, calling attention to the "glory and need of good citizenship."

From the bibliography of suggested books to aid in foreign work, one chapter in North Dakota has read 30 books and other chapters in the State have read 50 books. Chapters in Illinois have read 28 and in Minnesota 23.

Chapters in many States have accomplished some important pieces of work for the foreign born in cooperation with other organizations, many times the other organizations cooperating with our society upon community projects initiated by chapters. A chapter in Ohio has been accepted as a clearing house for all Americanization work in the county.

Forty-nine nationalities have been assisted in various ways by our members. The list appears, ordered in accordance with the number of chapters and States that have assisted each nationality: Italian, Greek, Russian, German, Polish, Swedish, French, Hebrew, Mexican, Spanish, Czechoslav, Hungarian, Norwegian, Armenian, Syrian, Finnish, Danish, Chinese, Austrian, Rumanian, Lithuanian, Scandinavian, Belgian, Dutch, Irish, Swiss, Japanese, Scotch, Bulgarian, Bohemian, English, Serbs-Croats, and Slovenes, Australian, Filipino, Ukranian, Korean, Portugese, Canadian, Icelander, Welsh, Jugoslav, Assyrian, Lett, Indian, Basque, Porto Rican, Maltese, Bavarian, and Macedonian.

Chapters in widely separated districts have edited, financed, or sponsored school newspapers with marked success, the Americanization Bulletin, of the District of Columbia; the Bloomington, Ill., Americanization News; the Coming Citizen, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and the Omaha, Nebr., Americanization School News being good examples. The Omaha School News has had two issues of 1,500 each. About 1,000 have been eagerly purchased each time by the foreign born.

Good fellowship is continually promoted through exchange of courtesies. In Connecticut 400 members of the Americanization classes in night school were invited as chapter guests to attend an historical play. Members of a foreign-born school were invited to sing and play at the State conference in Maryland. Five groups of the classes gave episodes of an historical pageant and an orchestra from a settlement house played between acts. The State conference contributed $20 toward their fund for new music. The feeling of friendliness and good will created by the exchange of courtesies between the chapter and these two groups of foreign born was appreciated by the foreign born and their teachers, and the interest of chapter members from all over the State in attendance at the State conference was stimulated in foreign-born work.

Two chapters in Massachusetts have encouraged foreign-born mothers to bring their children to baby clinics. These mothers later invited chapter members to attend christenings and weddings.

Personal service and friendliness of our members for the foreign born is needed in hundreds of communities and should be given in increasing measure, but this work should be supplemented. Americans, no matter how good their

intentions, are often handicapped in work among foreign born because some of them know little of the traditions and customs which dominate the lives of the peoples who have migrated to our shores. Foreign-born leaders, knowing racial backgrounds, have less difficulty in working among their own people, and if they have been trained in the colleges or schools indorsed by our society, they teach American ideals in their highest form. Every chapter, regardless of local conditions, should participate in Americanization by contributing to American International College, Schauffler Training School, and the School of Practical Arts, which train foreign-born men and women to work among their own people.

Pennsylvania and two other States have contributed $1,713.75 to the School of Practical Arts in Old Concord, Pa. Twenty-seven States have contributed to Schauffler Training School, Cleveland, to the amount of $2,181.45. Thirty-seven States and Territories have contributed to American International College, in Springfield, Mass., $21,958.91. Of this sum, $15,542.04 is money which Massachusetts has raised this year for the new girls' dormitory. Exclusive of Ellis Island and the manual, 51 States and Territories have reported contributing to all Americanization purposes $81,210.60.

For the exhibits made by the American International College, Schauffler Training School, and the School of Practical Arts, as well as the exhibition charts showing the summaries of work accomplished for foreign born, we have heard much favorable comment and feel sure that the delegates will take some inspiration back to their chapters, and trust that this year's Americanization exhibition will prove an incentive for further achievement.

Your national chairman has attended 10 State conferences during the year, those of Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois, and has brought to them the Americanization message, both by address and informal conference. The direct presentation of a definite program and the personal touch with those who are to do the work has proven mutually helpful. It is a pleasure to express my appreciation at this time to the 9 experts with whom I am privileged to consult, to the 4 vice chairman, and to the 51 loyal and efficient State chairmen who have so ably assisted to make this report possible.

In view of the enormous need for the very work that our national society is able to carry on, both locally and for the schools that are educating trained workers, may I ask every chapter to cooperate this year with its State chairman in doing some form of Americanization work. In a paper composed and printed in one of the night schools in Iowa, a foreign-born man wrote: "Rally round the flag, boys; but be sure it is the American flag. We needn't look back to the history of Europe, which is a thing of the past; let us look forward to the bright future of America."

Respectfully submitted.

ALICE LOUISE MCDUFFEE,
National Chairman on Americanization.

Report of the Committee on Better Films

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

The committee consists of 50 members, of which 43 are State chairmen. About 30 of these have rendered an official report, all but one of which have been most encouraging reports of the work done last year. Your chairman has had much correspondence with State chairmen, asking pertinent questions concerning the manner in which the work should be carried on and

specifically inquiring as to historical and patriotic pictures and children's matinees. In addition to that, your chairman has had numerous conferences with official representatives of the society, as well as a constant personal contact with the motion-picture industry. In this connection you will be interested to know that while your chairman has been in constant contact with the industry here in the East, Mrs. Frederick Smith, the vice chairman in Hollywood, has been in constant contact with the industry there, thus giving our society a unique and very advantageous position in regard to this work.

Whatever your committee has been able to accomplish has been due in the larger part to the constant cooperation of our president general and the other officers of our national society and to the officers and members of the society throughout the country, whose spokesman I have attempted to be. The willingness of the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America (Inc.), of which Mr. Will H. Hays is president, to cooperate with us and their earnestness in accepting our suggestions has made our work practical and very interesting.

Naturally, the subject in which we have the greatest concern has to do with pictures dealing with patriotic subjects, historical pictures, and those conducive to good citizenship. The society ought to be proud of the fact that because of the informed and sympathetic cooperation it has given and because of the advantage it has had by way of its contacts it has been able to make such recommendations to the motion-picture industry as to encourage them to make more pictures of this character than have ever been attempted before. While the pictures are not in every respect correct portrayals of the subject matter we have in mind, they are becoming increasingly correct historically, and the tendency is to make them absolutely authentic so far as records and individuals can be made to agree. Pictures which have been made by the industry because of our interest in the subject and on account of our desire to support them include the following:

Abraham Lincoln, America, Barbara Freitchie, Captain Blood, Classmates, Janice Meredith, North of 36, The Sea Hawk, Sundown, Ten Commandments, Thundering Herd, Scaramouche, Quo Vadis, Monsieur Beaucaire, As No Man Has Loved, Miracle of the Wolves, The Iron Horse, Hunchback of Notre Dame, Grass, Dick Turpin, The Covered Wagon, and Beau Brummel.

My attention having been called to the incorrect way in which our flag at times was shown on the screen, I took this matter up, with the result that on May 16, 1924, the board of directors of the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America (Inc.) passed a resolution that wherever our flag appeared in pictures great care should be taken to see that it was properly shown. May I also add that to every producing company a copy of the flag code has been sent, and so far as my personal observation is concerned, every picture produced since that time has observed the correct usage of the flag. Before another year I hope we may be assured that the exhibitors will have agreed not to drape the American flag outside or inside their picture houses. A request has come from a chapter of the Keystone State for a film showing the correct use of the flag. Your chairman is asking the industry if such a film may be made. If so, I ask your support in showing it.

The Chronicles of America, which are now being given in this city of Washington, sponsored by the Yale Club and the Daughters of the American Revolution, are meeting with great success. People who seldom go to the movies have attended these pictures, thus proving an interest in worth-while pictures. Here is a thought for you to take home with you. Get the Yale

men of your community to cooperate with you and your local exhibitor and have these pictures given. Especially have your school children see them. From the president of the Yale University Press, Mr. Day, your chairman has received a letter, expressing the thanks of the university as well as of the press for the interest the Daughters of the American Revolution has taken in these pictures.

Of the matters officially referred to this committee, one of the most vital objects of the committee's work is the children's matinees. Adults are realizing that just as some books are not for children, so are some films. Practically every State chairman has reported success and great interest in this subject. Different parts of the country are carrying on these matinees in the manner that seems best to their locality. To Mrs. Harriet Locher, of the Crandall Theaters, Washington, praise must be given for the untiring devotion to this subject; for, as she terms it "laboratory work," she is working out plans for the education and amusement of the children of America. That a prophet is sometimes known in her own country has been shown by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia in the resolution recently passed, thanking Mr. Crandall for his cordial support of Mrs. Locher's work for the children of this city. The southeastern States and those of the middle and far West also have much to their credit. Through the cooperation of the committee on public relations and the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America (Inc.), sufficient pictures suitable for the Saturday morning movies have been selected and assembled. Several members of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New York City and your chairman have spent many hours reviewing these programs. They will fill a long-felt need in our community life. The support of our society is necessary to their success.

Exhibitors, if not familiar with this service, may obtain information from their local film boards of trade with reference to the exchange which handles the service in their territory, or a letter addressed to the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America (Inc.), 469 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be the means of securing complete information.

Just as we are anxious to have every person in our country thoroughly understand our own history, we are interested in making sure that the various peoples of the world understand each other, thus securing a friendly international relation. Motion pictures are almost entirely an American product, as 89 per cent of the pictures made in the world are made here. Most of the pictures that are made in the world have in them American settings, American people, and American customs, etc., the results of American civilization. As these pictures of the present-day American civilization (pictures of the sort we mentioned in the third paragraph) are being shown in other parts of the world, they carry the story of our customs and habits. During these last three years a very decided effort has been made by the association to make sure that the pictures which go out of this country are of the sort that would properly represent America. By the same token the association is making sure that pictures which come from other countries depicting other peoples shall properly portray them. A recent report of the Department of Commerce bears out the belief that our pictures are having a helpful effect on our world relationship. It states that a little while ago, even since the war, other countries looked to the Continent and England for leadership in styles, ranging all the way from clothes to food and from typewriters to farming tools. Now, however, because they have seen what they want in our pictures, they are ordering their supplies from America. So important is

this that the last Congress made an appropriation for the purpose of setting up a Bureau on Motion Pictures within the Department of Commerce.

One of the happy results of our relationship with the motion-picture industry is in helping to develop a foreign demand for our worth-while pictures and having them take the place of those which were used in this country years ago and forgotten. Through our contacts with Japan, China, Korea, and Central and South America, we are urging their support for pictures that properly portray American traditions and civilization.

Just at present Mrs. Frederick Stith is compiling a list of pictures suitable for the missions in China and Japan, at the request of workers in those missions.

And now, as to advertising. Many pictures, often worthy of your support, are condemned by their titles and posters. While it is of the latter your chairman wishes to speak, she also wishes that everyone of you would not take hearsay opinions of pictures. Be your own judge. As to the posters, if you see an objectionable poster, or one which falsely advertises the picture, you can help this committee materially by reporting to the chairman the name of the picture, the theater displaying such poster, the city or town where it appears, and the date. Your chairman can assure you that with such definite data much may be done. Your chairman speaks advisedly, for her efforts in this regard have found an instant response on the part of the association. The national vigilance committee of the Association of Advertising Clubs also stands ready to cooperate in this matter.

Under false advertising comes also the so-called schools of acting and scenario writing. Many of them promise positions to students. If there are such in your communities, investigate them or ask your chairman to, for thus you may be of great assistance to the youth of our country. This is the personal obligation of every member of this society—a great power placed in your hands toward a better condition for our people.

At our last congress your chairman urged our doing whatever we could to prevent the filming of objectionable books, as well as preventing the making of good pictures out of such books. Your chairman was one of three who took this up with the industry, through the committee on public relations. We found that the association realized the danger of making pictures which literally interpreted certain types of books and plays. We also found them willing, for the sake of the young people of the country particularly, to refrain from making good pictures based upon questionable books or plays. As a result of the suggestions of the committee on public relations in this matter, and with the concurring opinion of an outstanding firm of lawyers, Mr. Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America (Inc.), announced on July 21, 1924, that hereafter the companies represented in the association would not allow the prevalent type of book and play to become the prevalent type of picture. Since that time 160 books and plays (I have seen the list of these books and plays), prominent because of their objectionableness, have been refused by all of the companies represented in the association, and of the total number of pictures in production during this whole period a negligible few laid themselves open to this charge. By such refusal on the part of the industry, writers are now beginning to submit their manuscripts to the producers before having them published in story or book form, for writers appreciate the film rights of a story far more than they do the published manuscript. We may now look for a twofold benefit from this action—better books and better films.

One "don't," for you don't increase the box-office receipts by constantly keeping before the public the fact that a picture is bad. You know human nature! One of our chairmen has said, "Films are like Topsy—seem just growed." But they have growed sufficiently to stay. Less than 20 years old, but the fourth largest industry in our United States. Motion pictures speak all languages, to all nationalities and all ages. They are destined to be the greatest power in education all over the world. What is the basic problem now before us? To me it is education and personal responsibility. Education not of the producer or exhibitor but of the public.

Many pictures which have been found worth while by thoughtful persons have been produced during the past year. As a matter of fact, your chairman is convinced that the production of pictures of this sort has gone beyond the demand for them at the box office, and that if we are to continue to increase the production of pictures of this sort we must be very sincere in our patronage of them in our own communities. Education, therefore, must be applied to the public as vigorously as it has been applied to the industry, lest the public fail to keep pace. Let's be constructive—"boosting for the best and ignoring the rest."

The most significant development of the year, and one in which our society had a prominent part, is the making permanent of the functions and activities of the committee on public relations by the establishment within the association of a department of public relations. The new arrangement, which has been instituted by the association, is an "open door," which will always be available to the public and will make certain that any group or any individual interested in the efforts for better pictures will have an opportunity to aid constructively. This action culminated the efforts of the committee on public relations as such and insures the broadening and making permanent the constructive cooperation between the industry and that part of the public interested in better pictures.

Daughters, this is a responsibility I beg of you to accept as yours.

May I pass on to you a thought given to me by one of the vice chairmen of this committee? The motion picture is here to stay. It is a great thing for industry, amusement, and education. The better-films movement moves slowly, but the "pendulum" is moving in the right direction.

Will you of this congress help us to see that the pendulum continues to move in the right direction?

Respectfully submitted.

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

Report of Committee on Children, Sons and Daughters of the Republic

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

Some one has tritely said, "Service is the rent we pay for the space which we occupy." Can we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, render better service to our country than to work with heart and soul that the spirit of Americanism may be awakened in the soul of every child of our beloved country? For every child, regardless of color, creed, or ancestry, is eligible to the Children, Sons and Daughters of the Republic. Our children are as shuttles carrying the strands which are woven into the fabric of our national life, and it will be strong or weak, as they are strong or weak.

Your national chairman has perused with great interest reports of her former national chairmen, that we may understand more easily our true status in the development of this work, which had its beginning in 1905. I am selecting from the report of Mrs. Hicks, given in 1915 and 1916, a State summary of clubs, though it is quite impossible to know the membership.

Following is a comparative summary of 1916 and 1925:

Washington, 1916, 1 club for foreign born, with a membership of 14; 1925, none.

Nebraska, 1916, several clubs, with a membership of more than 400; 1925, none.

Iowa, 1916, 12 clubs, with a membership of more than 400; 1925, none.

Texas, 1916, clubs in rural schools and three in El Paso; 1925, none.

Louisiana, 1916, flourishing clubs; 1925, 6.

Georgia, 1916, 14 clubs in rural schools of Dodge County; 1925, none.

Florida, 1916, 1 club; 1925, 1.

Maryland, 1916, 3 clubs; 1925, 1.

Tennessee, 1916, 2 clubs; 1925, none.

Washington, D. C., 1916, 1 club; 1925, 3.

Illinois, 1916, 30 clubs in 7 cities; 1925, 3.

Wisconsin, 1916, 1 club; 1925, organizing in public schools.

Ohio, 1916, 15 clubs; 1925, approximately 10 clubs.

Pennsylvania, 1916, 12 clubs; 1925, 14.

New York, 1916, 5 clubs; 1925, none.

New Hampshire, 1916, 30 clubs; 1925, none.

Michigan, 1916, 30 clubs; 1925, 111.

Total number of clubs in 1916, 135. Total number of clubs in 1925, 151.

Here followed the reports as presented this year by the State chairmen through the national vice chairmen, each of whom is in charge of a group of eight States.

Notwithstanding the comparatively small number of clubs organized, the national committee refuses to be discouraged. Why hasn't the work grown? Formerly the national chairman received an appropriation of $200 from the national society, with which she supplied the organizing literature to the State chairman, and yet the work in many States was hampered because the State chairman could not finance the work for her State. Another handicap was the difficulty in finding women who could devote their time to the individual groups. A few years ago the annual appropriation to the national chairman was discontinued, so the problem of devising a workable plan whereby the State might share with the national chairman the expense of the development of the clubs confronted the committee. When one considers the purport of our slogan, "A club in every school," and if we make it complete, the State chairman should be given the financial help of the State board, thereby making its possible for her to send the organizing literature to the utmost points in her State. We must never give up the clubs for the foreign born, because their value is priceless; but because it is so difficult to obtain leaders for these clubs, we must also organize the public schools, notwithstanding the arguments about the Boy Scouts, Girl Reserves, etc. There is room for our clubs in the public schools, particularly among the children from 9 to 12, and the children of the rural schools are hungrily grasping the opportunity offered. Have we a right to deprive them? You will find the Parent-Teachers Association squarely back of the work.

The organization plan is very simple. The State regent is to appoint a State chairman and three vice chairmen, assuring them that the State board will assist them in financing the work. The State chairman will ask each chapter regent to appoint a committee of chairmen and first and second vice chairmen. The chairman and vice chairmen have charge of the clubs in the city or town and, with other members appointed, become sponsors of the clubs. The second vice chairman has charge of clubs in the rural districts, her committee to be composed of the second vice chairmen from the chapters in the county. Each member is to organize clubs in the township, as may be agreed upon by said committee. The next step is to obtain the interest of the superintendent of schools and the county school commissioner. The superintendent of schools will then appoint a committee consisting of a general chairman, two vice chairmen, all principals, and special committees formed to meet special needs. The general school chairman should confer directly with the chapter chairman. This is a workable plan.

May we not then work for a peace which shall come through teaching our children a deeper love for country and flag, a deeper understanding of our Constitution and institutions, and a deeper understanding of our relations to the other peoples of the earth. I shall repeat my appeal of last year, that it may be indelibly impressed upon our consciousness. May we not forge ahead in this 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, realizing always that we are but part of one stupendous whole, whose body Nature is, and God the soul.

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE UPTON (MRS. CHAS. F.) BATHRICK,
National Chairman.

Report of Committee on Conservation and Thrift

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

Conservation and thrift is one of the outstanding features of the policy of the President of the United States, and we as patriotic daughters are glad indeed to urge the importance of this great work. You who listened to President Coolidge's inaugural address heard him say that he did not urge thrift because he wished to save money, but because he wished to save people; and we, following in line, will adopt this policy as our guide.

When your State reports came to me I was overjoyed with their increase over last year, for it has been many, many times greater. This year, in order to get results, it seemed best to center on a few things, and I believe, after going over the reports, it was a wise plan.

The chapters have prudently gathered old clothing for schools and materials for Ellis Island, but I feel that those belong to other reports; and, while many reports came to me and are really thrift work of the highest type, I do not wish to duplicate, and will leave those reports for other chairmen.

Many States and chapters are adopting the budget plan, which is a step in the right direction, for that will allow something for each activity of the national society.

All States report State chairmen of conservation and thrift, but only 39 reported to me. However, they sent full reports, and while a few had done but little, a larger number showed great interest and advancement. States

have seen the necessity of planting trees to replace those which have been felled with such a lavish hand, and have splendidly responded to the call of tree planting.

Pennsylvania, the home of the president general, heads the list with 29,859 trees. Madam President General, I congratulate you upon having a State that supports her distinguished daughter in the various activities of the national society.

New York comes next, with 25,814 trees. Last year they reported 587 trees and added that they were too large to accomplish much along that line. New York has awakened to the great question of reforestation and has responded as only New York can respond.

Maine comes next, with 20,143 trees, having planted the largest number per member, 10 trees for every member in the State, and 163 more for good measure. Maine has a wealth of wonderful trees in her State and its loyal daughters have added to it. The following is a list of States, with the number of trees planted: California, 7,787; Ohio, 7,530; Massachusetts, 6,640; Mississippi, 3,122; Nebraska, 2,837; Georgia, 2,642; Texas, 2,000; Missouri, 1,196; New Jersey, 1,946; Indiana, 1,926; South Carolina, 1,779; Iowa, 1,731; Maryland, 1,207; Michigan, 1,106; Illinois, 965; West Virginia, 911; Wisconsin, 550; New Hampshire, 1,915; North Carolina, 496; Rhode Island, 472; Oklahoma, 458; Florida, 395; Tennessee, 2,852; District of Columbia, 209; Kansas, 1,793; Virginia, 146; Connecticut, 124; Minnesota, 67; Idaho, 31 North Dakota, 25; South Dakota, 20; Montana, 18.

The total number of trees planted this year is 146,210, making five times the number planted last year.

Three hundred and eleven chapters have taken the "wild flower pledge," but that is not enough. Every chapter in the United States should take it, and then do as Illinois has done; send it to every school in the State.

There is no need for me to tell you that conservation and thrift at last occupies a very distinctive place in the work of each State.

Pennsylvania's distinguished daughter, our president general, and Mr. Cook are preserving the only virgin forest east of the Mississippi River. Space does not permit further recounting of the activities of conservation and thrift, but we believe no other work of the society has grown in the last year as has this work. It is truly patriotic and invites your best efforts.

Two years ago I sent out the slogan, "A tree for every Daughter of the American Revolution," hoping it might come true in three years; but it has been accomplished in two years. March 1 our membership in the United States was 146,210, and in two years we have planted 173,822 trees; but our membership will increase, so let us not be "weary in well-doing," but keep pace with our membership, keeping in mind "A tree for every D. A. R."

MARY B. (MRS. FREDERICK E.) FRISBEE,
National Chairman.

Report of Committee on Correct Use of the Flag

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

The national chairman of the committee on the correct use of the flag begs to submit the following report of the work accomplished during the second year of her chairmanship:

Circular letters were sent out several times during the year to all vice chairmen. These included instructions, sample of flag codes, with price lists, and requests for reports.

Large numbers of letters have been received from all parts of the country, showing increased interest and progress made in the educational influence of our committee.

All orders for codes were filled from the headquarters of the national committee at Buffalo, N. Y. The total number of flag codes sold throughout the United States during the past year was 200,000.

There is no indebtedness against the committee. All postage accounts and stationery accounts have been personally settled by your national chairman as her personal contribution toward the patriotic work of the committee.

Your national chairman desires to acknowledge the ever-present and continued help and interest of the vice chairmen and State chairmen of her committee.

Respectfully submitted.

KATHARINE PRATT (MRS. JOHN MILLER) HORTON,
National Chairman.

Report of Committee on Daughters of the American Revolution Student Loan Fund

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

The Daughters of the American Revolution student loan fund committee is now 2 years old, and a most precocious child for her age. She has been walking alone for a year now, and is very proud of the fact that she has a 1-year-old sister, the Hawaiian loan fund, whom she holds by the hand and is teaching to take her first toddling steps.

Your national chairman is a great advocate of large families, so she hopes that we shall see an increase each year in the appendages of the Daughters of the American Revolution student loan fund.

Your national chairman has communicated with each State chairman three times during the year, and telegrams and registered letters have been sent to each State which did not send in reports promptly. Out of 50 States only 4 have not been heard from.

And now, from Mrs. Howard Clarke, vice chairman in charge of our Hawaiian loan fund, comes the report that the Aloha Chapter, in the Hawaiian Islands, has contributed $50. The first contribution from the States was from Georgia. Since then many chapters and States have donated to this fund and they have on hand $506.20.

The Daughters of the American Revolution student loan fund for this year totals $57,109.42, which is quite an increase over last year.

But aside from the pecuniary advancement it is my pleasure to report an ever-increasing interest and enthusiasm for this special branch of work, and I do believe before another year has passed every State will have started a loan fund.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. JULIUS TALMADGE,
National Chairman.

Report of Committee on Ellis Island

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

It is a very great privilege to come before you to-day with a report of your accomplishments on Ellis Island.

Early last fall the appeal went forth for the $2 per chapter quota established by the national society, and the response was most generous. Alabama,

Rhode Island, and Vermont were 100 per cent, and the following States have exceeded the 100 per cent quotas: Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

These figures were verified from the books of the treasurer general.

There are some which fell just a few dollars short of 100 per cent, and those who did what they could and were helpful in other ways.

We have received, all told, $3,862.50 in money from the chapters and $600 from an interested well-wisher during the past year. Of this we have spent $3,737.71 for overhead and materials.

Recently an assistant was hired for Miss Contessa at a salary of $100 per month. No one was ever needed more and no one ever served a better purpose. We shall probably have to add another assistant before long if the work continues to increase as it has during this past year.

The request for boxes brought an overwhelming response, and they have contained a wealth of fine, usable materials. We call these boxes "Pandoras" because we never know what is coming next, and generally it is something we particularly need.

After working on the island for two years, Miss Contessa and I decided upon the articles we could use to the best advantage, and then stipulated in our appeals that only such be sent. It was not that we wished to be arbitrary or fastidious, but we had in mind not only our own needs but the conservation of chapter energy and expense as well.

The result has been most gratifying, except that dozens of boxes continue to come without any identification marks, which makes it impossible for us to properly acknowledge them or to give credit where it belongs.

In October, Major Curran, the commissioner, paid us the great compliment of asking us to take charge of the men's recreation in the warrant case room, adding to his request the pleasing compliment that if the Daughters of the American Revolution undertook the work he knew it would be well done.

Up to that time women had never been allowed in that particular room, for it is supposed to contain only men of the criminal class. But whatever their infractions of law may have been, whatever their natural tendencies as to disposition may be, they are gentle lambs when we reach them, for we bring to them occupation and a chance to forget their troubles.

The work they seize upon with the same avidity that the women display, and they will do anything and do it well. Hooked rugs and knitted scarfs and belts are their specialty, but they do not disdain beading and embroidering bags, if nothing else offers.

Their appreciation knows no bounds, and the magic letters D. A. R. symbolize everything that is bountiful and kind and good. They may not be the most desirable class of citizens in the world, but it is something to have earned the admiration and respect of such men. Unlike the women who are deported, nearly every man writes back to Miss Contessa and thanks her for what has been done for him. Nine times out of ten the letter ends with the query, "How soon do you think I can get back to the United States?"

And now please go across the country with me to Angel Island, the port of entry just outside of San Francisco, and see what our western women are doing along practically the same lines.

It was my privilege to visit Angel Island about a month ago and to see for myself what earnest effort is being put into an immigration problem of quite another sort. I will give you briefly the work as outlined by the national vice chairman, Mrs. John W. Keating:

By action of the Thirty-third Continental Congress, Angel Island was placed among the national activities under the Ellis Island immigrant aid committee. For two years previously the California daughters helped toward the social-service work on the island, but the new status has stabilized the project, giving it form and being.

The States of California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho were released from any financial obligation to Ellis Island and were asked to contribute $2 per chapter to Angel Island instead.

The contact with the island has been through Miss Katherine Maurer, of the immigrant social service department, who has had 12 years of experience there. She performs the specific tasks outside the rôle of regular Government officials. She meets the most eminent who arrive, and with equal consideration she ministers to the needs of the less fortunate ones. She assists them in locating their luggage; instructs the women how to wear American clothes; shops for and with those held in detention; gives lessons in English, in American customs, and in patriotic observances; secures employment for those paroled to her, not forgetting the necessity of follow-up work. Citizenship classes are held; also weekly religious services.

Besides the definite work on the island, there is much-needed opportunity for service in the follow-up cases after leaving the island, as evidenced by the fact that during the past year 11,264 aliens have passed through Angel Island port, consisting of Orientals, Europeans, South Sea Islanders, Mexicans, and South Americans.

Many of these aliens are young girls who are entirely unprepared to meet the problems which confront them in this country. So, under Miss Maurer's trained guidance, there are definite and positive duties.

At Christmas time the California daughters give large parties, with much merriment abounding. Substantial gifts are made to all, including American flags, and every effort is put forth to have these aliens feel that they are a part of this country in its joyous celebration.

An emergency fund has been established to alleviate suffering at the port of entry. Recently a Daughters of the American Revolution library has been started on the island. One hundred and fifty volumes of standard works of fiction, history, and biography, books of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods dealing with phases of American life, institutions, and customs, have been contributed; also, the Daughters of the American Revolution Manuals are invaluable in interpreting American ideals and institutions to the foreigners.

As Miss Maurer represents an outside agency, an assistant has been employed by the national society to work under her direction at a salary of $25 per month. While not recognized by the Government as a separate unit of service, our foot is now in the door of this port of entry, and it is to be hoped that ultimately the Daughters of the American Revolution will be given its own individual and distinct work to do.

Toward Angel Island work California has contributed its full quota, $120 and 19 boxes; Oregon, $49 and 6 boxes; Idaho, $8; Washington, $9.50 and 10 boxes. The Daughters of 1812 on the coast have also given financial aid.

Even the cupbearer to the king may express gratitude, and that I do now to the chapters all over the country who have given so freely of money, materials, and interest, and to the vice and State chairmen who have been such able and enthusiastic assistants.

We should all be most grateful for this privilege of service, not only to humanity, but to our country as well. While these unhappy aliens are de-

tained within our gates, our Government is their host, and if we can help to lighten the burden of both host and guest at these two important ports of entry, we are surely doing what we are pleased to call "our bit."

Respectfully submitted.

GRACE H. (MRS. ALFRED) BROSSEAU,
National Chairman.

Report of Committee on Genealogical Research

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

Retaining the vision of making the library of the Daughters of the American Revolution the largest and finest genealogical library in the country, this committee reports progress in its work, although it is still far below par, owing to the lack of cooperation in the majority of the chapters. If they would only grasp that this is one of the most important services they can render in building up our wonderful organization, a work that will live and be of use in the many generations yet to come, your chairman feels assured that each chapter would wish to do its part.

You will note that our best work has been done by Illinois, Kentucky, New York, Arkansas, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, and Idaho.

It is with regret that your chairman finds lack of interest in the East and New England, where so many important records are to be found, and which are fast being lost to posterity through time, the elements, and lack of care. She has found many cemeteries gone, leaving no record behind them, and one State chairman wrote: "Two of the cemeteries which I searched are already obliterated by the cattle turned into them, so there were records which procrastination would have lost."

If this generation could but see the importance of the work appealed for by this committee, your chairman feels sure you would rally to the service before it is too late to save these valuable and precious records. So will these pioneer records of the Middle West and West be lost, in the progress of time, if they are not secured during the next few years. No State is too young to preserve its first records, as the coming generations will need these early dates to establish lineal descent, just as we of to-day needed the records of the East and South.

The committee on genealogical research asks each and every chapter to copy all early town, court, church, and cemetery data, secure Bible and family records, type them in uniform size, bind them, either as a chapter or State, and collect genealogical books and sketches already in print.

The marking of Revolutionary soldiers' graves and marking of historical spots do not belong to this committee.

Histories and historical records are sent through your State librarian but genealogical research and collection of genealogies, published or unpublished, belong to our report on genealogical research.

Oh, members, if your chairman could only make you get this vision and impress upon you the importance of collecting these records while they are yet to be had, she feels sure you would respond from every chapter in our society, just as have the chapters that have already caught the vision and given us such fine service and so many priceless books these last two years.

While it is splendid work, showing interest in genealogical research, to present copied records to State libraries and State historical societies, it is not in the interest of our Daughters of the American Revolution library and does not fill our library shelves or make them our particular pride.

In closing, let us urge each individual daughter to make an effort, through her chapter and State, to aid this committee with their valuable contributions to help future generations to "carry on."

Your chairman wishes to present the following recommendations in this report:

That State registrars be not appointed State chairmen of our committee, but have each State regent appoint a State chairman on the committee on genealogical research whose interest is in this kind of service and who can give her undivided attention to the same. State registrars have much State work to do, and to carry on our work is a "real job" of its own.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH STEVENS (MRS. HARVEY TYSON) WHITE,
National Chairman.

Report of Committee on Girl Home Makers

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

Your national chairman sent a bulletin suggesting an outline as a plan for work to each State regent and State chairman of girl home makers. Many letters of inquiry came from State chairmen, and while the work has not progressed as we had hoped, still there is a growing interest, and we hope we may be building better than we know. Several State chairmen write that owing to the work being started late nothing of moment has been accomplished this year, but much is expected by another year.

Ohio is still the outstanding State in the work of its girl home makers. Mrs. Elizabeth Neff, who is the original promoter of the work, is State chairman, and the help and inspiration which she has given your present chairman has made this entire report possible.

Being descendants of those who dared so much to establish our homes, we surely will be willing to do at least a little to safeguard them and pass them on to another generation as purely American as they came to us. This comes as a trust from hands long stilled. No contribution to our beloved country can be greater than this. A good American home is the real training camp where Americanism and patriotism are implanted in the mind of the child that he may be fortified and fitted to meet all the demands made upon him in after life. Will not every State in our Nation do its best next year to make for "better homes for a better America"? It will be gratifying indeed if we may find, when another year closes, that every chapter throughout our land has devoted at least one meeting to the interest of better homes for our beloved Nation.

Respectfully submitted.

JESSIE MCCLURE (MRS. S. L.) BEARD,
National Chairman.

Report of the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee

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

The historical and literary reciprocity committee was created for the purpose of collecting facts, prepared in good literary style, concerning Revolutionary times, manners, customs, and noted personages of that period. Articles on immigration, Americanization, and papers on the work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, its purposes, aims, and responsibilities find a welcome place in its files. Much of the history of our

Nation and people never published elsewhere is found in these articles, written and compiled for the most part by members of the various chapters. These papers are available for chapter use in preparing programs for their regular meetings and for the celebration of special days and events.

The cost of the printed list has assumed such proportions as to cause concern to those charged with the financial responsibilities of the national society. In order to restrict this cost and at the same time to improve the standard of the papers, both from an historical and literary standpoint, greater care is being exercised in reviewing papers intended for inclusion in the library. Papers which have heretofore been included in the printed lists and for which there has been no demand will be put in the inactive file and dropped from the list.

The lending library is now located permanently in Memorial Continental Hall, in quarters adjoining the museum. The papers are catalogued by subjects, filed by States, and are available for chapter use on application to the committee. All requests should be mailed to Memorial Continental Hall.

Miss Lothrop, the museum secretary, is the very efficient acting secretary for the committee and will be glad to explain the workings of the library to all members of the national society who may visit Washington.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNIE WALDO (MRS. HERBERT M.) LORD,
National Chairman.

Report of Insignia Committee

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

The insignia committee has the honor to submit the following report: In compliance with the resolutions adopted by the Thirty-third Continental Congress, pins for State and ex-State officers have been made and may be bought from the official jewelers, J. E. Caldwell & Co., at the price of $8.40 per pin.

The attention of the insignia committee has been called to a small recognition pin, in design a replica in miniature of the national insignia, which has been made and sold without authority of the national society and is being worn by some of our members, who doubtless do not realize its unauthorized production.

Your committee recognizing from the many requests received that a large demand exists for a small official recognition pin of this kind, and realizing its convenience for ordinary wear, submitted designs of several sizes to the members of the national board at their meeting on April 18, 1925, when, after due consideration, the board unanimously recommended the adoption of such a recognition pin, to be in design a miniature replica of the national insignia, inclosed in a gold rim. Therefore the insignia committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a small official recognition pin be authorized by the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress, to be in design a miniature replica of the national insignia, inclosed in a gold rim, and made according to the size approved by the national board of management; this pin, however, not to exclude the authorized recognition pin now in use.

Respectfully submitted.

EMILY S. (MRS. JOHN BROWN) HERON,
National Chairman

Report of the International Relations Committee

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

Last September the committee on international relations sent to every regent and State chairman a list of subjects to be studied during the year. As last year we directed our attention to South and Central America, so this year we asked the chapters to consider more in detail our relations to Mexico and Canada, our neighbors to the north and south. Again, in March we sent out an outline for study which we trust will be used by chapters next year. Beyond our American neighbors, there await across the seas the nations of Europe and the Far East, and of others quarters of the globe, as subjects to which we should give our thought, if we are to do our duty as patriotic citizens and as women who seek to preserve American traditions and American ideals.

Our committee was saddened this past year by the loss of one of our members, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett. She was a helpful and efficient member of the committee, deeply interested in foreign relations, and her place will be hard to fill.

Twenty-five State chairmen have sent in reports this year. They all show a commendable interest in foreign affairs. We hope next year to arouse the interest of the 23 States who have not responded this year. Will you help? Will you take this message to your chapters?

America has a great part to play in the world. How it plays that part depends in no small degree upon the patriotism of her people and the earnest purpose of impressing our foreign relations with American ideals. The place that the United States holds among the nations and the purposes which it ought to seek in its intercourse with other Governments are subjects which invite the study and consideration of all citizens who desire to see our country do its part in establishing peace and justice on the earth.

Respectfully submitted.

ELEANOR (MRS. ROBERT) LANSING,
National Chairman.

At the Wednesday evening session addresses were given by Judge Harry F. Atwood and Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum.

The Thursday morning session convened at 10 o'clock.

Supplemental Report of Committee on Credentials

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1925, 10.30 a. m.

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

Chapter regents	5
Delegates	3
Total additional	8

making the voting strength of the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress at this time, 1,794.

Respectfully submitted.

CATHERINE E. (MRS. GAIUS M.) BRUMBAUGH,
Chairman Credentials Committee.

Report on the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Fund

[*Mrs. Wilson (Ohio).*] *Madam President General and Daughters:*

This is an unexpected honor to me. Our chairman for the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial Fund, Mrs. Austin C. Brant, is not present, but her report is here. Reports usually can not be made without the chairman, but inasmuch as it was impossible for Mrs. Brant to come, I am going to present it for her.

We have received about $32,000 for this fund. Mrs. Brant has worked untiringly and the ground is ready for the memorial. I think there are many things which you all know in connection with this, without my taking up your time to go into details. There is a great deal of literature and an itemized account of amounts received from the different States, which can be secured by any one desiring that information.

This is a national program which is sponsored by our daughters. The memorial dormitory is to be built at Oxford College, Oxford, Ohio, where Mrs. Harrison was reared, educated, and married. Just one word about Oxford College. It is a small school, but it is thriving, regardless of what you may have heard to the contrary. Eighty per cent of the girls go out from the school as teachers. Their faculty is one of the best, and Miami, which is located near the college, frequently arranges for an exchange of instruction.

Caroline Scott Harrison was our first president general. Can you visualize for a moment what that meant? Even then her health was not good. She was urged by a little body of women at the beginning of this organization, which has grown with such wonderful leaps and bounds, to undertake their leadership, but she at first felt that she could not do it. Then they impressed upon her what it would mean to have a woman of her type in such a position—a woman of her character, who would give up so much of her time and strength to the project. The fact that Caroline Scott Harrison made the sacrifice of her strength and time for our organization helped to start it and enabled it to become what it is to-day.

I beg you to support this committee and help the furtherance of this work. Assist us to finish it, so that it may be soon completed. It has been running too long already. The ground is ready and the board is waiting to complete the work. I thank you.

The congress was again addressed by Judge Harry F. Atwood, after which the morning session adjourned.

The Thursday afternoon session convened at 2 o'clock.

Report of Committee on Legislation in the United States Congress

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

To some this year may seem an excuse for inactivity rather than a report of work done. The daughters have, in the past, established a reputation of conservation in their indorsements and activities rather than following every legislative "will-o'-the-wisp" appearing on the horizon. The Constitution, which we pride ourselves in supporting, provides a long and short session of Congress. As the past session was a short one, beginning December 1 and of necessity ending March 4, there was little or no time for legislation of any kind other than the appropriation bills, unless a national emergency were to arise. Being in a position to know the contemplated legislation for this session,

the chairman of the committee thought it wise not to make ourselves pests by asking for anything, knowing beforehand we could not get it. We were alert at all times and knew the various pieces of legislation being considered with any chance of passage.

It did look at one time as if there were a good chance to get the appropriation for the Archives Building. The chairman believes that at the next session the Daughters will be in a position to make a drive for the passage of this bill. The traditions of the Government locked in its records is a sufficient reason to urge upon Congress the erection of such a building, but were a fire to break out the financial loss entailed would certainly justify our insistence.

The humanitarian as well as the material accomplishments of our organization have been such as to inculcate and spread those principles of patriotism that have made our country great. It is for us to keep constantly at work in our chosen field, teaching lessons of patriotism and respect for law and government rather than being too impatient. America needs more reverence for law rather than more laws. The adults as well as the children, must be impressed with the idea that to violate one law is just as detrimental to the preservation of the Union as a rebellion—that is, if that violation becomes the rule instead of the exception. It has been estimated that there are approximately 10,000 laws passed every two years by the State and Federal Governments. In the last Congress there were about 7,000 bills introduced and more than 13,000 during the preceding Congress. Now it must be assumed that the author of each of these was sincere and hoped to have his bill enacted into the statutes. A humorist might say the American people stand a good chance of being "outlawed." In this connection it may be well to note the resolutions referred by the last Continental Congress to this committee.

That asking the United States Congress to pass a law designating a code for the use of the American flag was not pressed for the reason above. One of the criticisms encountered was that if we pass a flag code, then all who use the flag other than designated, whether by ignorance or otherwise, become violators of the law of the land. If punished, they will, perchance, lose respect for the flag, and if not punished for the violation, surely they will lose respect for the dignity of the law.

What we are most interested in is having the institutions represented by the flag respected and honored rather than having the flag draped artistically. It was the spirit of freedom supporting the flag that won the Revolution, and it will be the spirit of loyalty to the flag that will preserve the Union.

The Yorktown and Oriskany resolutions were read and discussed. You may be interested to hear a criticism on these made by Members of the House. When consulted, they asked me if the ladies had a policy they were attempting to carry out, with a definite number of battlefields to be purchased as monuments to the struggle for liberty, or if we were proceeding on the crazy-quilt plan. Were we sure those ideas were not born in the brain of a real-estate promoter. We should have a plan of national memorials or we will be embarrassed by requests from every community asking for our support for their pet project. We must investigate thoroughly every indorsement to see if it is absolutely clean and free from all taint, or our very organization, seeking to teach patriotism, will be helping unwittingly to destroy it.

Mrs. James T. Begg,
National Chairman.

Report of Liberty Loan Fund Committee

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

The Liberty loan fund consists of $100,000 invested in Liberty bonds during the period of the World War. The interest accrued was to 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, should go on record as having supplied, to the limit of their ability, the material help needful for the support of those whose privilege it was to carry those arms. At the close of the war the bonds were made a permanent fund, the income, at the discretion of congress or the board, to be devoted to patriotic relief work.

The thirty-first congress adopted a resolution authorizing and directing the establishment of a standing committee, consisting of the president general, the treasurer general ex officio, and five other members appointed by the president general.

This committee has 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.

This committee, which was appointed by the president general, adopted the resolution which provided that the income on the Liberty bonds should be used for the real daughters' pensions as long as may be necessary.

The thirty-first congress increased the amount of pension from $8 to $20 a month.

Last year the chairman reported that 19 real daughters had enjoyed this pension money. This year 15 have received benefit from it. The amount of interest in the treasury from this fund is $12,561.23.

The committee would like to recommend that some of this interest money be used for relief of our soldiers blinded in the late war.

ISABEL WYMAN GORDON,
National Chairman.

BLIND SOLDIERS' RELIEF

Whereas a most important patriotic relief work would be to aid our soldiers blinded in the late war: Therefore be it

Resolved, That some of the income from our Liberty loan fund be used this year for our blind soldiers.

(Signed by Isabel W. Gordon, chairman Liberty loan fund committee.)

Report of Committee on Manual for Immigrants

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

Your chairman of the manual committee presents her report this year with pardonable pride in the swift progress of your manual in the field of immigrant education and also with a gratifying sense of the splendid financial support given to it by chapters throughout the society. In the State reports that have come to her are evidences of a greater understanding of the magnitude and the value of the work we have undertaken. Many States are taking their annual contribution of 25 cents per capita as a matter of course, and are proud of being 100 per cent paid up. It is to be hoped that this understanding

will increase even more, for the need of funds is great, inasmuch as the manual is now being distributed in such quantities that your corresponding secretary general is in despair lest her office be swamped, and your treasurer general lest the funds fail us. But funds have not failed so far, and the orders for thousands of manuals at a time have been met, while you are successfully accomplishing one of the biggest works in Americanization that our society has ever undertaken.

During the past year the manual went into its third English edition of 200,000, brought up to date with the latest version of the flag code and other matters. It has also gone into its second German and second Italian editions, and a second Polish edition is about to leave the press. Three new translations—Swedish, Greek, and Portuguese—have been published, making 11 foreign languages in all. Lithuanian and Czechoslovakian translations have been ordered. Other languages often asked for are Armenian, Finnish, Norwegian, Danish, Bulgarian, Austrian, Rumanian, Ukrainian, Croatian, and Syr an.

Since the publication of the first English edition, three and a half years ago, a total of 1,075,000 copies in various languages have been printed at a total cost of $77,018.09.

During the past year ending April 1, 1925, your corresponding secretary general has given out a total of 356,007 free copies for distribution through chapters and other agencies, English being still most in demand. The full record of orders, tabulated by States and languages, is appended for printing with this report.

Out of the above number 24,500 copies were sent to Ellis Island, and 134,252 copies, or a number greater than the total output of the previous year through all channels of distribution, have been delivered to the principal trans-Atlantic and Pacific steamship companies for distribution as a permanent possession to the immigrants on their incoming ships. From this it will be seen that the steps taken by your chairman, as reported last year, to introduce the manual on incoming steamers have led to success. Almost immediately after the last congress your chairman received word from the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation that the distribution of the manual had been recommended to the United States lines under its control. Likewise, on May 20 last, your chairman received from the Department of Labor the permission to distribute the manual on incoming ships required by the trans-Atlantic passenger conferences as the condition upon which they also would recommend its distribution on all their member lines. The recommendation was accordingly made, and on July 28 your chairman was startled by an order from the secretary of the conferences for 33,600 copies to be sent to six of its member lines. This was rapidly followed by orders for 20,000, 14,600, 22,100, and so on, these few figures being given you to show the extent of the demand now to be supplied. The lines served are the United States, the Munson, the Admiral Oriental, the Pacific Mail, Cunard and Anchor, the Holland American, the North German Lloyd, Navigazione Generale Italiana, the Norwegian-American, the French, International Mercantile Marine, Lloyd Sabaudo, Peirce Bros., the Royal Mail Steam Packet, Royal Netherlands West India Mail, the Baltic American, United American, and the United Fruit Co.

To the New York State chairman belongs the credit for enlisting the cooperation of the Cunard Line independently of and practically simultaneously with the approach made to them through the national chairman and the passenger conferences. The Cunard Line has also asked for and received manuals

for its agencies in 15 principal cities of 12 different States and the District of Columbia. The New York State chairman in her report states that 42,770 manuals have been delivered to the Cunard Line and its agencies alone.

In short, your manual should be put upon some permanent financial basis whereby it would not be entirely dependent, as at present, upon voluntary contributions annually voted—or perhaps some years not voted—by our congresses. Such a work as this should not be left subject to casual or chance support. Your chairman has been giving this question serious thought and presents the following recommendation:

That all chapters be again asked to contribute during the coming year on a basis of 25 cents per member to the fund for the publication and distribution of the Manual of the United States for the Information of Immigrants and Foreigners; but that thereafter the publication of the manual be classed as a current expense of the society, to be met from the current fund on the same footing as all other official publications of the society, the work to be under the direction, as at present, of the manual committee, in consultation with the treasurer general.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH C. B. (Mrs. JOHN LAIDLAW) BUEL,
National Chairman.

Report of Committee on Memorial to Caroline Scott Harrison

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

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

Last year at this time the thirty-third congress adopted a resolution "that the fund for the memorial to our first president general be completed at an early date." Since then our national vice chairman and our State chairmen have worked earnestly raising money for this honor to Mrs. Harrison, but we are still far from our goal of our $100,000.

Often in the effort of raising funds the ideal for which the money is being raised is momentarily lost to sight. Let me refresh your memories. Mrs. Harrison, the first president general of our great society, was born and reared an Ohio girl and was educated at Oxford College, of which college her father, Dr. Witherspoon Scott, was president. While Caroline was a student at Oxford College Benjamin Harrison was a student at Miami University, also located at Oxford; so Oxford was the scene of their romance and marriage.

Mrs. Harrison became the first lady of the land, and it was while she was in the White House that she accepted the office of the first president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Harrison was a charming woman, lovely and beloved, and we should delight to honor her memory.

We have planned to build a memorial dormitory at Oxford College. This college is in every way worthy of our interest. It is a small college; it educates girls at a minimum tuition, and its scholastic standing is high, for 80 per cent of its graduates become teachers.

The alumnae are now raising an endowment fund of $600,000. Plans for the dormitory are now on display in the corridor.

We hope to complete this fund this year, so that next March our president general, whose interest in the memorial has been keen, may lay the cornerstone, but unless we have the generous cooperation of all the States that cornerstone can not be laid.

I would like to incorporate in this report an excerpt from a Connecticut paper, written by our State chairman of Connecticut, Mrs. Baldwin:

"It is quite time that we pay homage to our first president general. Mrs. Harrison graciously accepted the office of our first president general when she was living in the White House, and in so doing gave to our society at its very beginning a prestige no other woman could give. What more fitting and lasting memorial can we raise to her memory than giving deserving girls the opportunity of securing a college education in the alma mater of our distinguished president general."

To save time a leaflet has been printed giving the financial statement of States to date. We now have in the bank and in securities $37,375.48. We have yet to raise $63,000. We have in our organization 146,000 daughters. We can readily see how easily the amount could be raised. Of the amount stated $1,900 has been given by daughters at large, these contributions ranging from 50 cents to one $50 gift.

Since we have set out to make this memorial national, and since it has been indorsed and reindorsed by our congress, and since our organization has grown so rich and so large, and our society never falls down on any work it undertakes, it will be very disappointing if we do not complete this fund in accordance with the resolution adopted, which reads "at an early date."

In closing, Madam President General, I would like to say that we all honor Mrs. Harrison in our thoughts, but this is the first time we have been asked to honor her memory in a beautiful way. Would it be too much to suggest a contribution from each daughter in our organization who has not as yet contributed, and thus raise the entire amount this year in contributions or pledges, so that we may pay honor to whom honor is due?

Respectfully submitted.

MARY B. (MRS. AUSTIN C.) BRANT,
National Chairman.

Report of National Old Trails Road Committee

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

Another year has passed into the realm of yesterdays, and your national chairman will let you judge the amount of progress made since congress a year ago. At that time a resolution was unanimously adopted to set aside or discontinue all former plans of erecting markers on the National Old Trails Road and to adopt a new marking system—one that seemed conservative and in keeping with the dignity of our society; within reason from a financial standpoint, and fulfilling the long-expressed desire or pledge to erect markers that would be lasting memorials to our early pioneer ancestors, who blazed the old trails that have become our great system of highways, recognized and approved by the Government. The National Old Trails Road (Road No. 1) is the main ocean-to-ocean highway and is termed the "backbone" of the entire system.

The route taken by the National Old Trails Road was not chosen by the Daughters of the American Revolution, nor did they have any voice in the matter. Locating the different trails, or roads, was the work of the National Highways Association, the National Old Trails Road Association, State Highway Commissions, and many other State and National organizations solely interested in the national-highway movement. If, in their better judgment, the main cross-country ocean-to-ocean highway, to be known as the National Old Trails Road, comprised Braddock's Road, the Old Cumberland

Road, the Boone's Lick Road, the Santa Fe Trail, and the Kearney Trail, running from Washington, D. C., to California, then can not we, Daughters of the American Revolution, accept the route without a question and proceed to mark it as planned, whether or not the road runs through your State, or whether it does not pass through certain States that formerly laid claim to this distinction? It is a national institution and the history of this road remains the history of the development of our country. The Daughters of the American Revolution are marking it for history's sake and as an "in memoriam" to the great army of Revolution ancestors who had the great vision of a great land of life and freedom to hand down to posterity.

To delve deep into the past history of this subject is not the intention of your national chairman, for we, as an organization, have had this memorial work in mind and in our hearts for many years. The time is now at hand for us to definitely take hold and consummate the pledge of last year and of all previous years. Please bear in mind that from the very inception of this national old trails work it has always been and still is a national project and does not belong exclusively to those States through which the main ocean-to-ocean highway runs. As a national project, it should have not only the indorsement of but the earnest support, morally and financially, of every State society in our organization.

Last summer your national chairman turned her attention to the study of every phase of the national old trails work, and went to Kansas City for the purpose of conferring with Judge J. M. Lowe, national president of the National Old Trails Road Association, who gave a very hearty and enthusiastic approval to the new plan or program the daughters had voted to follow. Dividing the States into five sections, the five national vice chairmen were asked to take charge as follows: Mrs. Herbert M. Gault, of Maryland, in charge of the New England section (Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Pennsylvania), 14 States.

Mrs. Richmond P. Barnes, of New Mexico, in charge of southeastern section (Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi), 10 States.

Mrs. William R. Van Tuyle, of Kansas, in charge of the Central section (Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana), eight States.

Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell, of Texas, in charge of the Middle Western section (North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and Wyoming), eight States.

Miss Ida Meyers, of Glendale, California, in charge of the Western section (California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana), nine States.

The 1st of October last year your national chairman sent a letter of information and instruction to every State chairman and a copy to each State regent. This letter contained a copy of the resolution adopted at the thirty-third congress and asked for a 10-cent per capita contribution to raise the balance of the necessary amount to erect the 12 markers at approximately $1,000 each. The wheel in last October's Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine recorded the membership of each State, and, basing the 10 per cent contribution upon this authentic record, each State was notified as to its full quota and the amount paid to date.

The treasurer general's report for Congress last April gave the amount in the national old trail's fund as $4,876.65. This year, to April 1, 1925, $2,475.12 has been contributed, making a total of $7,351.77.

Last year six States—namely, Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, Tennessee, South Dakota, and Oregon—were on the honor roll, having paid their full per capita.

This year eight more States—namely, Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Texas—have met the required 10 per cent per capita contribution, making 14 States now on the honor roll.

Missouri paid the largest amount this year—her full quota of $556.40. Ohio has paid $711.50, the largest amount subscribed to the fund so far, while Texas, Tennessee, and South Dakota deserve honorable mention for paying their quota one and one-half times. Maryland, with a quota of $129.30, stands out as the banner State, having paid $624.30, almost five times her quota. The following States have paid one-third of their quota: Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Mississippi, while Arkansas, Idaho, Massachusetts, and North Dakota have paid one-half of their quota. Those having paid two-thirds or more of their quota are California, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Wyoming. Several States have sent in amounts from $5 up to $150, while six States up to date have not contributed at all. Wisconsin sent in her pledge two weeks ago for her full quota, and your national chairman can't help but feel that the other five States will come forward now and do their part toward finishing a memorial that will reflect honor and credit to the entire national society. If every State regent will leave this congress with a firm determination to see that her State comes up to the 100 per cent mark, we will raise the balance of $5,000 in a very short time.

Much time has been spent by your national chairman in considering sizes and shapes and styles of markers and monuments as well as materials of stone, cement, etc. A request was made for designs, to be sent to your national chairman before April, 1925, but to date only one State—namely, Tennessee—submitted two designs. Your national chairman also has a design to submit, the work of Nancy Coonesman Hahn, the young sculptress of note, who at the present time lives in St. Louis.

Your national chairman feels that the first objective should be the completion of the fund, believing that a suitable design can be determined upon and the locations for the markers decided by vote of the States in the several sections as soon as the fund is completed. If the States will come forward and pledge their quotas, we may proceed with the actual work this year. Cooperation is the one word needed here to interpret success in this work—not half-hearted, lukewarm cooperation, but interested, whole-hearted, and enthusiastic cooperation, that is consistent with the erection of memorials to our honored forbears;

> For don't we eternally breathe a prayer on the evening breeze
> And thank God for our heritage from these?

Many letters have been written by your national chairman, and 200 copies of the national old trails map, supplied by the National Old Trails Road Association, together with other printed matter, have been sent to members upon request. A copy of the joint resolution No. 79, as presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Jost, was sent to each State chairman. A copy of the "National Old Trails Road," or "The Great Historic Highway of America," was sent to each vice chairman and each State chairman by the author, Judge J. M. Lowe, of Kansas City, Mo.

Every State can boast of some historic old trails, a relic of those early days, and all of these should be preserved and marked in the course of time; but the daughters should first bend all their efforts to the erection of their memorial makers on the National Old Trails Road and complete this tribute as a national organization. Then let every State follow out a program for the marking of their own historic trails, which time and traditions have made dear to the heart. Your national chairman would like to give a word of thanks to each State chairman for her efforts in behalf of this work, and to her vice chairman she gives the credit for any progress made.

The national chairman considers the questionnaire, written by Miss Ida Meyers, national vice chairman in charge of western section, very valuable information, and suggests that chapters in every State use it as a program for a meeting.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. STATE CHAIRMAN. Tell me, madam national vice chairman, what is the oldest road in America?

Answer. A section of the National Old Trails Road from Santa Fe to Socorro, N. Mex., 150 miles, used in 1606, known as the Old Santa Fe Trail. It was over this road that the pioneers in the early settlement of this country traveled in order to develop the great Northwest Territory, as well as the territory there recently acquired, known as the Louisiana Purchase; also those who settled the extreme West, following the acquisition of New Mexico, Arizona, and California, traveled this road. The footsteps of the tens of thousands who have passed over it, exhausted though each pilgrim may have been, have left a trace that thousands of years can not erase.

2. STATE CHAIRMAN. By whom and where was the National Old Trails Road conceived?

Answer. Immediately following the adoption of the Constitution of the United States steps were taken by President George Washington, Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, and Henry Clay to inaugurate the building of a great national highway, beginning at tidewater of the Potomac and extending westward to the Ohio River at Wheeling, Va., in 1785.

3. STATE CHAIRMAN. Was it established by act of Congress?

Answer. Yes, the bill was passed by an act of Congress and signed by President Jefferson in 1806. When the fact of its establishment was pending the argument was made by its sponsors, particularly by John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, that the building of this road would tend "to cement the States and thus preserve the Union." Historians have referred to this act as having greatly helped to accomplish this very purpose. It is the only road in the United States established by act of Congress, and therefore properly named the National Road. Also established and extended by Congress to Santa Fe, Mex., in 1825, and lated constructed and extended by Congress to the Mississippi River and maintained until 1837.

4. STATE CHAIRMAN. When was it named National Old Trails Road?

Answer. It was taken over, adopted, and named National Old Trails Road at Kansas City, Mo., in convention assembled, in 1912.

5. STATE CHAIRMAN. What is the length of the National Old Trails Road?

Answer. It extends from Washington to Los Angeles, 3,096 miles.

6. STATE CHAIRMAN. Does the National Old Trails Road pass through many towns?

Answer. Yes, it passes through 3 cities of more than 500,000 population, 5 cities of more than 100,000 population, 9 cities of more than 25,000 population,

20 cities of more than 5,000 population, 69 cities of more than 1,000 population, and 305 cities of less than 1,000 population, or a total of 411 cities and villages.

7. STATE CHAIRMAN. How many States does the National Old Trails Road traverse?

Answer. Twelve; namely, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

8. STATE CHAIRMAN. What is the population of the territory traversed by National Old Trails Road?

Answer. The 89 traversed counties and the District of Columbia have a population of about 7,100,000; 161 adjoining counties have a population of about 5,500,000, making a total population of about 12,600,000 served, not to mention the thousands of automobile pilgrims who continually use this highway.

9. STATE CHAIRMAN. How many days of the year is this road open?

Answer. This highway is open 365 days of the year.

10. STATE CHAIRMAN. Has the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, ever taken any action about the National Old Trails Road?

Answer. Yes; in 1914 the Daughters of the American Revolution in congress assembled did consent to make the highway from ocean to ocean, and to place a marker, one for each mile, 3,096. Work was delayed, owing to serious matter of war times, and nothing was done.

11. STATE CHAIRMAN. Has the national society considered the subject any further?

Answer. Yes; a resolution was adopted at the Thirty-third Continental Congress, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, April 14-19, 1924. The erection of a marker, one for each mile, as formerly planned, would now be unnecessary, as the automobile clubs and other organizations had in the meantime placed adequate sign posts. So the resolution adopted provided for a new marking system, to erect 12 markers, one in each State through which the old trails road passes—markers of dignified and pretentious proportions, to cost approximately $1,000 each; these markers to be as near alike as possible in size and design, as consistent with the location and surroundings, each to definitely mark a historic spot or commemorate some great act of historical interest of the Revolutionary period, and to bear the insignia of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

12. STATE CHAIRMAN. By what time is this $12,000 to be raised for the markers?

Answer. The national chairman of this work, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, hopes the whole amount will be given by spring, and plans be indorsed by the Continental Congress in April, and next year the markers can be placed in the 12 States.

13. NATIONAL VICE CHAIRMAN. Madam State Chairman, are the California daughters interested in the National Old Trails Road?

Answer. Yes, indeed! Of very great interest is this work in California, for the National Old Trails Road ends at Los Angeles, and one of the markers is to be placed in our Golden State. We also hope to have the privilege of suggesting a location and the design for the marker. We hope to give our apportionment, etc.

NATIONAL VICE CHAIRMAN. The California daughters abound in good works and are always splendid in their response to plans suggested. Mrs. F. J. Cooper, your State chairman, is a wonderful worker and intensely interested

in the marking of this highway; and with her leadership and your hearty response, California will be 100 per cent in marking the National Old Trails Road.

This questionnaire can, of course, be adapted to conform to the locality of chapters making use of it.

Respectfully submitted.

ARLINE B. N. (MRS. JOHN TRIGG) MOSS,
National Chairman.

Report of Committee on Painting of Mount Vernon for Sulgrave Manor

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

As preliminaries were in progress for the selection of an artist to paint a picture of Mount Vernon, to be presented by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to Sulgrave Manor, Northampton, England, a cable was received from Sulgrave, informing certain officials that the Society of Sons of the American Revolution had already presented such a picture to the manor.

The chairman and her committee are now awaiting instructions as to the manner of gift the national society desires to make in place of a painting of Mount Vernon, as decided upon at the thirty-third congress in 1924.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY BREWSTER (MRS. RADCLIFFE B.) LOCKWOOD,
National Chairman.

Report of Committee on Patriotic Education

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

In presenting this report the national chairman desires to mention the very cordial cooperation she has received from vice chairmen, the subcommittee, State chairmen, and the schools; and, further, to express her appreciation of the wise counsels and advice of the president general, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

Work was done by two chapter regents, who visited Newsboys' Club and a boys' industrial school and talked of the flag, the oath of allegiance, and "The American's Creed." Total contributed, $210.

California contributes to seven indorsed schools, to a number of State schools, and has two scholarships. Twenty chapters report the celebration of patriotic anniversaries, and a few observed defense day and Constitution and education weeks. Books of "The American's Creed" were used by two chapters as history prizes. Fourteen chapters presented 27 prizes for excellence in the study of American history; $164 was expended for miscellaneous gifts for patriotic purposes. California has six daughters who are founders in The American's Creed Fellowship. Amount contributed, $1,189.25.

Colorado contributes to five mountain schools and to those in Pueblo. Twenty-four chapters report the observation of defense day and Constitution and education weeks, together with fitting celebration of national holidays. One hundred and twenty-five copies of "The American's Creed" and many defense-day pamphlets were distributed. One chapter had a handsome "float" in defense-day parade. Eight subscriptions to the Daughters of the

American Revolution magazine were sent to schools. Twelve medals were presented as prizes for best essays and excellence in United States history. One chapter conducted a sale of the Mountain Fireside Industries, which netted $92 for the school. Amount contributed, $790.

Connecticut makes its contributions to nine of the mountain schools, to American Indian Institute, and to a local institution. Many chapters celebrated patriotic anniversaries and one historical pageant was presented. Some few chapters celebrated defense day and Constitution week. Thirty-six Constitution posters, 26 books of "The American's Creed," and 50 flag booklets were given to schools. Two gold medals and $25 were given as prizes for the best essays and for excellence in study of United States history. Seven daughters are founders in "The American's Creed" Fellowship. Amount contributed, $5,714.75.

Delaware chapters contributed to a mountain school and by their gifts helped Children of the American Revolution organization. Washington's Birthday, defense day, and Constitution week were appropriately celebrated. Books were presented to public libraries in Newark and Wilmington and prizes given in schools for excellence in American history and civics. Amount contributed, $89.

Chapters in the District contributed to nine of the indorsed schools, to Brevord College, and have a special fund which is used in connection with George Washington University. Chapters have observed Constitution and education weeks, defense day, and all patriotic anniversaries. Have made gifts of Constitution posters and other printed matter and sent subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine to high schools of the city. Prizes for best essay and excellence in study of American history have been given to George Washington University. Amount contributed, $1,459.01.

Florida shows a most remarkable increase in gifts, the amount reported being fifteen times the sum given last year. The money has been divided between the mountain school and the American Indian Institute, their own State school, Montverde, of course, coming in for its share. Patriotic anniversaries have been celebrated, with special observance of February 22. Medals and prizes have been given for excellence in study of United States history; boxes and bags of clothing sent to the mountain schools. A large framed photographic copy of the Rembrandt Peale portrait of George Washington was presented to a public school in Leesburg. Chapters stress the teaching of "The American's Creed" and study of the United States Constitution in the public schools. Amount contributed, $905.

Georgia presents a splendid report. Its gifts include a long list of perpetual and annual scholarships distributed through a number of schools, as well as buildings, equipment, libraries, and furnishings. Five thousand and ninety-six flag codes and 213 copies of the Constitution of the United States were distributed. Two subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution magazine were sent to public libraries. Many medals and prizes for best essays and excellence in study of United States history have been presented to pupils in grade and high schools. Georgia has more than doubled its contribution of last year. All patriotic anniversaries are celebrated and defense day fittingly observed. Amount contributed, $40,433.16.

The report from Hawaii is full of interest and shows a marked increase, not only in activities but in financial gifts, the total amount contributed being more than three times that of last year. Two annual scholarships were given

for girls at the University of Hawaii and $145 was spent for "books to encourage patriotism," which were placed in the libraries of 12 public shools. In connection with the city of Honolulu, Constitution week, defense day, and education week were observed, and armistice day and the Fourth of July were fittingly celebrated. All children of the public schools participated in a flag drill illustrating the 11 points from the Flag Code. Two thousand two hundred and fifty Flag Codes were distributed. Some of these were sent to the sheriff of Honolulu to be used in connection with his work among the people of suspicious character, and 2,000 book lists bearing Daughters of the American Revolution insignia were printed and distributed to encourage patriotic education. A gold medal was given to a pupil of the normal school for excellence in study of American history and a subscription to the Daughters of the American Revolution magazine given to the Library of Hawaii. Amount contributed, $410.15.

Idaho: No report.

Illinois presents a fine report. Gifts to nine of the indorsed schools, among which is a perpetual scholarship, a memorial to Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, in the Matthew T. Scott, jr., Academy. A number of State schools are included in Illinois support, and, in addition to scholarships, one chapter has furnished a room at Blackburns. Encyclopedias and miscellaneous books have been sent to several schools. Seven copies of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine have been sent to town libraries; six chapters united and furnished complete the library at Tamassee at a cost of approximately $800. Clothing and Christmas boxes sent to school; knitted sweaters, socks, and wristlets sent to the American Legion Auxiliary; a number of flags, with flagpoles, given to Girl and Boy Scout troops, large flag to Woman's Club House, and numerous flags to schools. One chapter gave flag to float over courthouse where Lincoln practiced law. Two chapters sponsored "America," and another chapter arranged for high-school and upper-grade children to see "America" at certain hours free of cost. A total of 172 celebrations of patriotic holidays is recorded. Illinois is the only State to report the celebration by a chapter of April 19. One chapter observed Constitution week by sending speakers to its high and grade schools and having citizens display flags. Chapters participated in centennial exhibit and pageant. Gifts of patriotic literature made to Boys of the Republic, Boy Scouts, settlement houses, libraries, and schools, Y. W. C. A., and to men at city street-car barns. Medals, pins, loving cups, books, and money have been given as prizes to high and grade-school pupils for best essays and excellence in study of American history. Sales of Fireside Industries by two chapters netted to schools $450. Two daughters are founders in "The American's Creed" Fellowship. Amount contributed, $7,138.70.

The State chairman writes: "Indiana has shown a marked growth of interest in patriotic education." This is evidenced in the fact that Indiana's contribution this year is a little more than eight times that reported at last congress. Gifts were made to five of the schools on the indorsed list. All chapters celebrated patriotic anniversaries. Defense day and Constitution week were observed by many. Ten pageants were staged, and nine Constitution posters were framed and placed in schools. Thirty-four copies of Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine were placed in schools and public libraries and a number of medals given for the best essays and high grades in study of American history. Amount contributed, $1,428.35.

During the past year Iowa has contributed four times the amount of its gift reported to Congress in 1924. The chapters have contributed to all mountain schools and have this year made a special gift to the furnishing and

equipment of the industrial room in the new building at Tamassee, at a cost of $2,000. Ten patriotic books, 52 medals, and $150 have been given as prizes for historical essays and excellence in study of American history. Patriotic anniversaries have been celebrated and defense day and Constitution week fittingly observed; Constitution posters and other printed matter distributed. Iowa has four founders in "The American's Creed" Fellowship. Amount contributed, $4,063.

The chapters in Kansas contribute to six of our schools and a local institution. Many of "The American's Creed" cards and other printed matter distributed to schools. Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine subscribed for and given to libraries. A number of medals given for best essays and excellence in study of American history. National holidays, defense day, and Constitution and education weeks observed. Amount contributed, $1,086.35.

Kentucky contributes to five schools within the State. Chapters have observed defense day, Constitution and education weeks, and celebrated patriotic anniversaries. Two pageants have been given, one at Lexington and one at Harrodsburg. Gifts of Constitution posters and books of "The American's Creed" have been distributed, and medals and money given in prizes for best essays and excellence in study of American history. Kentucky has one founder in "The American's Creed" Fellowship. Amount contributed, $316.

Louisiana chapters have contributed to schools, observed defense day, celebrated Constitution week, and days of historic significance. Gifts of Constitution posters and "The American's Creed" cards presented; one patriotic pageant given; presented medals as prizes to school children. Amount contributed, $165.

Chapters of Maine show an increase of $200 over gifts of last year. Contributions have been made to schools. Three gold and one silver medals and two prizes in money have been given for excellence in study of American history and merit of essays. Twenty-five chapters have observed defense day, Constitution and education weeks, and celebrated days of historic significance. A handsome float furnished a very fine part of a Fourth of July program, and an educational pageant was staged through the efforts of one chapter. The salute to the flag, recitation of "The American's Creed," and study of the flag code have become a part of the daily program in a number of schools. Several chapters have presented flags to schools. Two daughters have become founders in "The American's Creed" Fellowship. Amount contributed, $430.26.

Maryland continues her subscriptions to the mountain schools as well as scholarships in the Maryland State Normal and St. Mary's Seminary. All patriotic holidays have been properly celebrated and defense day and Constitution week observed. Many books of "The American's Creed" have been distributed and the Daughters of the American Revolution magazine sent to public libraries. Medals have been given for excellence in study of American history, and during the year two daughters have become founders in "The American's Creed" Fellowship. Amount contributed, $1,919.50.

Seventy-nine out of one hundred and one chapters report contributions to all mountain schools. A legacy of $1,000 from Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, of Col. Timothy Beecher Chapter, Worcester, Mass., was paid direct to the Berry School. Defense day, Constitution and education weeks, and all patriotic anniversaries were fittingly observed. Mrs. Edwin R. King, of Fort Phoenix Chapter, New Bedford, wrote and produced a brief pageant of "The Flag." "Old North" Chapter unveiled a tablet at Old North Church, Boston. A number of Constitution posters and thousands of "The American's Creed"

cards have been distributed, and many chapters have presented prizes for essays and excellence in American history study. Twenty-four daughters have become founders of "The American's Creed" Fellowship. On Lincoln Day, Mrs. George R. Blinn, State chairman of patriotic education, broadcasted the text of "The American's Creed" from Station WEEI, Boston. Amount contributed, $2,494.47.

Michigan chapters contributed to nine mountain schools, local schools, and American Indian Institute. Special gift of $1,000 to Tamassee for furnishings. Thirty-six chapters observed defense day, Constitution and education weeks, and patriotic holidays. Eight pageants and six historic plays were presented and the moving picture, "Lincoln" and lectures on Lincoln and the Lincoln Memorial were given on February 12. Lectured on "Growth of the flag" and cooperated in work with Boy and Girl Scouts. Forty-six subscriptions to Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine sent to libraries and schools and 2,735 copies of "The American's Creed," 860 Flag Codes, and 50 books were distributed. Fifteen chapters gave prizes of money and medals to schools and one chapter gave $100 for best essay on United States Constitution. Many chapters have promoted American music, art, sculpture, and literature. Cooperation has been given State normal and city schools and four chapters have worked with the State Historical Commission. Eight boxes of clothing and four boxes of miscellaneous goods were sent to Lansing Museum. One very interesting piece of work, not reported by any other State, is that of Michigan's Daughters of the American Revolution "Citizens' Military Training Camp Committee." Each chapter member is expected to interest at least one eligible boy to submit his name to the local chairman of the Citizens' Military Training Camp. By explaining to him and his parents the benefits of the Citizens' Military Training Camp, daughters take steps to interest high-school principals, those who employ boys, and all who are interested in the development of the male youth of the State, in this splendid opportunity for military training. Thirty-five Daughters of the American Revolution in Michigan were actively engaged in the work last year and received from the corps commander a letter of personal thanks and appreciation for the work accomplished. Amount contributed, $5,725.84.

Minnesota has contributed to seven mountain schools and the McCall Mission, and has maintained State scholarships at Bemiji Teachers' College, Winona Teachers' College, and at the University of Minnesota. Patriotic holidays have been properly celebrated and literature distributed to schools. Amount contributed, $1,290.26.

Mississippi reports several officially indorsed schools and five academies and colleges within its own borders to which contributions were made. Patriotic holidays were celebrated with pageants and programs of music and addresses. Defense day and Constitution week observed. Constitution posters, "The American's Creed" card, and miscellaneous patriotic literature distributed. Medals and prizes given to schools and numerous flags presented. One daughter is a founder in "The American's Creed" Fellowship. Amount contributed, $1,397.35.

Missouri contributes to several mountain schools, two State schools, and to the St. Louis open-air school. Two chapters have staged elaborate pageants, and all patriotic holidays have been celebrated, with special observance of defense day and Constitution week. Constitution posters, "The American's Creed" cards, and other patriotic literature distributed. A great many medals and prizes given for best essays and high grades in the study of American

history. Missouri has more than doubled its gift of last year. A number of daughters are founders in "The American's Creed" Fellowship. Amount contributed, $2,665.40.

Chapters in Montana contributed to two mountain schools and to three schools in their own State. They have celebrated patriotic anniversary days with pageants and patriotic programs. Fifty-two copies of "The American's Creed" cards have been distributed and the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine sent to schools and public libraries. Thirty-five dollars in money and six medals have been presented for excellence in study of American history. Amount contributed, $380.

Nebraska included in its fine report gifts to five indorsed schools and several local institutions. Established help to public libraries and Daughters of the American Revolution genealogical library. Five hundred copies of "The American's Creed" and 100 copies of the Constitution catechism have been distributed. Fifteen subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine sent to schools and libraries and 33 per cent of the chapters gave prizes in money or medals for best essay or excellence in study of American history. Majority of chapters celebrate patriotic anniversaries, defense day, and Constitution and education weeks. Ten chapters gave pageants and one chapter arranged a float, representing Betsy Ross making the first American flag, as a part of the defense day parade. Amount contributed, $1,023.70.

Nevada: No report.

New Jersey reports contributions to all indorsed schools as well as local institutions. Washington's, Franklin's, and Lincoln's Birthdays celebrated and armistice and defense days observed. Three historical pageants were presented, 1,150 copies of "The American's Creed" distributed, and several Constitution posters given to schools. Fourteen subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine sent to libraries and schools, and medals, books, and money given as prizes for best essays and excellence in study of American history. Two daughters and one chapter are founders in "The American's Creed" Fellowship. Amount contributed, $3,164.76.

New Hampshire contributes to four mountain schools. Patriotic holidays, defense day, and Constitution week were observed and properly celebrated. An historic pageant depicting scenes in early New Hampshire history was presented before an audience of 1,300 during the days of the State conference in October, 31 chapters participating. Gifts of "The American's Creed" and historical books were presented to schools and public libraries, and two chapters have expended $52 for books of history as gifts to libraries. Medals and money prizes given to schools. Amount contributed, $861.

New Mexico reports the proper celebration of all patriotic anniversaries, defense day, and Constitution week. A pageant was presented on armistice day. Patriotic literature has been distributed and prizes given to schools for the best grades in American history. Several donations made to a mountain school. No financial report given.

New York contributes to 10 indorsed schools as well as a number of local schools. Constitution posters and other printed matter distributed. Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine supplied to public libraries and schools. Framed pictures of historical subjects presented to schools and a number of medals for best essays and excellence in study of American history given to grade and high school pupils. Historical pageant given by one chapter. Patriotic holidays, defense day, and Constitution week observed. Amount contributed, $5,868.28.

North Carolina chapters contribute to three mountain schools. Forty-nine celebrations of defense day and Constitution and education weeks were held. Thirty chapters observed patriotic holidays with pageants and special meetings. Twenty-three medals awarded for best assays and excellence in the study of American history. Amount contributed, $2,076.28.

North Dakota: No report.

Ohio submits a fine report for patriotic education. It has made liberal gifts to eight officially indorsed schools and to two additional mountain schools. A perpetual scholarship has been established at Tamassee and one full and one annual working scholarship at another school. Numerous bags and boxes of clothing have been sent by chapters to schools and two rooms furnished in a mountain school dormitory. Thirty-six subscriptions to Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine furnished schools and libraries. Gold and silver medals and money given as prizes in schools for excellence in study of American history and merit in historical essays. Four thousand cards and seven books of "The American's Creed" distributed. Ohio has added 24 founders to her list in the fellowship of "The American's Creed" during the year, making a total membership of founders for Ohio, 50. Fifty chapters in the State celebrated all patriotic anniversaries, defense day, Constitution and education weeks, and one historical pageant was presented. Several chapters report sales of mountain school products. "The products were beautiful, inexpensive, and sold readily," and netted the schools $929.25. Ohio has covered every phase of the work outlined in the program of the national committee. Amount contributed, $6,152.65.

Oklahoma this year more than doubled its gift to patriotic education. Financial support to the schools continued, boxes of clothing were sent and flags presented to schools. Flag Day, Washington's Birthday, defense day, Constitution and education weeks observed. Ten medals and gifts of money were given to school children for excellence in American history. Many chapters presented the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine to public libraries. Amount contributed, $362.50.

Chapters in Oregon contribute to three mountain schools and the Indian Institute. Many gifts of flags, "The American's Creed," Flag Codes, Constitution posters, and subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine have been made to local schools. Medals given for best essays and excellence in study of American history. Patriotic anniversaries, defense day, and Constitution week observed. During the coming year, Oregon plans to make a special effort to secure founders in "The American's Creed" Fellowship. Amount contributed, $299.05.

Pennsylvania has continued her gifts to indorsed mountain schools, the Old Concord School of Pennsylvania, and the Carr Creek Community Center in Kentucky. Gifts of bedding and household supplies, as well as boxes of clothing, have been sent to these schools. The libraries of Waynesburg College, high schools, Grove City College, and other institutions have been remembered and 10 chapters distributed copies of "The American's Creed" to schools. Two framed copies were placed in public buildings and a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence presented by a chapter. Fifty-six copies of the Constitution of the United States, 50 copies of the Constitution Catechism, and 2,544 copies of the Flag Code were distributed. Small flags and three large silk ones were presented to schools, Girl and Boy Scout troops, and Sons and Daughters of the Republic. Thirty-nine chapters report prizes of money and gold and silver medals for best essays and high grades in American history. One chapter conducts a United States history and relic museum,

with a salaried attendant in charge, and another chapter has a traveling library of history books. Patriotic education work is carried on in the Y. W. C. A. playgrounds, Red Cross headquarters, and every available institution. Five chapters gave historical pageants. There were three lectures on patriotic themes. Amount contributed, $5,700.60.

Rhode Island: No report.

Although South Carolina naturally centers its interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution School, Tamassee, it makes gifts to other schools as well. Twenty-five chapters have sent furnishings and miscellaneous goods to Tamassee, 22 Daughters of the American Revolution Magazines were placed in school and public libraries, and nine medals and $85.40 in money given as prizes for essays on historical subjects. Chapters celebrated Washington's Birthday and many members listened to special sermons to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Flag Day was generally celebrated, while defense day and Constitution and education weeks were observed by various chapters. The outstanding gift was the sum of $12,000 given by South Carolina chapter for the administration building at Tamassee. A new feature of the work is the Tamassee Club. The object of the club is to arouse interest among those who want to have a part in the Daughters of the American Revolution School, but whose obligations elsewhere do not permit large gifts. The dues are an annual payment of $1 and the contribution of one act of service, any act that means loyalty, interest, and help. Annually the sum total of the dues will be expended for one big gift to Tamassee. Thus each year the many individual small gifts will be definitely linked with some specific act of great service. Amount contributed, $14,225.25.

Chapters in South Dakota have contributed to several of our schools, have celebrated national holidays, and have observed defense day and Constitution week. Medals have been presented for the best essays on historical subjects, and books and Daughters of the American Revolution Magazines widely distributed. Amount contributed, $256.

Tennessee reports continued support of a number of schools in her own State, not only financially, but with generous gifts of clothing. A total of 512 garments was sent during the year, together with boxes to the schools at the Christmas season. All patriotic holidays have been celebrated, and a number of educational addresses delivered during education week. Constitution posters, Bibles, and pictures of George Washington and Andrew Jackson were presented to public schools. Five subscriptions to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine sent to libraries and 24 medals given for best essays on historical subjects. Amount contributed, $2,563.

The report from Texas brings an increase of $1,325 over the amount contributed last year. Four indorsed schools, Sam Houston Teachers' College, Baylor University, and other local schools were helped. Texas has adopted the cooperative plan suggested by the national committee and attributes much of its success during the past year to the concentrated effort of chapters. At the last State conference it was voted to place a perpetual scholarship at Tamassee, the amount to be raised in two years. Half of the sum has been subscribed, as well as a considerable amount toward a perpetual scholarship at Baylor. One chapter took part in a pageant, "America in the making." The majority of chapters observed defense day, Constitution and education weeks, and 10,697 of The American's Creed cards have been distributed, a number of large copies being framed for presentation to schools.

Medals and prizes of money were given for excellence in study of American history and best essays on historical subjects, and numerous flags, large and small, presented to schools. Amount contributed, $3,382.55.

Utah contributes to two mountain schools and to the local neighborhood house. Two gold medals for best essays on Patriotism given to senior high school girls; books presented to public libraries. A special effort was made to celebrate all national holidays, and defense day and Constitution week were also observed. Amount contributed, $62.45.

Vermont contributes to the cause of patriotic education, but much does not go through the hands of the treasurer general. Patriotic anniversaries are generally observed. In cooperation with the schools, education week was observed. One chapter gave 10 minutes at each meeting to the study of the Constitution. Another spent the entire year in studying "The American Indian." Historical programs on the following subjects have been given: "Characterization of John Adams; high lights of his administration," "The Jeffersonian period," "The Oregon trail," "The New Hampshire Grant's Battle of Bennington," "Vermont admitted to the Union," "The Boston tea party," "Historic churches of New England," "Famous colonial houses," etc. Many copies of "The American's Creed" have been distributed and the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine has been placed in public libraries where chapters are located. A few chapters have presented historic pageants. Cash prizes, medals, and books of "The American's Creed" have been presented to pupils of both high and graded schools for essays on historical subjects and general excellence in history. The American Legion, Vermont rural schools, and the Vermont Children's Aid have been generously assisted. Amount contributed, $614.

Virginia daughters report gifts to schools in their own State and the establishment of libraries in several county schools. Webster's Dictionary and a set of nature study books were presented to one school and an encyclopedia to another; Tyler's History was given to a city school, while several chapters awarded flags and gold and silver medals for high grades of study in American history. A loving-cup was given for the best essay on an historical subject, and several educational memorials have been established, notable those to Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Nelson Page. Amount contributed, $776.

Washington chapters contribute to mountain schools and support the Ada McCleary scholarship at State Normal School. They maintain the University of Washington Chapter House at Seattle, a home for girl students, operated after the manner of a sorority house. All patriotic anniversaries were observed, defense day was celebrated with an elaborate program, and on Independence Day two chapters were awarded prizes for presenting the most beautiful floats. Books and Daughters of the American Revolution Magazines were sent to schools and public libraries and medals given to pupils in high schools. Amount contributed, $1,120.50.

West Virginia contributes to five mountain schools and has scholarships in West Virginia University, two State colleges, and Fairmont State Normal. Four historical pageants were staged and defense day and education and Constitution weeks observed. Nine Daughters of the American Revolution Magazines were sent to schools, and 4,300 pieces of patriotic literature distributed, among them hundreds of copies of "The American's Creed." Four daughters joined the Creed Fellowship. Framed copies of the United States Constitution were presented to high schools, and every chapter in the State

bought and distributed copies of "Peace at any old price" and the "Youth movement." Nine chapters report medals and prizes of money given for best essays and excellence in study of American history. Many boxes of clothing, tools, furnishings, and supplies have been sent to schools. Amount contributed, $3,266.51.

Wisconsin: No report.

Wyoming contributes to two mountain schools. Money prizes were given to students who carried for six months an average of 90 per cent in United States history. A "Festival of nations," beautifully staged and costumed, was given on Washington's Birthday. It was interpreted through dancing, singing, and dialogue. One thousand Flag Codes and 100 of "The American's Creed" cards were distributed. Money was given for prizes in local county high schools and defense day and Constitution and education weeks were observed. Clothing was sent to the mountain schools. Amount contributed, $126.

This report was not closed until the evening of the 13th of April, although March 21 was the date set by the national chairman as the limit of time. Total contribution, $143,068.02.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE B. REED,
(MRS. ROBERT J. REED),
National Chairman.

Report of Committee on Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides

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

Your committee on patriotic lectures and lantern slides feels that the work of this department may report progress during the past year. Availing itself of the favorable report of the resolutions committee, following the request of this chairman for a "good businesslike equipment," the lectures have all been gone over by an expert, broken slides have been replaced, and new ones added.

The lectures and slides have made their usual trips across the continent and visited 17 States. Your chairman has written, personally, more than 500 letters and sent out hundreds of descriptive circulars, but she finds that she has not sent out enough, because, since coming to congress, the question, "What is the department of patriotic lectures and lantern slides?" has been asked of her five times.

It is an interchangeable bureau of patriotic lectures, illustrated by beautiful colored slides, whose mission in life is to instill a patriotic love of country by showing the meaning and significance of historic events. This department has at present 23 fine lectures. Nine of these lectures are connected with the World War. Last year we had no request, not one, for these war pictures. This year we have had six, and as the years go by, each one taking us further away from the awful realities of the war, it will be found to have brought about a renaissance of patriotism, and these lectures will acquire a permanent value. The national society is a debtor to the chairman, to whom we owe them.

We are to have one new lecture donated on the subject of "George Washington in art." It is being given by Mrs. Frank Merriam Keezer, of the Denver chapter, Denver, Colo., in memory of her mother, Mrs. Maria Chamberlain Whittemore. This new lecture will come, case and all, ready for its

journey to you. Would it not be difficult to find a more fitting memorial to a loved one (who in turn had loved the work of the "daughters") than such a lecture, which will travel from State to State, visiting chapters, schools, clubs, and Americanization centers, sowing the seeds of intelligent love of country every time it is shown?

Letters have poured in from all points of the compass asking for lists and ordering lectures. It really seemed that almost every State in the Union and half the chapters in each State wanted "The Youth of George Washington" for celebrations on his birthday. All these demands came from one short article in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

I wish to thank the State chairmen for the help they have given me in bringing the lectures to the attention of their chapters. The State chairman of Georgia has been especially helpful for the enthusiasm she has imparted to her chapters.

I wish you could know what a joy it is to the chairman when a lecture is returned to receive a little note saying, "The pictures were wonderful." I have had a number of such messages this year. One received this morning says, "We were very much pleased with 'Signing the Declaration of Independence,' and found the pictures exactly what we wanted." Your chairman likes to hear this, even if, as sometimes is the case, that particular lecture is in need of repair.

Now we come to the needs of this department. First, new lectures. A history of the flag is the most imperative demand just now, with Flag Day, June 14, so near at hand. Lectures need to be rewritten. May we not have volunteers for the national society who will help with this during the summer? In the lecture on Memorial Continental Hall the slides show many of the rooms as they were. Will not the States which have refurnished their rooms send a negative of them, as they are now, to the chairman of this committee? This department is not different from every other person and thing in the world—it needs money. My own chapter in making its budget for the year gave $10 to the department of lantern slides. Will not other chapters do the same? Why not put us on your budget, for we surely belong there? We are a really important factor in patriotic education. To quote Robert Louis Stevenson, "We need to stab ourselves broad awake" over the needs of this department. Please help it and it will help you.

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLENE F. SMITH, *National Chairman.*

Report of Committee on Philippine Scholarship Fund

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

Your committee has the honor and pleasure to submit to the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress the thirteenth annual report of the Philippine scholarship endowment fund. We have not accomplished all that we hoped nor expected to accomplish, after the resolution passed by the national board at the November meeting. The resolution was "That each State be requested to contribute to the Philippine scholarship on a basis of $5 per chapter, to the end that we raise the necessary balance of $10,000 before congress, 1925." Nevertheless, the chapters have contributed in a most encouraging manner, considering that their budgets had for the most part already been made up.

Last September letters were sent to each State regent, State chairman, and chapter regent. A number of State chairmen replied, requesting more specific

information, writing that they had never heard of the endowment fund previous to their appointment. This information was gladly given by your national chairman and many have promised contributions this year.

No great and lasting thing is done by a single man or woman, not by a selected few. A large number of persons must contribute directly or indirectly to its successful termination. Thus it is with our Philippine scholarship fund. The Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has taken a most vital interest in it and has done much to add to its success by giving the right of free transportation on Army transports to such Filipino girls as may be chosen for our scholarships. This is a permanent arrangement.

Your chairman brought with her from the Philippine Islands two years ago a remarkably clever Filipino girl. Her first year in this country was spent under your chairman's care, finishing her high-school work. After the completion of her preparatory work she was fortunate in securing a summer scholarship at Chautauqua Lake, given by the King's Daughters. She is now at Columbia Teachers' College, New York, your beneficiary, and the very first girl your endowment fund has undertaken to support. Her name is Damiana Dolorico, and I wish each one of you could see and know her. Those who read our official magazine doubtless have seen the article written by the secretary of your committee, Mrs. John F. Develin, of Philadelphia, in which Damiana's photograph appears, with a brief history of the scholarship work from the beginning.

There are 16 names on our memorial roll. Three new names have been added this year—our revered Mary S. Lockwood, from the Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia; Jean Robertson Anderson, Wautauga Chapter, of Memphis, Tenn., a sister of Mrs. Day, ex-vice president general; and Miss Mary Polk, a beloved member of the Philippines chapter, who was a descendant of President Polk.

We also have 20 names on our honor roll, adding three new names this year. Edith Scott Magna, of Massachusetts, given by her father, Col. Walter Scott; Ruth Bradley Sheldon, regent of the Philippines chapter; and Miss Sarah Reed, organizing regent of the Presque Isle Chapter, of Erie, Pa., a pioneer in chapter work and a most wonderful woman.

One very pleasant thing to remember is that members at large have not forgotten us. They have to their credit during the years that have come and gone more than $500. Once in a while, when soliciting funds from these members, a real missionary, one who understands what we are working for, gives us the "glad hand," and we are greatly benefited thereby. These contributions until this year have added to the State in which the member resided. Two thousand, at least, have come to us from persons who are not—nor do they ever expect to be—members of our society, but have been interested in the cause.

I want to express deep appreciation for the interest shown by the State regents, State chairmen, and chapter regents, and if you will all show the same interest this year we will be able to close the Philippine scholarship endowment fund. The fund will then be an accomplished fact, and we will have the satisfaction of knowing that it will be a joy forever to the Filipino girls who have waited so long and so patiently for its completion. So long has this great and beneficient fund been in the building that all but three of the original committee have passed away. Bishop Harding, of Washington, who started us on the road with the great work, has also gone from our midst.

To those members of the committee who are sufficiently interested and willing to make the supreme effort this year I would say:

Determine to-day that you will battle for it,
And tackle your task with a will;
Decide that no matter how grievous the strife,
You will climb to the top of the hill.

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLINE E. MCWILLIAM (MRS. TRUMAN S.) HOLT,
National Chairman.

Report of Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots

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

Last year your chairman praised the zeal of her assistants. She thought she knew at the time what the term zeal meant, but their activities during the past 12 months have given to it a richer meaning. The mere recital of their accomplishments will constitute a pæan of praise which they have justly and nobly earned. May I ask your indulgence as I venture to chant it:

Alabama: Six Revolutionary soldiers' graves and two other historic spots marked.

Arizona: Tucson is locating corners of Old Town Hall with a view to marking. In the early days Tucson was the only walled town in what is now the United States. The first corner marker was placed two years ago.

Work of erecting the monument to Col. Charles D. Poston on top of Poston's Butte is progressing satisfactorily. Maricopa Chapter has been cooperating with the State of Arizona in pushing this work. Colonel Poston was not only the "father of Arizona's first Delegate to Congress," but he was also a son of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Roberts, the Tucson chairman, and also the State chairman, are working on the Arizona section of the "National Guide" for historic spots and a map showing every known historic spot.

Arkansas: One spot of historic interest marked at El Dorado, the site of the first courthouse.

At the last State conference $100 was set aside for the erection of a State marker in Lee County, the spot from which the first United States survey of Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa started. National Guide and Map is progressing slowly. Spent $110 at El Dorado. The State marker will probably cost $1,500.

California: Located one Revolutionary soldier's grave. Marked one other spot of historic interest, Fort Humboldt, in Eureka, Fort Humboldt County. Fort Humboldt, a famous Army post, is the third place in California selected for marking by the State Daughters of the American Revolution. This fort was the protector of all the neighboring country in the terrible struggles with the Indians, and made the settlement fairly safe. Gen. U. S. Grant, then a young captain, was stationed at Fort Humboldt in 1853. Some good material has been collected for "National Guide." Spent $126.

Colorado: Marked site of building where the constitution of the State was drawn up and adopted.

Connecticut: Marked scene of the legend of "Battle of the Frogs."

Delaware: Took part in the unveiling of a memorial tablet on the University of Delaware campus. A campaign is now on to restore "Old Town Hall" of Wilmington, which report will be given later. Sent material for map.

District of Columbia: Some historic spots have been marked, but it is now difficult to find any more that the Fine Arts Commission or District Commissioners will permit us to mark. Late last year I succeeded in getting the commissioners' permission to mark the Old Trails Road, if the marker was not too large and not an eyesore. Permission was also granted for marking the azimuth stone in a fitting manner, and the committee is now working to that end. We find much sentiment among our Army officers for the proper marking of World War camps in the interest of future history. When I called for papers from the War Department they were very enthusiastic and said the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being mothers, wives, and sisters of our heroes, were the most fitting persons to successfully fulfill this great work.

You will see that each camp has several States, so it need not be hard for each to secure its money. A granite bowlder with bronze tablet is what we suggest. This will always stand. Can you take up this subject with State regents and historians? We are taking it up with our States and also marking three camps in the District of Columbia. This will be a great work for your office.

Florida: Two Revolutionary soldiers' graves located and two other spots of historic interest marked—Fort Gatlin, near Orlando, Fla., used during Seminole wars; also the site where Jean Ribaut established a colony in 1562, at Mayport, on the St. Johns River. Placed one State marker, the Ribaut Monument. Two county maps and histories received. Other chapters are collecting material. One chapter sent map of city with historic spots marked. Spent $5,000.

Georgia: Located 32 Revolutionary soldiers' graves; marked 8. Marked four other spots of historic interest, as follows:

May 11, 1924, Joseph Habersham Chapter of Atlanta hung a portrait of the late President Woodrow Wilson in the window of his former law office, at the corner of Broad and Marietta Streets, Atlanta. This is only a temporary marker.

May 14, 1924, Elijah Clarke Chapter, of Athens, and Hannah Clarke Chapters, of Quitman, united in placing a monument of Stone Mountain granite to mark the last resting place of Gen. Elijah Clarke and his wife, at "Woodburn," in the northern part of Lincoln County.

Two State markers were placed this year: March, 1925, the Georgia Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Samuel Reid Chapter, of Eatonton, placed a granite marker at old Tompkins Inn, an inn of Revolutionary times and stagecoach days, now on Dixie Highway; March 28, 1925, the Georgia Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Nancy Hart Chapter, of Milledgeville, unveiled a handsome marker on the old capitol grounds to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the visit of General La Fayette to that place, then the capital of Georgia.

In the summer of 1921 the William McIntosh Chapter, of Jackson, placed a bronze tablet on the grave of that fearless Indian leader, to whom Georgia owes so much, Gen. William McIntosh, at McIntosh Reserve, in Carroll County.

Contributions to the State fund for marking historic spots have been sent by nearly every chapter in the State.

Hawaii: One of the Hawaiian organizations is planning quite an elaborate piece of work on Nine Island along the lines which you have indicated. I hope next year to send a report of interest and value concerning this.

Idaho: Marked the spot where the first Christian minister invoked a blessing of God and raised the flag of the United States.

Illinois: Located 23 Revolutionary soldiers' graves, marked 2. Marked seven other spots of historic interest as follows:

Signing of peace treaty between British and Indians, July 18, 1765. Cost of marker, $478.02.

Placed bowlder to mark the first courthouse, erected 1826, in which was held the first Rock Island County election, county commissioners' court, and first district court. Cost of marker, $60.

Marked site of first courthouse in the county of Vienna and the original Hubbard Trail from Danville to Chicago, established by Gurdon S. Hubbard about 1825. Will shortly mark site of the first hotel kept by Mark Beaubien in Chicago.

Marked Chief Big Thunder's grave, a large Indian mound in the courthouse square in Belvidere, Boone County. A bowlder with tablet was placed on lawn of the home in Augusta, where Lincoln was entertained in 1858. Total amount spent, $758.04.

Indiana: Located 100 Revolutionary soldiers' graves and marked 50. Several chapters are planning to finish the marking of graves this year. Six other spots of historic interest have been marked as follows: Site of McCormick Cabin, Indianapolis; first school site, Terre Haute; site of Salisbury, birthplace of Governor Morton, and Indian boundary line, Richmond; home of General Shanks, Portland; first school, Kokomo; Lochry Massacre, near Aurora.

We are just completing our $10,000 State endowment fund for the upkeep of the William Henry Harrison House at Vincennes, Ind. This house is the most important west of the Alleghenies, having been called the White House of the Northwest Territory. Will try to have book and map completed by June 1, 1925. Total expense, $2,366.50.

Iowa: Located three Revolutionary soldiers' graves; marked eight other spots of historic interest, as follows:

Site of the first house in Cedar Rapids, placed markers on graves of three daughters of Revolutionary soldiers near Sigourney; marked site of first house, first schoolhouse, and first cemetery of Franklin County, near Hampton; placed marker on spot at Burlington where Government observations were made in 1869 of total eclipse of sun. Marker placed on grave of "War Eagle," chief of the Yankton Sioux Indians, at Sioux City. He was a friend of the whites and rendered much service in carrying dispatches.

Placed three stone markers—one at Council Bluffs, tablet at Fort Atkinson, and the John Brown marker at Springdale. Marker was placed in front of old home where John Brown (Osawatomie Brown) recruited his militia. Materials for book and map coming in slowly. Spent $900 for above purposes.

Kansas: Marked six spots of historic interest, as follows:

James Ross Chapter, Kansas City, placed marker on grounds of city library in memory of the founder of their chapter, Mrs. Nancy Ross Wemple. Cost, $260.

Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, Leavenworth, marked grave of their real daughter, Mrs. Frances Bush Loveland, with a marble shaft bearing official real-daughter bronze tablet. Cost of monument, $100.

Betty Washington Chapter, Lawrence, marked grave of their real daughter, Mrs. Lucy Pratt Esterbrook, with official marker. Cost, $12.

Marked the old Baptist Shawnee Mission at Olathe. Cost, $30.

Placed State marker at El Quarteljo, 12 miles north of Scott City, Kans., site of Pecurie Indian pueblo, 1604. Marker erected by Kansas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at a cost of $1,270.

Marker placed on site 7 miles out of Wichita to commemorate signing of peace treaty with plains Indians in 1865. Cost, $300.

Progressing very nicely with materials for book and map; hope to finish the work early this summer. Total amount expended, $1,973.

Kentucky: Located nine Revolutionary soldiers' graves, marked two. Progressing with the national guide and map slowly but enthusiastically. Will place a State marker next year. Total amount spent, $22.50.

Louisiana: No report.

Maine: Located 59 Revolutionary soldiers' graves; marked 18. Marked six other spots of historic interest at Thomaston, Clinton, Winslow, Bingham, Moose River, and Ringfield.

Three State markers were placed—at Winslow, on Fort Halifax; at Winfield, on the grave of Wiman, who mixed the paint for the Boston tea party; and at Moose River. Money spent for above purposes amounted to $649.

Maryland: Seven new Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been added this year to the list of 401 decorated throughout the State every 14th of June with proper ceremonies by the Daughters of the American Revolution Flag Day committees. Five hundred persons attended ceremonies at Westminster churchyard, Baltimore, June 14, 1924, Miss Marine in charge. Six county chapters held special ceremonies.

Eleven Revolutionary heroes were honored by tablets at "Ye Coole Springs," but markers have not been placed on any graves, although several tombstones have been repaired and graves pointed up.

Twelve spots of historic interest have been repaired, erected, or aided. Interesting ceremonies were held and publicity given to the dedication of "Ye Coole Springs," June 5, 1924, in conjunction with the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Charlotte Hall School, Maryland. (Charlotte Hall is one of the oldest military academies of the country.)

The Frederick Chapter, Frederick, Md., on Thursday, July 10, 1924, unveiled a tablet set in a large bowlder, a memorial to Gen. Edward Braddock and Lieut. Col. George Washington, at Braddock Springs, outside of Frederick City. This is the first memorial ever erected in America to a pre-Revolutionary British officer of colonial days.

On October 3, 1924, the Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Frederick, Md., unveiled a bronze tablet and mural painting of "Justice" in the courtroom of the courthouse, Frederick, in honor of and as a tribute to Roger Brook Taney, who for 20 years practiced law in Frederick County courts and who later was attorney general and subsequently the fifth Chief Justice of the United States.

November 11, 1924, this committee on preservation of historic spots assembled, with other patriotic bodies, in the mayor's office, city hall, in behalf of the restoration of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, the most famous fortification in America, possibly, excepting Quebec and Ticonderoga. Due to the late war, it has been in a forlorn condition. A bill to make it a national military park has passed the House and Senate. This committee is proud of the part it took in this work.

The Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, placed a fence around the historic Liberty tree on St. John's campus, Annapolis, Md. The presentation took place December 18, 1924, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of General La Fayette's last visit

to Annapolis, December 18, 1824. The Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter had an imposing program at Old McDowell Hall and an address by Capt. E. Lombard, military attaché of the French Legation.

January 12, 1925, presentation of the deed to the merchants' shot tower of Baltimore was made to Mayor Jackson for the city by Mr. George L. Radcliffe, general chairman for its preservation, and Miss Harriet P. Marine, chairman of the women's committee. Money raised for the preservation and restoration of historic spots by the Maryland committee, $12,834.55. This does not include $300 spent by the committee for one spring at Charlotte Hall, erected by the National Society United States Daughters of 1812, and $15,000 of the $17,000 raised for the purchase of shot tower. For this project more than 40,000 letters seeking subscriptions were sent out by the federation of women's organizations, in addition to active canvassing done. This committee aided in the Thomas Jefferson memorial breakfast, opening the drive, which was in Maryland.

A list of places historic to Maryland will be published in a book of Tours for Motorists, put out by the Automobile Club of Maryland. Although data for a map has been submitted by members of this committee, it will not appear this year, owing to complications between two automobile organizations. Forty-one tours for week-end parties have also been arranged.

Massachusetts: Located 134 Revolutionary soldiers' graves this year; marked more than 1,000 with flags and 100 with flags and flowers; marked three other spots of historical interest. Parson Robey Chapter placed a bowlder with bronze tablet inset in Cliffindall Square in memory of patriots who answered their country's call. Old North Chapter placed a bronze tablet in alcove of the Old North Church in honor of Robert Newman, sexton, who hung the lantern for Paul Revere. Placed wreath at foot of the statue of George Washington. Will place State marker in May. Have gathered some fine material for book and road maps. Total amount expended, $274.80.

Michigan: Located three Revolutionary soldiers' graves; marked seven. Marked five other spots of historic interest—at Coldwater, Ionia, Kalamazoo, Manistee, and Jackson. Total amount expended for this purpose, $700.

Minnesota: There is but one Revolutionary soldier's grave in Minnesota. This grave was marked years ago and is decorated each year by the Winona Chapter. Marker placed in East Minneapolis (formerly St. Anthony) in memory of the first white child of American parentage. Cost, $150.

State acquired additional ground and buildings adjoining our "Sibley House," and thus we have our Sibley House memorial, with all the original land. Spent $1,094.48.

Mississippi: Five Revolutionary graves marked. Placed bowlder on site of extinct town of Cotton Gin Port; four markers on Charlie's Trace (old Indian trail used by De Soto); site of old capitol marked; bowlder placed at site of Elizabeth Academy at Washington, 6 miles out from Natchez.

Missouri: Restoring Arrow Rock Tavern, the most historic building in the State. State legislature recently passed a bill giving $6,000 toward this fund when the Daughters of the American Revolution raises an equal amount.

Montana: Initiated movement to locate lost graves of pioneers, fur traders, and men noted in State's early history.

Montana is still continuing its policy of marking the trail of Lewis and Clark. At Great Falls the Daughters of the American Revolution assisted Boy Scouts in placing five splendid concrete markers to Lewis and Clark. Bronze tablet donated.

Mount Haylile Chapter, at Bozeman, and Shining Mountain Chapter, at Billings, each erected granite bowlder bearing bronze tablet to Lewis and Clark. Beaverhead Chapter erected marker at Bannack, Montana's first capital, now a ghost city. Oro Fino Chapter, of Helena, restored the old blockhouse at Fort Logan. On August 17, with elaborate ceremonies, two markers were placed—one small one, as an indication, at the roadside, and a large bronze tablet, donated by A. C. M. Co., on the fort.

Chief Ignace Chapter, at Kalispell, has located the lost site of two early trading posts in the north country. Next year you will be told of the marking. We did not place a State marker, because each chapter nearest a spot is asked to assume responsibility, but each event is state-wide.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, through its State chairman, killed the bill in the legislature which would have established an historical error in our State. Have aroused interest in map work. Practically no money expended from the State treasury. The Great Anaconda Copper Mining Co. has promised each chapter 2 more markers each, 20 in all, beautiful tablets of Montana copper.

Nebraska: Grave of a Real Son will be marked next year. Marked graves of two Real Daughters and five other spots of historic interest; also site where Logan Fontinelle was killed; his grave will be marked next year; site of Nebraska's territorial capital, 1857–1867; site of first gristmill in Nebraska; old cottonwood tree at Florence, Nebr., and an old cemetery at Florence, where 600 people, dying from an epidemic. were buried in 1846.

Major Isaac Sadler Chapter, not content with the wonderful work it has done this year, is planning to mark Fort Lisa and the Cabanne fur trading post, north of Florence. Omaha Chapter plans to mark old Territorial governor's house in Bellevue, unless the Sons of the American Revolution decide to take this over.

Nikumi Chapter, Blair, has native red granite bowlder with which they expect to mark site of first State college at Continelle this spring; also plan to mark first steamboat landing at De Soto. McCook reports that two important places in the locality have been marked by interested citizens—one the first Red Willow County settlement and the other the site of an Indian massacre near Trenton. Shelton Chapter plans to commemorate place where change of riders was made on the old pony express route. Lewis and Clark Chapter is hoping to locate exact spot of the Rawhide incident, that it may be suitably marked. Oregon Trail Chapter is raising money to mark Fort Butler, just outside the city limits of Hebron. Jonathan Cass Chapter is making a record of names and dates of pioneers buried in the old cemetery a few miles south of Nehawka. Next year Beatrice will mark the first homestead in the United States, with a bronze tablet on a native bowlder. Mary S. Lockwood Chapter will mark the grave of a Real Son buried in Coleridge Cemetery. Platt Chapter has added about $300 this year to the fund they are raising to erect a monument to the memory of the pioneers who crossed Nebraska on the Overland Trail, especially the little band from Columbus, Ohio, which stopped near the confluence of the Loup and Platte Rivers in 1858 and started a little settlement, which they called "Columbus." Total spent, $67.45.

Nevada: Nevada Sage Brush Chapter is the only chapter in Nevada. There are only 16 resident members.

New Hampshire: Located 188 Revolutionary soldiers' graves; marked 6. Located more than 550 spots and can not possibly cover all the towns in a

year. This part of the country is so old that it is covered with historic spots. National guide and map have been completed.

New Jersey: Have located 94 Revolutionary soldiers' graves; marked 45. Marked three other spots of historic interest, at Westfield, North Plainfield, and Morristown. Publicity given to interesting ceremonies. Much interest manifested in plan for book and map. Total amount expended, $1,900.80.

New Mexico: Marking spot where first Protestant church west of Kansas stood.

New York: Located 51 Revolutionary soldiers' graves; marked 55. Five bowlders erected; seven tablets placed. Raised $5,608.41 for historic spots. Amount expended, $2,008.41. Mention should be made of valuable work done by following chapters, which have raised money, but which has not yet been spent: The Chancellor Livingston, $3,300; South Anston Colony, $200; General William Floyd, $50; Goqongo, $50; Sagoyewatha, which reports a monument and tablet to be dedicated in June, 1925; a blockhouse and gristmill discovered by the General Richard Montgomery Chapter. Reported $2,500 additional spent on restoration of wall at Fort Niagara.

North Carolina: Marked two historic sites.

North Dakota: No Revolutionary soldiers' graves in North Dakota. Old ox trail marked by Red River Valley Chapter. Marking of this ox trail given State-wide publicity. Placed one State marker, the Roosevelt cabin, now placed on grounds of State capitol; work shared by all chapters. Expended $400.

Ohio: Ohio marked 10 Revolutionary soldiers' graves; has marked 6 other historic spots and restored 2. Is intensely interested in county maps; working hard on this project. Amount expended, $415.

Marietta Chapter aiding in attempt to secure appropriation of $50,000 by legislature for a memorial to her honored pioneers. Ohio is restoring old Quaker burying ground and old cemetery where rest the remains of James Pogue. Lagonda Chapter, Springfield, placed tablet on site of the first tavern erected in 1801, where in 1808 a peace treaty made by Simon Kenton with the Indians brought about cessation of hostilities. Massillon Chapter reports marker at Bolivar, Starke County, where Christian Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, established the first white man's home in 1761.

Oklahoma: Have no finished work to report; hope to accomplish several things next year. Planning to mark an old Indian cemetery; the work is not completed. Sent map of Oklahoma with all historic places marked.

Oregon: Graves of two Revolutionary soldiers, believed to be those of John Day and William Cannon, in Oregon. Marked 10 other spots of historic interest, as follows:

Astoria Chapter, October 6, 1924, unveiled a tablet and marker on the site of the first American settlement made west of Mississippi River.

East of Government camp, on site of Mount Hood, where the old Barlow River Road over the Cascades has been superseded by the New Mount Hood Loop Road, bronze tablet was placed on large bowlder by sons and daughters of Oregon pioneers. It is to honor the memory of Samuel K. Barlow, Oregon pioneer, who built famous Barlow Road. On same bowlder Daughters of the American Revolution placed bronze tablet, dedicated to Susannah Lee Barlow, wife of Samuel K. Barlow. These tablets were placed in the summer of 1924, but a formal dedication will probably take place this year on July 4. State Daughters of the American Revolution will mark Deschutes Ford, at site of bridge on Pacific Highway (which is a portion of the old Oregon Trail) over the Deschutes River, at its mouth, east of The Dalles.

Quentett Chapter, of The Dalles, will mark one of two sites, emigrant camping place and spring, just west of Deschutes fording place, or site of Indian mission which was established by Catholics in 1848, about one-half mile west of The Dalles, on Chenewith Road. Oregon Lewis and Clark Chapter, of Eugene, will mark grave of McCraig, which is on the summit of the Cascades, on the McKenzie Highway. Matthew Starback Chapter, of Baker, will erect granite marker and tablet to memory of the pioneers. It will be located on old Oregon Trail (the State highway) a short distance from the city limits. Multnomah Chapter, of Portland, will place drinking fountain and marker at Broadway and Madison Streets. Marker reads: "On this site Multnomah Chapter, the first chapter in Oregon of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized by Mary Phelps Montgomery on February 21, 1896." Umpqua Chapter, of Roseburg, on June 29, 1924, marked spot at south end of Pacific Highway where emigrants passed down into bed of the creek. Eulalona Chapter, of Klamath Falls, will mark point on the "old South Road" (old Oregon Central Military Road) which was of interest as early as 1846.

Deschutes Chapter, of Redmond, will place marker to the pioneers at Windy Point, summit of the McKenzie Pass (now the McKenzie Highway). Linn Chapter furnished room in new local hospital at cost of $275 as a portion of their work on historic spots. Multnomah's Chapter marker will cost $285. Marker placed at Government camp cost $237. Have finished all materials for book and map. Two markers cost $523; could not obtain figures on the others.

Pennsylvania: Marked many historic spots; spent $5,000.

Rhode Island: Have located three Revolutionary soldiers' graves; marked two. One other spot of historic interest, milestone in Woonsocket, has been marked. Progressing exceedingly well with material for book and map. Expenditures for this purpose not reported.

South Carolina: Have marked grave of Drewry Mimms, Revolutionary soldier.

Tamassee Daughters of the American Revolution School is on plantation of Gen. Andrew Pickens, and a new administration building has been added to those already on this historic spot. Splendid progress is being made on map.

South Dakota: Committee appointed to raise funds for marking site for first capitol building at Yankton (State marker).

Tennessee: Located 59 Revolutionary soldiers' graves; marked 25; marked 2 real daughters graves. Other spots of historic interest marked are: William Bean's cabin (cost $150); Fort Adair, near Knoxville (cost not reported); site of oldest institution of learning west of the Alleghenies, at Tusculum College (cost, $50); Brainier Mission, near Chattanooga. Interesting ceremonies held at these unveilings and wide publicity given.

Contributed $205.80 for State marker to be placed at site of Fort Nashboro, at Nashville. Total amount expended, $305.80.

Texas: Six historic spots marked. Pocahontas Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, San Angelo, Tex., marked site of Fort Concho with granite bowlder and large bronze tablet. Temporary marker placed on Butterfield Trail. Beautiful service held, with large attendance. This chapter expended $365. Fort Worth Chapter, Fort Worth, erected as monument in Hyde Park, Fort Worth, an old rock used as a road breaker for first road in Fort Worth in 1854. Expended $110.

Esther McCrory Chapter, Amarillo, contributed $12.50 to the Adobe Walls Monument erected on site of Battle of Adobe Walls. Contributed $44 to La Salle Monument as a State marker. Expended $56.50.

Major Francis Grice Chapter, Wichita Falls, placed marker on grave of Mrs. S. Skidmore, real daughter.

George Washington Chapter, Galveston, made subscriptions to Jefferson Memorial Foundation, National Old Trails Roads, and to La Salle Monument. Total expenditure, $21.

Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas, erected beautiful granite marker with large bronze plate on site of old French colony. In State work the chapter contributed $50 to the La Salle marker. Expended $156.30.

Utah: No Revolutionary soldiers' graves in Utah. Golden Spike Chapter, of Ogden, Utah, will place marker in Ogden Valley, showing where Peter Skeen Ogden first entered. May be Flag Day event this year. Total amount expended, $50.

Vermont: Located 110 Revolutionary soldiers' graves. That of Elijah Paine, in cemetery about 2 miles west of Williamstown Village, marked by Elijah Paine Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Northfield. Two other spots of historic interest marked. At Ames Hill, in town of Marlboro, a commemorative bronze tablet was placed on bowlder on old muster ground used before and during Civil War; done by Brattleboro Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Millstone taken from Elijah Paine's mill (first industry in the town) was set up on Northfield Common with bronze tablet on it by Elijah Paine Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Northfield. Gave wide publicity to ceremonies held at these unveilings. Great deal of work to be done in getting up materials for map and book. The Marlboro tablet cost $100; no report on others.

Virginia: Located 21 Revolutionary soldiers' graves; marked 2; also marked spot by roadside where French soldiers are buried at Yorktown. Five other spots of historic interest marked, as follows: Battlefield of Green Spring, Battle of Spencer's Ordinary, first glass factory in Virginia (all at Hampton, Va.); star at Monticello commemorating Jack Jouett's ride, and Fort Chiswell, Wytheville, Va. Publicity given to ceremonies at unveiling.

State markers: Most Virginia chapters have worked for the preservation of Kenmore, home of Betty Washington Lewis, at Fredericksburg; Yorktown customhouse, at Yorktown, the first customhouse in the United States; and Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, at Charlottesville, Va. At work on the material for book and map. Total amount expended for book and markers, $3,051.77.

Washington: Tablet on site of home of Gen. Isaac Stevens, first Territorial governor; tablet at Port Angeles bearing inscription: "President Lincoln, June 19, 1862, ordered a reservation here for lighthouse and military uses."

West Virginia: Located one Revolutionary soldier's grave. It will be marked. Other spots of historic interest marked are the old church site on Northwest turnpike near West Union; well dug in 1792 by Ensign Samuel Fitz-Randolph for blockhouse settlers. Bowlder with two bronze tablets to William Morris and wife, at Pratt, on Kanawha, will be unveiled soon. Expect to unveil shaft to World War soldiers at Charleston, the State capital, on May 30. Cost, $3,000.

Wisconsin: Marked three spots of historic interest. On June 14, 1924, the Wau Bun Chapter erected a large and stately monument at Portage commemorating the surrender of Red Bird, noted Indian chief, and the building of old Fort Winnebago. This marker stands 40 rods east of the Fox River bridge on highway No. 33. Approximate cost, $500. Large granite bowlder from the quarry at St. Cloud, Minn., was placed as marker on old Military Ridge Road by the Military Ridge Chapter at Bloomington. This stone, with bronze

inset carrying a suitable inscription, marks location of the military road used in early days in Wisconsin between Fort Howard, Green Bay, and Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien. John Bell Chapter, of Madison, marked the grave in Oregon Cemetery, Dane County, of Nathaniel Ames, last Revolutionary veteran to survive in Wisconsin. Official D. A. R. marker used.

Wyoming: Wyoming has no Revolutionary soldiers' graves. Marked eight historic spots—one at Old Fort Bridger of covered-wagon fame; Mormon fort; ruins of a military fort containing an old sundial, spot where commanding officer's tent stood, and the only pony express stable in the West. Two State markers repaired. Enthusiasm aroused for map work and national guide. Wyoming is doing something in marking and preserving historic spots. Fortunately, Doctor Hebard has consented to be assistant State chairman, and an outline of what seems to be a logical and feasible plan has been made whereby the historic spots will be marked, not only in counties where our few D. A. R. chapters are located, but throughout the entire State. Historic committees will be organized in counties where there are no D. A. R. chapters to go ahead with this movement.

We are living in that interesting period of America's development when she is becoming conscious of her history and its significance. We are beginning to see ourselves and our development in relation to world interests, and are thereby losing to an extent our provincialism and are taking on the characteristics of a mature and wise nation. Nothing can better aid this process than quickened knowledge of history that comes with actually standing on the scene of famous events and realizing one's self as a part of a great nation. To such work the Daughters of the American Revolution have given themselves with the devotion that has already made them an institution worthy of our national spirit.

Respectfully submitted.

FLORA MYERS (MRS. L. S.) GILLENTINE,
National Chairman.

Report of Committee on Publicity

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

We have endeavored this year to let our light so shine that men, seeing our good works, may know that we are trying to glorify our Father which is in Heaven.

The work of this committee has been more successful than we could have hoped. We are not able to measure the publicity that has been sent forth, but for our purposes it is not necessary to know how many inches of space we have occupied in the newspapers, the important part being the improved quality of news items sent out to the press by different chapters.

Newspapers usually will print willingly the accounts of meetings of Daughters of the American Revolution, with names of some who attended. We recognize the fact that names help sell the papers. We have been trying this year to make these names carry the really worth-while work that is being done. Because we have not understood how to use this asset, we have given too much the idea that we are engrossed in pink teas.

But it has gradually become known what worthy tasks we are accomplishing. We now feel that we are on the highroad toward making the social notice or account of the chapter meetings a real vehicle for dissemination of knowledge of the constructive work being done by the organization.

The national chairman in the instructions sent out to State chairmen gave details on how to make these items carry an interview from some chairman, giving work done in Americanization, education in the southern mountain schools, or marking of historic spots.

The national committee during the past summer sent out to many newspapers statements from the president general giving the society's stand against pacifism and its opposition to Bolshevism, as well as a warning against the youth movement. Another gave the society's indorsement of the defense day test and the national defense act. This last the chairman sent to a paper in every town in which there is a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, together with a letter of appreciation to the editor for cooperation in the past. These were followed by a number of news releases sent to the Washington correspondent of an important paper in every State. These have been unusually successful.

We have sent to State chairmen material for radio speeches, which have been given in nearly all States with excellent results. The series included talks on the "Work and purpose of the Daughters of the American Revolution," "Patriotic education," "The work at Ellis Island," and "Americanization work." The next one to be sent out is "Work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in southern mountain schools."

Further than this, in Washington we have carried on a radio program known as the D. A. R. national heroes series. This we hope to extend to all States. It came about as a result of Peggy Albion's hearing an address against radicalism at the last continental congress decrying the attempt of internationalists to undermine the patriotism of our children. It made such an impression that she looked about to see what she could do to help checkmate such attempts and decided to offer the committee a place on her radio program for broadcasting stories on the lives of our national heroes during the children's hour. We have had a number of such programs, each story written with a view to inspire in our children love and respect for our patriots. Yet, whatever other device may be used, the account of the chapter meeting must ever remain the basis and the chief source of publicity.

The national committee therefore recommends that every chapter see to it that every account of every chapter meeting carry some item of work being done by the society. You have the means at hand for the necessary part of your publicity. See to it that you make the best use of it.

Respectfully submitted.

ELIZABETH C. (MRS. AMOS A.) FRIES,
National Chairman.

Report of Committee on Real Daughters

(Read by Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, Tennessee)

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

A year's achievement toward a successful and desired end has been carried on by the Real Daughters' committee, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution in locating and marking with the official bronze marker the graves of all Real Daughters. The results have been most commendable.

Last year the national society adopted an official marker to be placed on the graves of "Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers." This added much to the enthusiasm and interest of the vice, State, and chapter chairmen in "carrying on" in their research work for such graves and has proved a greater incen-

tive, if possible, for more active work in locating and marking with the proper official markers the graves of all Real Daughters—Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers.

It was explained that the cost of the marker for graves of Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers would be $9, the size to be 6 inches by 9 inches and very similar in appearance to the marker used for the Real Daughters.

The untiring effort of the Real Daughters' committee is to locate and mark every grave as speedily as possible.

The report sent from the office of the treasurer general March 13, 1925, shows there were 19 living Real Daughters at that date. As far as I have been informed, no daughter has been admitted since then. Chapters which are still honored in having as members these memorable Real Daughters, sacred charges of our organization, will continue to tenderly care for these aged children of 80 years—living memorials of heroic fathers who gave their lives that we might have liberty and freedom. Fifteen receive monthly pensions, and the treasurer general has reported that all receive the souvenir gold spoon.

Cabaret & Co., makers of the official bronze markers, report that between April 1, 1924, and March 11, 1925, they have made and shipped to various States 25 markers for Real Daughters' graves. Four went to Wisconsin, two to Rhode Island, four to Connecticut, two to Georgia, two to New York, two to Iowa, two to Massachusetts, one to Nebraska, two to West Virginia, one to Missouri, one to Pennsylvania, one to Kansas, and one to Michigan. The same company, between April 1, 1924, and March 11, 1925, made and shipped nine markers for Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers' graves to various States, as follows: Four to Iowa, one to California, one to Michigan, one to Tennessee, one to Georgia, and one to Missouri. The national vice chairman, Real Daughters' committee, reports that Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Kansas have marked all Real Daughters' graves. North Dakota is obliged to go to the State of Vermont to mark her one grave, but says it will be done in a few weeks, when the snows are gone.

The State chairman from Minnesota reports a most interesting account of research made to locate a Real Daughter's grave. It was learned that she belonged to a Connecticut chapter, but died and was buried in South Dakota. Several years later her body was removed to Lake City, Minn. Her chapter furnished the marker and Lake City had charge of the unveiling exercises.

Minnesota unveiled two Real Daughters' tablets on May 30, 1924. The State Regent and American Legion had charge of unveiling the tablet to one, a member of Liberty Chapter, Duluth, Minn., whose grave was in Nebraska. The other Real Daughter's tablet was to a member of Anthony Wayne Chapter. This finishes all graves marked in Minnesota, nine in number.

Missouri will mark three, and perhaps four, Real Daughters' graves this year. Elizabeth Benton Chapter will mark one grave each year until all six of her Real Daughters' graves are marked. One tablet will be unveiled Decoration Day for a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Mrs. Hannah A. Clements, whose grave is in Union Cemetery, Independence. The reporter general, Mrs. Alvin Connelly, will make the address at the unveiling exercises.

Milwaukee, Wis., holds the honor of having the oldest living Real Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Louisa Thiers, 110 years of age. She was the oldest voter to cast a vote for President Coolidge and received a personal letter of appreciation from him. The Maunesha Chapter entertained recently in honor of this "grand old lady" of five score and ten on her birthday.

When asked for a few reminiscences, Mrs. Thiers replied: "I have seen the building of this great Nation from a few States on the Atlantic coast clear across the continent to the Pacific. In my childhood I visited the wigwams of the Oneida Indians in central New York. That was then away out West. I played on the bank of the Erie Canal, then being dug, back of my father's house. I rode in the first boat, called the *Pumpkin Seed*. I rode on the first railroad, a short line from Schenectady to Albany, N. Y., about 20 miles. I went down the Hudson River in the first steamboat, at the rapid rate of about 6 miles an hour. Schools were few and far between. The first was held in a house about as large as a present-day dining room; nothing but wood fires in open fireplaces, with tallow dips for light that we had to snuff every five minutes.

"You can fill the gap between that time and the marvels of the present day: No country, so far as we know, has ever made such, or anything like such, progress."

Every chapter in Wisconsin has voted to mark its graves, 4 having been marked and 17 not marked. Ten of these belong to Milwaukee, and it is probable that a number will be marked each year.

Ohio State chairman has written 97 letters and cards in the interest of Real Daughters' committee work. She received a letter from each of Ohio's two living Real Daughters and read them at State conference, asking each chapter in Ohio to write them a card. The State chairman arranged a Christmas shower for these two living Real Daughters, and they received gifts of handkerchiefs, aprons, candied fruits, books, bookmarks, etc.

Another Real Daughter wrote the vice chairman of Real Daughters' committee:

"I have been traveling a long, long trail for 86 years, and as I reach the setting of the sun, how happy my life is made by my Daughters of the American Revolution sisters and my chapter, which never forgets Samantha."

It is indeed very gratifying to know of the interest and appreciation shown by these Real Daughters, and to know that in most States attention is given them on special occasions. On birthdays they are made happy in being remembered.

Mrs. Charles Queck-Berne, of New York, writes:

"In compliance with the last paragraph of the circular letter sent out by the national chairman last fall, I made an earnest appeal at the New York State conference to take up the Real Daughters' work to locate and mark the graves of Real Daughters, and the State regent appointed me to take charge of the work.

"I am inclosing data of three Real Daughters, and I am very anxious for New York to make a record. I hope we are the first State to respond.

"Eliza Schuyler Hamilton, widow of Alexander Hamilton, was born in 1757 in Albany, N. Y., and died in Washington, D. C., in 1854. She is buried in Trinity Churchyard, New York City."

"Mrs. Phoeba Ann Tiffany Colegrove, the only Real Daughter ever included in the membership of Tioughnioga Chapter, New York, died February, 1909, and was buried beside her husband at McLean, N. Y. Her grave has been marked with the official Real Daughters' marker."

Mrs. Eliza Woodhull Smith, born in 1762, died in 1839, was buried in Mastic, Long Island.

Connecticut State chairman reports that 30 chapters of Connecticut have had 101 Real Daughter members, with but 2 now living. Nine chapters

have either placed or voted to place official bronze markers on identified graves of their Real Daughters. State chairman reports that a number of chapters have asked for and received information regarding the work of locating and marking graves of Real Daughters.

A beautiful service was held by the George Taylor Chapter, of Pennsylvania, when the grave of Mrs. Rebecca Lawall was marked with a Real Daughter's marker.

Kentucky has but one living Real Daughter, Mrs. Mary Huff. She is 109 years of age and lives with her son, aged 90, and his wife, who is 80.

The Nova Caesarea Chapter, New Jersey, has marked and cares for three graves.

State chairman of Indiana reports the graves of 13 Real Daughters located but not yet marked with Real Daughters' official marker. Dorothy Q. Chapter, of Crawfordsville, has pledged an official Real Daughter marker for Mrs. Lucinda Hardee McMullen, National No. 43583, to be unveiled flag day, at Oak Hill Cemetery.

State chairman of Oregon, Real Daughters committee, reports widespread interest and hearty cooperation on the part of the great numbers of State chapters in the work of locating and marking graves of Real Daughters. One chapter of Dalles has ordered two official markers to be placed on Memorial Day. A chapter in Salem plans to place an official marker on the grave of Mrs. Hannah Portroff, which was located last year in the cemetery near Silverton. State chairman reports 12 Real Daughters up to March 19, 1925. Mrs. Adaline Smith, of the Coos Bay Chapter, in whom all have been interested during the past year, is the oldest member of the Daughters of the American Revolutionary Society in Oregon. Now in her ninety-eighth year, she is in very frail health.

Arkansas reports only two Real Daughters, both dead, one grave marked and the other will be in the near future. Graves of three daughters of Revolutionary soldiers have been located.

Florida has no Real Daughters. No report.

Mississippi reports graves of two Real Daughters, which the La Salle Chapter hopes to mark as soon as possible. The grave of a Real Daughter, Miss Mary Thompson, who is buried in Centerville, will be marked at an early date by the Gulf Chapter of Biloxi. State chairman reports location of graves of three daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. She suggests that, if possible, the State should assist local chapters in placing markers where Real Daughters' graves are located.

New Mexico has no Real Daughters, either living or dead. State chairman located the grave of a great-granddaughter of Zachary Taylor.

State chairman of Georgia reports that the Monticello Chapter has ordered a marker for the grave of a Real Daughter, Mrs. Phoebe Bryan Kelley. A descendant was presented an official marker by the Governor John Milledge Chapter, Dalton, to be placed on Mrs. Kelley's grave. Her daughter, a very old lady, will unveil the marker. Because of her age, it is necessary to have the exercises in pleasant weather. This will be the first marker for a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier to be unveiled in Georgia, although the State chairman had "the vision" in 1924, when she located the graves of 57 daughters of Revolutionary soldiers before the national society indorsed an official marker for the graves. On Flag Day, June 14, 1924, the Nancy Hart Chapter placed markers on the graves of Mrs. Ann Redding and Mrs. Lucy Ann Gibson, both Real Daughters.

The Sergeant Jasper Chapter has ordered a marker for the grave of Mrs. Martha Penn Rogers. When this marker has been placed, six of the seven graves located in Georgia will have been marked.

One Georgia Real Daughter was a charter member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, bearing national No. 81.

West Virginia reports three graves marked with the official marker for Real Daughters. There is one other grave in Clarksburg, which will be marked by either the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana, or by the Potomac Valley Chapter, Clarksburg, W. Va.

The good work moves rapidly on, with the cherished hope that in the very near future the graves of every Real Daughter and every daughter of a Revolutionary soldier will be located and marked with a proper official marker, and this cherished hope has every prospect of being realized.

Respectfully submitted.

SARAH A. TAYLOR (MRS. JOHN LEE) DINWIDDIE,
National Chairman.

Report of Transportation Committee

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

Your chairman of transportation reports that the passenger associations granted our society the rate of one and one-half fares for the round-trip ticket, with stop-over privileges, the same as last year.

Your chairman has written 215 letters since last fall and received 207 letters and many telegrams. Over 2,000 circular letters in regard to transportation were sent with the credential blanks to chapter regents in January. Fifty circular letters in regard to identification certificates and transportation were sent to State regents and replies were received from 42. Owing to the congress being held in the Washington Auditorium, which has a larger seating capacity than our Memorial Continental Hall, the request for identification certificates has greatly increased, and your chairman has issued 4,500 this year.

For your information, your chairman wishes to report that, in order to receive the identification certificate, it is necessary for our society to purchase the same from the passenger associations, and the cost this year was $31.

While this report may seem short, it represents many hours of work, considerable anxiety, and many problems solved, all of which has added to the interest and pleasure of the work.

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 (MRS. RUFUS K.) NOYES,
National Chairman.

The rest of the sessions of the congress were taken up with the election of certain national officers and State regents and vice regents, with the consideration of various resolutions, and with addresses by representatives of the newest of the Old World republics. During these sessions the congress passed a resolution authorizing the sale of bonds to finance the building of a new auditorium for the use of the society. Congress adjourned sine die on Saturday, April 25.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Founder, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop (deceased).
President, Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel.
Vice president presiding, Mrs. E. S. W. Howard.
Recording secretary, Mrs. Frank S. Ray.
Corresponding secretary, Miss Aimee Powell.
Organizing secretary, Mrs. Georgia Knox Berry.
Registrar, Mrs. Rose Mulcare.
Treasurer, Mrs. Thaddeus Jones.
Historian, Mrs. John M. Kerr.
Chaplain, Mrs. Percy M. Bailey.

VICE PRESIDENTS

Mrs. Larz Anderson.
Miss Anne Cummins.
Mrs. Lester J. Dickinson.
Mrs. Robinson Downey.
Mrs. Amos A. Fries.
Mrs. Charles S. Groves.
Mrs. Violet Blair Janin.
Mrs. Frederick W. Menges.
Mrs. Lawrence H. Quirollo.
Miss Dorinda Rogers.

PAST PRESIDENTS

Mrs. George M. Sternberg.
Mrs. Fred T. Dubois.
Mrs. Julius C. Burrows (deceased).
Mrs. Albert B. Cummins (deceased).
Mrs. Frank W. Mondell.

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

The progress made by the National Society, children of the American Revolution during the past year is gratifying. The total gain in membership during the year has been 1,881, from the various States as follows: Maine, 3; Iowa, 3; Arkansas, 3; Delaware, 4; Wisconsin, 6; New Mexico, 6; Wyoming, 7; Vermont, 7; Oregon, 8; Florida, 8; Arizona, 9; California, 10; Missouri, 12; Alabama, 12; Tennessee, 13; Oklahoma, 21; New Jersey, 24; South Dakota, 26; North Carolina, 27; Illinois, 29; West Virginia, 31; Michigan, 35; Kansas, 38; Mississippi, 42; Louisiana, 44; Minnesota, 53; South Carolina, 55; Washington, 59; Nebraska, 68; Maryland, 70; Connecticut, 70; Texas, 78; Virginia, 80; Ohio, 84; District of Columbia, 99; Kentucky, 124; Massachusetts, 127; Indiana, 139; Pennsylvania, 164; New York, 183.

There are now 260 societies functioning, with 100 societies in process of organization.

The passing of our dear founder Mrs. Daniel Lothrop in August, 1924, was a great loss to the society. Her beautiful life will always be an inspiration. A building fund has been started for the purpose of erecting a permanent home for the National Society of Children of the American Revolution. This building will be known as the Harriet M. Lothrop Memorial Building in memory of our beloved founder.

Americanization is still our foremost aim. Our work at the Ellis Island kindergarten has met with great success. Each society is allotted its part and in this way organized assistance is maintained throughout the year. All worthy charities have been contributed to, notably books for Tamassee, scholarships in mountain schools, maintaining beds in childrens' hospitals, World War heroes helped, etc. All this is carried on with funds earned by the children.

We now maintain a modern and fully equipped office. The growth of our organization has made it necessary to permanently employ the services of two clerks.

Our magazine has made a step forward. Six issues instead of four are published yearly. This is a very interesting magazine. Each issue contains many articles written by children. A true childs' magazine.

The training given the children in our organization makes for better men and women—citizens our country will be proud of, real Americans, standing for all the name implies. Their motto, "Home and Country."

Respectfully submitted.

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

PART II

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

GENERAL EDUCATION

Arizona: Contributed to student loan fund	$200.00
California: Student loan fund started; amount raised	1,392.00
Colorado: Student loan fund	200.00
District of Columbia: Student loan fund	202.00
Georgia:	
Student loan fund	8,395.17
Books to libraries and schools	886.73
Gave scholarship of $1,000 as memorial to a deceased State vice regent, Mrs. Fannie Trammell.	
Hawaii: Two scholarships of $100 each were maintained at the University of Hawaii, and will be continued.	
Idaho: Gave scholarships in State institutions amounting to	455
Illinois:	
Student loan fund	1,025.99
Student loan fund for Hawaii	36.00
Iowa: Student loan fund	481.36
Kentucky:	
$5 in gold was sent to Aloha Chapter at Honolulu for the student loan fund.	
Endowment to Berea for education of girl in perpetuity	1,000.00
Student S. A. R. loan fund	50.00
To scholarships	200.00
Louisiana: To student loan fund	80.00
Maine:	
Contributed to various departments of general education	63.58
Student loan fund started with	435.70
Massachusetts: Student loan fund	273.50
Michigan:	
A Marquette chapter has completed a loan fund of $1,636.14 for men students of the Northern State Normal School in memory of Bartlett King, son of the chapter's former regent, whose gallantry and efficiency in the World War had won for him recommendation for the croix de guerre, which was posthumously awarded.	
One chapter has a student loan fund for its city school.	
One chapter has five student loan funds, one annual and one perpetual scholarship ranging in amounts from $300 to $5,000, the latter in the University of Michigan in honor of the Michigan men who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War.	
Student loan fund	88.41

Minnesota:	
Student loan fund	$203.00
Scholarships maintained in State university and colleges amounted to	343.85
Maria Sanford loan scholarship	426.41
Mississippi reports nine scholarships in the State.	
Missouri: Through Missouri's student loan fund in three years more than 40 boys and girls have been enabled to continue their education. The total amount for loans, $5,470, is growing steadily.	
Montana: Has student loan fund.	
Nebraska:	
Student loan fund is in its infancy in this State, but numbers of loans have been made to boys and girls to enable them to finish high school.	
Student loan fund	85.00
New Hampshire: Student loan fund	333.50
New Jersey:	
To Philippine scholarship	121.25
To student loan fund	80.50
New Mexico: Scholarship to high-school student	25.00
New York:	
Gave seven scholarships and one endowed scholarship from 11 chapters	622.86
Special State scholarship, 25 chapters	237.00
Two scholarships by 98 chapters	1,322.72
Philippine scholarship	505.00
North Carolina: To student loan fund	4,645.50
Oregon:	
To student loan fund	622.50
To Philippine scholarship	27.25
Pennsylvania:	
For general education	200.00
A Brookville chapter endowed a scholarship in memory of Lieut. George T. Rodgers, who died in France during the World War.	
A Philadelphia chapter gave a scholarship to Berry School in honor of past regent.	
A Wilkesbarre chapter gave a scholarship to State College in honor of soldiers.	
To Philippine scholarship	268.00
To student loan fund	117.00
Rhode Island:	
To Philippine scholarship	70.00
Gave scholarship to International College, at Springfield.	
South Carolina:	
To Philippine scholarship	41.00
All chapters striving to have the true history of our ancestors taught and are placing in the public-school libraries books and pamphlets of early Colonial and Revolutionary days.	
Expended for general education	3,910.14
To student loan fund	3,964.75

South Dakota:
To Philippine scholarship $21.00
To Hawaiian scholarship 5.00
The State has raised $3,833.57 of its $5,000 fund for the education of children of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the World War living in South Dakota.

Tennessee:
Many scholarships have been given.
To student loan fund 134.68
To Philippine endowment fund 125.00
Particular attention was given to Devils Fork School, and many boxes sent there. Eighteen boys and girls from this school have been given scholarships in good schools. One chapter is educating a Devils Fork boy at Tusculum College at a cost of $150. Tennessee contributes $1,200 each year for a community worker at Devils Fork School.

Texas:
Two scholarships established of $5,000 each, another of $6,000, a fourth of $5,000, and a fifth of $1,000 being raised, the latter being for a perpetual scholarship at Tamassee. A sixth scholarship of $2,000 for perpetual scholarship at Waco has also been started; $340 was pledged to Tamassee.
Philippine scholarship 124.00

Utah:
To Philippine endowment fund 2.45
To Hawaiian scholarship fund 5.00

Vermont:
To International College at Springfield 312.00
To student loan fund 50.00
To Philippine scholarship 15.00

Washington:
Student loan fund 500.00
Philippine scholarship fund 25.00

West Virginia:
To student loan fund 1,375.00
To Philippine scholarship 65.97

Wisconsin:
To student loan fund 531.10
To Philippine scholarship 25.00

Wyoming:
To student loan fund 55.00
To Philippine scholarship 20.00

Orient:
Contributions have been made to scholarship endowment and Sulgrave Institute. Chapter pays annually for training of two Filipino girls in St. Luke's and the Mary Jane Johnson Memorial Hospitals, of Manila.

An entertainment given by the chapter for benefit of scholarship fund and Seaman's Institute cleared over $900.

SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN SCHOOLS

The following amounts were contributed to the Southern Mountain schools:

Colorado $2,563.70
Connecticut 2,608.00

District of Columbia: Gave scholarship as memorial to a deceased regent, Mrs. Ada Offutt Trennis.

Georgia	$1,007.00
Iowa	1,178.09
Kansas	135.00
Kentucky	71.00
Maine	151.61
Maryland	63.00
Michigan	1,850.25
Minnesota	325.00
Nebraska	136.70
New Jersey	2,424.84
Pennsylvania:	
Gave scholarship to southern mountain school in honor of soldiers, by Wilkes-Barre chapter.	
To southern mountain schools	6,268.90
Rhode Island	131.11
South Carolina	7,959.75
Vermont	137.15
West Virginia	1,056.12

OTHER SCHOOLS

Alabama: The Kate Duncan Smith School, D. A. R., located at Grant Gunter Mountain has completed new auditorium at a cost of $4,600.

Arizona: Contributed to Schauffler Training School.	
Connecticut: Contributed	$1,615.00
District of Columbia: Contributed	1,170.06
Florida: Contributed	25.00
Illinois:	
The library quarters built last year, at Tamassee, was furnished this year; a drinking fountain was installed; and there was a liberal contribution to the general fund; a total of	1,591.50
Contributed to other schools and colleges	1,751.61
Indiana: Contributed to various schools including Berry, Tamassee, and Pine Mountain	16,591.94
Kansas:	
State society gave an endowed scholarship of $3,000 to the American Institute at Wichita, to be known as the Kansas scholarship.	
Contributed to other schools	474.20
Kentucky: Contributed to other schools	152.00
Louisiana: Contributed to other schools	72.70
Maine: Contributed to other schools	206.30
Maryland: For other schools	1,118.45
Massachusetts:	
Gave Lilla C. Riley scholarship to American International College.	
To various schools	1,301.50

Michigan:
Eight boxes, valued at $85.20, sent to Grossnore; $1,000 sent to Tamassee; and various contributions to other schools, including Wichita Indian School, and to the Hawaii student fund.
American International College and Schauffler Training Schools have been aided with contributions amounting to $218.
Minnesota: To various other schools $600.00
Missouri: Contributed largely to the School of the Ozarks which is open only to those pupils who are unable to pay their way through other schools. Many chapters give scholarships in this school.
Montana: To other schools 50.00
Nebraska: To other schools 226.00
New Hampshire: To other schools 105.00
New Jersey: To other schools 1,202.05
New York: To other schools 1,641.66
Oregon: For other schools 501.25
Pennsylvania: For other schools 32,000.00
Rhode Island: For other schools 325.00
South Carolina:
Its outstanding work has been for Tamassee, the D. A. R. Industrial School for Mountain Girls supported by South Carolina daughters. They have worked for founderships, for furnishings, and in every way for the maintenance and building up of this school and have expended therefor in new building ... 9,662.45
South Carolina raised $12,000 for the administration building and $2,000 for other school funds.
South Dakota:
To other schools 230.00
Completed this year its last installment on $100 endownment to the Industrial School at Tamassee.
Tennessee: To other schools 107.60
Texas: To other schools 3,239.79
Utah: To other schools 40.00
Vermont: To other schools 399.00
Washington: To other schools 199.20
West Virginia: To other schools 823.25
Wisconsin: To other schools 55.00
Wyoming: To other schools 90.00

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Alabama: Contributed $7,000.00
Arizona:
D. A. R. had charge of exercises at erection of new flagpole and flag at the State capitol and also the exercises at the unveiling of the Washington elm, sent from Cambridge, Mass.
Maintains a teacher in the Mexican School.
Contributed to Philippine scholarship.
California:
Gave prizes in schools and 40 medals. Lectures given by eight organizations for patriotic purposes; 42 chapters worked in various ways in patriotic education. Expended 943.50
To Philippine scholarship 95.73

Colorado: Contributed ---------- $2,664.58
Connecticut: Contributed for essays ---------- 370.55
Delaware: Gave prizes for essays on historic and patriotic subjects.
District of Columbia:
Contributed ---------- 129.95
Philippine scholarship ---------- 51.00
Gives a medal each year to student in George Washington University writing best historical essay.
Georgia:
Contributed ---------- 39,617.73
Philippine scholarship ---------- 6.00
Hawaii: At the beginning of the school year illustrated leaflets on the correct use of the flag, together with a list of patriotic books for supplementary reading in the schools, were distributed to every public school-teacher in the Territory—some 1,800 in all.
Illinois: This subject was divided into three parts: (1) Study and work for daughters and chapters, which includes study of the Constitution, to which 28 chapters devoted 72 meetings; (2) study of American history, which 47 chapters pursued in 191 meetings; (3) study of Illinois history, to which six chapters devoted their efforts.
Indiana:
To Philippine scholarship ---------- 66.00
General fund ---------- 1,028.35
Iowa:
Contributed ---------- 2,069.38
Prizes for essays ---------- 150.00
Ten pageants presented the work of patriotic education.
Kansas: Spent for patriotic education ---------- 1,100.00
Kentucky:
Contributed ---------- 70.00
To Philippine scholarship ---------- 71.00
Prize of $10 for best description of historic spots by school children. Many other prizes were given for essays on American history. Several historical pageants were staged.
Louisiana:
To Philippine scholarship ---------- 5.00
To Hawaii ---------- 7.50
Maine:
For patriotic education ---------- 217.05
To Philippine scholarship ---------- 57.00
Maryland:
Gave patriotic programs, prizes for essays, and prizes for night-school attendance.
Expended ---------- 1,818.45
Philippine scholarship ---------- 35.00
Massachusetts:
Prizes have been given for excellence in United States history subjects and for patriotic essays.
Philippine scholarship ---------- 210.50

Michigan:
Seven chapters gave medals and eight chapters prizes of money amounting to $193 for excellence in American history. One chapter has $100 for best essay on the United States Constitution, and prizes at State Industrial School for Boys.
Copies of Constitution were given where needed. Pictures of George Washington and other patriots given out, American creeds distributed.
Philippine scholarship ---------- $140.15
For patriotic education ---------- 6,725.84

Minnesota:
To Philippine scholarship ---------- 46.75
To Hawaiian student loan fund ---------- 10.00
Five chapters gave $34 in prizes for children excelling in American history.
For patriotic education ---------- 2,619.50

Missouri: Many prizes given for essays; one chapter contributed to patriotic education endowment fund $105; two loans of $100 through this fund increased to $300 each.

Montana: Gave prizes for essays to best students of American history.

Nebraska:
Gave medals to student to encourage study of American history.
Contributed to schools and colleges for patriotic work ---------- 409.00
To other branches of the work ---------- 135.00
To Philippine scholarship ---------- 47.00

New Hampshire:
Prizes of money and medals to students have been given for excellence in history.
For patriotic education ---------- 200.00

New Jersey:
For patriotic education ---------- 436.87
Has given in scholarships through the patriotic education committee ---------- 1,800.00
Contributed for local patriotic education ---------- 1,878.00
Gave 15 prizes for essays on American historical subjects; 8 prizes given for highest marks in American history.
Class library of historical literature formed in six grades of two Italian schools. Committee visits schools and speaks to children on patriotic holidays, etc.

New Mexico: Gave prizes for stimulating interest in history.

New York:
Gave cash prizes and medals for history.
For patriotic education ---------- 7,716.12
On the one hundred and forty-seventh anniversary of the famous battle at Stony Point, our State regent was the only woman speaker on the program of patriotic exercises.
Patriotic celebrations held between Feb. 22 and July 4 by 13 chapters at a cost of $221.45.
Hawaiian student loan, 17 chapters ---------- 85.00
Serbian education fund, 1 chapter ---------- 1,802.00
American International College, State scholarship balance, $391.83, 60 chapters ---------- 1,027.00

North Carolina: For patriotic education ---------- 1,505.00

North Dakota:
Prizes for stimulating interest in history.
To American International College $5.00
Ohio: For patriotic education 4,000.00
Oregon:
Three chapters have given medals for best grades in American history and patriotic essays.
Other smaller chapters have contributed over $2,000 to patriotic education.
A Williamette chapter has a Hawaiian loan fund of $5.
Pennsylvania:
Gave prizes and medals; distributed 3,906 copies of the Constitution and copies of the Declaration of Independence; celebrated historical days and studied history of men, women, and events of Revolutionary period; circulation of Flag Code, American's Creed; Manuals to newly made citizens.
To patriotic education 867.25
South Carolina:
Gave medals and prizes for historical papers. Placed copies of Declaration of Independence in many schools. Constitution day observed. One chapter gives weekly lectures on local history.
For patriotic education 1,301.15
South Dakota: Maintains booth at State fair for distributing patriotic literature and joined with other organizations in commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington-Concord, Apr. 19 and 20.
Tennessee: Prize essay contests promoted in almost every chapter in Tennessee, and medals for best grades in history in high schools; patriotic lectures given in all schools, and patriotic pictures shown. Two gold spinning-wheel medals valued at $17 were awarded by one chapter for best paper on patriotism, written by a high-school student. One chapter sponsored the picture "America" and brought school children from Devils Fork School, a distance of 5 miles, to view the picture.
Texas:
For patriotic education 1,194.85
Prizes were given and flags, books, magazines, American's Creeds, etc., widely distributed. All patriotic days observed, including defense test day, Constitutional, and education weeks, at a total cost of $3,382.55.
Utah: Gave its usual gold medal for the best original patriotic essay produced in the annual high school contest.
Vermont:
For patriotic education 100.00
Prizes given for highest standing in history and for best historical and patriotic essays.
Cash prizes to students excelling in American history have been given by most chapters, the subject being "What Vermonter during the Revolutionary period contributed most to the State's history?" The winner wrote of Ethan Allen.
Virginia: All chapters cooperated.

Washington: A sum of $85 has been given by several chapters for excellency in history and civics and a number of medals awarded for historical compositions.

West Virginia:

Work for the mountain schools naturally appeals to the daughters of a mountain State, and West Virginia has been generous in gifts to schools as well as scholarships in State colleges, normal schools, and State university. A special effort was made to distribute patriotic literature. Framed copies of the Constitution presented three high schools. Many medals and prizes given, 4,300 copies of the American's Creed distributed, and boxes of clothing and supplies sent to mountain schools. Celebrated national holidays, observed educational week, had pageants, open meetings, patriotic addresses, and the display of the flag.

Money for patriotic education $3,266.51

Wisconsin:

Cash prizes to students excelling in history 137.50

Patriotic education 68.49

Wyoming: To prizes and medals for essays, etc 41.00

Orient: To stimulate patriotism in the American schools of China, prizes have been offered to pupils in seventh and eighth grades for best essays. Washington's Birthday celebrated, consul general of Shanghai delivering address.

AMERICANIZATION

Arizona: Distributed flag codes to newly made citizens. Made and filled bags for 280 Mexican and Indian children of the Ochoa school, $23.

Arkansas: Gave $2.50 as prize for best essay written by a child of foreign birth or foreign parents on "Why I like to live in America."

California: For flag leaflets, $87.19.

District of Columbia: This work has been supported by all chapters. The salary of a special-case worker and a trained visitor to the foreign home, has been paid. American creed cards distributed. Two Americanization clubs have been formed. A program for the study of the flag and the great men of the country has been carried out. Expended on Americanization, $832.50.

Georgia: Distributed 5,096 flag codes and 213 copies of the Constitution. Contributed, $2,000.24.

Hawaii: Gold medal presented to student standing highest in American history at the Territorial Normal School.

Idaho: Doing valuable work both in night school and among Japanese women.

Illinois: Contributed, $328.60.

Indiana: Boxes to immigrant women, valued at $500.

Iowa: Sponsored and maintained night schools and contact encouraged by social gatherings, sewing classes, and home visits. Aid to aliens seeking naturalization has been so marked that special commendation was given by the Federal examiner before the naturalization courts, and as an expression of appreciation the examiner addressed the State conference; 615 manuals, 900 flags, and more than 500 copies of the American's Creed have been presented.

Kansas: Much good has been accomplished among Mexicans and Syrians and splendid work being done in assisting with naturalization of new citizens. Contributed, $494.38.

Kentucky: Expended over $25. One chapter at Danville teaches sewing classes at community house.

Louisiana: Three hundred and forty-three copies of manual were distributed; 150 copies of the American's Creed were presented to naturalized citizens at the Federal night school, together with a large silk flag, in New Orleans alone, and practically the same work done in Shreveport.

Maryland: Distributed 365 histories of the American Creed, 75 creed cards sold, and a gift of 250 American Creeds made to Honolulu. State work this year on Americanization consisted of classes for foreigners, assistance at clubs, missions, international institutions, lectures, patriotic program, gifts of flag, creeds, pictures; 25.9 per cent of Maryland's population is either foreign-born or of foreign parentage, providing a broad field for this particular work. Expended, $291.50.

Massachusetts: Maintains Americanization classes in public schools; 2,600 copies of American's Creed distributed. In Pittsfield 60 girls taught sewing and Americanization.

Michigan: This has been the State's outstanding work:

Twenty-five chapters assisted foreign-born preceding naturalization; 10 chapters have given public welcome to new citizens, at which time American's Creed, manuals, flag, and flag codes were presented them.

One chapter made 200 calls and another 162 on foreign-born. Some chapters have taught in night schools. Three chapters have held English classes. One chapter maintained a paid worker.

Social gatherings held among foreign born. Four clubs formed. Seven chapters have home classes in English, sewing, and cooking.

One chapter maintains a cottage industry shop where handwork of the foreign women is sold.

In one city 18 foreign women teach other foreign women.

Three chapters sell the products of new citizens.

An international exhibit of hand work of the foreign-born women was held at the last State conference, Kalamazoo, Benton Harbor, and Detroit contributing to it.

Sixty-six Americanization programs were given.

Stereopticon lectures were given and various instructive moving-picture entertainments given.

One chapter gave 18 talks and 40 functions and wrote 1,900 cards and letters, thereby reaching 2,300 people.

Through the influence of chapters much individual work was done, notably the adoption of 25 fatherless Greek children for a year.

One chapter has three members taking a training course in Americanization.

One chapter remodels dresses for foreign girls.

One Kalamazoo chapter, with cooperation of board of education, arranged an Americanization community day with the foreign born as special guests. At this time Charles Colfax Long gave his illustrated lecture on "Washington, Our National Shrine," to 2,200 people.

Fifteen nationalities, totaling 3,633 individuals, were reached in Americanization work and a sum of $13,804.75 was expended.

Mississippi: Americanization programs given and in all places in the State where naturalization courts are held chapters are in attendance to give out manuals and flags.

One chapter supports a field teacher for foreign-service work.

Many chapters have offered prizes for essays in which foreign-born compete.

One chapter entertained the foreign born at Jackson with patriotic music, movie, and program in keeping with the spirit of the occasion.

Missouri: All chapters doing various types of Americanization work. A foreign settlement, Sugar Creek, near Kansas City, receiving much attention.

Montana: Teachers have been furnished to Americanization schools in various towns.

One chapter, Shining Mountain, at Billings, has had entire charge of one school at an approximate cost of $400. This past year 12 different nationalities were enrolled.

Flags, copies of the Constitution, flag codes, and copies of the American's Creed were given to schools and newly made citizens. Nearly all chapters have committees present at naturalization day, and manuals are distributed at that time.

Billings Chapter enlarged upon the manual by preparing a set of 26 questions and answers pertaining to the laws of the United States, Montana, and Yellowstone County, and had them printed and pasted in the back of each English manual. They have proved to be a great help and provided information which the foreigners in many cases did not know how to obtain.

Nebraska: Have helped instruct classes, provided programs at time citizenship papers were given, furnished flags and refreshments, and visited homes of foreign born. Omaha chapters sponsored the publication of the Americanization School News, a paper printed with the aim of creating a better understanding between English and non-English speaking people of Omaha. For Americanization work, $91.50.

Nevada: While the State has many immigrants of persons of foreign parentage, they are widely scattered over its 110,000 square miles, and its accomplishment of desired results will naturally be slow. Is conducting school for foreign born in order that they may pass the naturalization examination.

New Hampshire: Contributed to International College at Springfield, Mass., the sum of $668. One chapter contributed a full scholarship of $275.

New Jersey: To American International College, $1,080.80. A committee carries on work in naturalization courts. This committee distributed 2,992 manuals, 2,271 of the American's Creed, 2,146 flag codes, 110 Constitutions, 13,220 flags, and 900 catechisms of the Constitution.

For Americanization, $527. One chapter furnished paid teacher for class of foreign girls.

New Mexico: One daughter of a Roswell chapter teaches in a Spanish-American school and is thus able to be most effective in the work. One chapter holds open meetings on Americanization.

The State chairman, who resides in Albuquerque, has organized a citizens' club which meets every week to hear a speaker on public and national questions. At these meetings 600 copies of the American's Creed, 300 copies of America the Beautiful, and 150 copies of flag code were distributed. The board has for one of its members an Italian woman who has held a class in Americanization there for three years. The local paper gives a column to each of these meetings, and as these papers go all over the State it means a large audience, whose attention is called to the need of good citizenship.

New York: For Americanization, $747.18. Our work includes naturalization court activity; classes in schools, settlements, and homes; mass meetings for new citizens on patriotic holidays; English and music teachers supplied; one chapter supporting one at $420; outings for women and children; motor service to naturalization court and to and from Ellis Island ferry; simple English books for language pupils; prizes for essays and direction of reading for foreign children; one chapter maintains in a public library an entire section of

foreign-language books. Distribution of flag leaflets, flag codes, creeds, and Constitutions.

North Dakota: Eight foreign-born persons induced to attend Grand Forks night-school courses. Flags distributed. Paid teacher for night school, visiting foreign born, supplying programs for citizenship day, and distribution of 100 Constitution catechisms. Expenditure of over $50.

Ohio: Distributed manuals in naturalization courts, gave flags, and extended greetings to new citizens and their families. Classes in English held among foreigners.

Oklahoma: Though the State has small percentage of foreign born, much interest has been manifest in this work, in attendance at naturalization courts, distribution of flags, codes, manuals, and Constitution. Bartlesville Chapter maintains playground for children of the smelter district.

Oregon: Much attention given by chapters to naturalization work. Several chapters entertained foreign pupils. Distributed manuals in large numbers, American's Creed, flag codes, and large flags. One chapter contributed to this work $50 and remembered the foreign-born children at Christmas.

Pennsylvania: One chapter supports 14 clubs at a cost of $894, with 800 members. Fifty chapters work among foreigners, visiting, holding mothers' meetings, picnics with patriotic programs, visiting naturalization courts, and presenting manuals and flags to new citizens, baby clinics, paying for teachers in night schools, and teaching American's Creed in schools.

One chapter had the picture "America" shown in four towns, and one gave living pictures of colonial sketches in naturalization courts.

One chapter owns an Americanization room with average attendance of 2,000 Italian children. Sewing, cooking, hygiene, carpentry, and folk dances are taught. An exhibition is held twice yearly.

Other chapters have organized evening classes in all English branches and cooking, millinery, dressmaking, homemaking, and care of children is taught

By all these methods 8,000 foreign children are reached. For Americanization, $2,060.53. Foreign boys are sent to summer camps.

A large field in Pennsylvania for this work by reason of the ever-increasing foreign population.

Rhode Island: Money raised for the American international scholarship, which has been maintained the past three years.

South Carolina: Special work has been done among the Greeks; observe Americanization day and invite foreigners in our communities to be present and have the young girls and boys on the programs. Have American's Creed and flag salute taught in schools, and generally interested in every endeavor that fosters help to the foreigners who may come among us.

South Dakota: Chapters are represented at naturalization classes and present new citizens with flags and patriotic literature. Distribute manuals, flag codes, American's Creed, and copies of the Constitution. Much work is done in night schools, and medals are given for contests in American history.

Texas: Americanization has received especial attention and effort of all chapters. Expense of this work last year, $624. Maintains classes for sewing, cooking, and personal hygiene; English classes in homes of foreign women, prizes for essay work to foreign-born children in public schools; distribution of the American's Creed, manual, flag codes, and pictures of George and Martha Washington. Free lectures for foreign born, teaching patriotic music, having Christmas trees, and giving material for clothing. One chapter reports frequently reaching 300 foreign born, principally Mexicans, Italians, and Greeks. Two chapters assisted new citizens in naturalization courts and one chapter visited and talked with 2,963 foreigners and accomplished an unusual

piece of work by securing permission for certain foreign-born women to remain in United States until next quota, in order to be with their sons who are members of the American Legion.

Utah: One chapter celebrated July 4 with a procession containing historic floats in honor of our foreign-born citizens.

Vermont: For Americanization, $233. Manuals given to foreigners; all chapters contribute per capita to international college; place manuals in schools, etc.

Virginia: Prizes given, and 50 copies of Constitution distributed in schools. One chapter adopted a small boys' school at Laneview and presented it with flag, flag code, and copy of the American's Creed. Celebrated one hundredth anniversary of visit of Lafayette to Richmond. Celebrated one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the convention of 1775 and Patrick Henry's famous speech on March 20, in St. John's Church, the historic old place in which he delivered it. One chapter appointed committee to invite all Chinese and Japanese to attend Christian Sunday School.

Washington: A survey of the port of entry, Seattle, has been made and plans perfected to carry on work similar to Ellis Island. Washington is hoping for permission from this Congress to make that our point of immigration work.

West Virginia: The large mining interests in the State affords an unusual opportunity for this work. Friendly visiting in homes, teaching the English language to some 10 nationalities, conducting kindergartens and Sunday schools, attendance at naturalization courts, celebration of national holidays, reading and recreation rooms, all form a part of the work to break down the barrier between native and foreign born. A "welcome" party was given a foreign woman on her becoming naturalized. Radio parties are given to older girls and boys. A group of daughters taught the Constitution catechism to foreign men. Two hundred and forty books donated to library at Scotts Run Mine and many Bibles with magazines and table games were distributed throughout this same district. One chapter conducted a display and sale of handwork of foreign women. Financial support given American International Institute. Money for Americanization, $504.43.

Wisconsin: Distribute manuals in English and foreign languages, flag leaflets, flag codes, and have given many flags to schools. Gave program when 10 men were made citizens, where regent gave a short talk and presented each with a silk flag and the manual.

Wyoming: Foreign-born women entertained at a gathering on Washington's Birthday. American's Creed distributed and much other work along this line has been accomplished during the year.

Orient: For Americanization work, Chinese students now in the United States, finding themselves without sufficient funds, due to the troubles in China, have been helped to find positions by the husband of one of the members, who is the regent of Shanghai Chapter. Contributions made to Philippine scholarship.

CHILDREN AND SONS OF THE REPUBLIC AND GIRL HOME MAKERS

District of Columbia:

Contributed to Children and Sons of the Republic	$21
Contributed to Girl Home Makers	6

Louisiana: One chapter teaches sewing and better home making in a settlement house and has been instrumental in having two institutions teach cooking and the purchase of supplies.

Wisconsin: Waukesha has a flourishing chapter of Italian girls meeting twice a month and serving 15 or 20.

MANUAL

Arizona: 100 per cent.
California: 13,498 manuals distributed; contributed $841.15
Colorado: Contributed 502.60
Connecticut: Contributed 1,574.75
Delaware: 100 per cent.
District of Columbia: Contributed 462.00
Georgia:
Nearly 100 per cent have paid their per capita tax for printing the immigrants' manual.
Expended 910.00
Illinois: Immigrants' manual fund 1,900.00
Indiana: Contributed 1,000.75
Iowa: Contributed 1,250.00
Kansas: Kansas is 100 per cent in the quota of 25 cents per member for publishing the manual for immigrants and foreigners, and had distributed 371 copies of manual to newly-made citizens and foreign born.
Kentucky: Contributed 346.50
Louisiana: 100 per cent; contributed 141.00
Maine: Manuals have been presented to newly made citizens throughout the State; expended for manuals 63.35
Maryland: 100 per cent.
Massachusetts:
Contributed to manual fund 1,186.80
Distributed 89,611 manuals.
Michigan:
Contributed to publication of manual 392.50
Manuals have been distributed among reliable individuals, day and night schools, Americanization workers in homes, public libraries, and factories.
Manuals presented to new citizens.
3,444 manuals have been distributed in 11 languages.
Minnesota:
For publication of manual 14.50
Purchase and distribution 133.75
Missouri: Hundreds of manuals distributed among foreigners.
Nebraska:
1,253 manuals distributed.
Contributed for printing of manuals 258.50
New Hampshire:
Appropriated for manuals 360.00
Many manuals have been distributed in the evening schools. The manuals have been distributed in five languages.
New Jersey:
For manuals 832.75
5,965 manuals distributed through Americanization and Ellis Island committees, in 10 languages.
New York:
Publication of manual 3,907.42
Distributed 3,232 manuals.
North Carolina: 100 per cent.

North Dakota:
2,200 manuals distributed among foreigners.
One chapter contributed $10.00
Ohio: 45,000 manuals distributed and paid on per capita tax for furthering this work 1,511.62
Oklahoma:
100 per cent in contributions. Manuals distributed to newly made citizens.
For manuals 236.75
Pennsylvania:
For manuals 1,118.54
Many manuals distributed to new citizens.
Rhode Island: For manuals 332.25
South Carolina: For manuals 543.00
South Dakota: For manuals 18.00
Tennessee: Have distributed manuals in great numbers and contributed for publication of manuals 566.75
Texas:
For the manual 719.75
Hundreds of manuals in English, Spanish, Italian, have been distributed, one chapter receiving 400 manuals for Mexicans.
Vermont:
To the manual fund 500.00
Hundreds of manuals are given to newly naturalized citizens and numerous copies placed in public libraries. Several schools use it as a textbook, not only for our foreign-born but for our American citizens as well.
Virginia: Distribution of the manual in Greek and English has been undertaken by one chapter, and all chapters have taken an interest in its general distribution.
West Virginia:
100 per cent to manual fund, and have distributed several hundred more than last year. Several high schools make use of the manual in the classroom.
Money for manuals 433.50
Wisconsin: For the manual 47.25
Wyoming: For the manual 67.75

ELLIS ISLAND

Arizona: 100 per cent.
California: Ellis Island contributions $122.00
Colorado: Contributions 298.00
Connecticut: Contributed 787.76
Delaware: 100 per cent.
District of Columbia: Contributed 102.00
Georgia:
35 per cent of chapters contributed their quota of $2.
Contributed 185.00
Illinois: Contributed cash and supplies 1,294.52
Indiana: Contributed 140.00
Iowa: Contributed numerous boxes, and cash 184.00
Kansas: The $2 per chapter asked by the national society for Ellis Island was also paid, and 25 chapters sent boxes valued at 366.77

Kentucky: Many boxes have been sent, and cash	$57.00
Louisiana: 100 per cent; contributed to national society	25.00
Maine:	
Contributed for worker at Ellis Island	52.78
Ten boxes sent.	
Maryland: Contributed	48.00
Massachusetts:	
Contributed	173.00
Sent 38 boxes of material valued at from $17 to $40 each.	
Michigan: To occupational work at Ellis Island	336.90
Minnesota:	
Contributed	170.00
Sent boxes valued at	210.25
Mississippi: Sent a number of boxes to Ellis Island.	
Missouri: Many chapters report contributions of money and valuable boxes to Ellis Island.	
Nebraska: More than half the chapters sent boxes to Ellis Island; total contributions	70.00
New Hampshire:	
To Ellis Island	42.00
Boxes of material valued at	112.50
New Jersey:	
The Ellis Island committee has been very active and many boxes of materials sent. Every chapter contributed the $2 asked by the national chairman, and some exceeded this demand. Through this committee 2,973 manuals were distributed in 10 languages.	
To Ellis Island	115.17
Materials to Ellis Island	700.00
New Mexico: Has contributed money three times this year and is 100 per cent for the State on this fund.	
New York: Contributed	332.75
North Carolina: 100 per cent.	
North Dakota:	
Sent baskets of material for handwork.	
One chapter donated	5.00
Six chapters have participated in this work; five boxes were sent and $17 in assessments.	
Ohio: Ranks 100 per cent; 104 boxes have been sent in addition.	
Oklahoma: The State is 100 per cent in contributions, and members have sent a number of well-filled boxes of material for handwork.	
Pennsylvania: To Ellis Island	419.00
Rhode Island:	
To Ellis Island	28.00
15 boxes of material sent.	
South Carolina: To Ellis Island	109.00
South Dakota:	
To Ellis Island	18.00
And box valued at	75.00
Tennessee:	
To Ellis Island	68.00
And most chapters sent boxes.	
Texas: To Ellis Island	71.00
Utah: To Ellis Island	10.00

Vermont:
To Ellis Island $64.00
And nearly every chapter has sent a box.
At a public meeting held recently by one chapter finished articles made by women detained at the island were on display.
Virginia: Many chapters made cash donations to Ellis Island, and many boxes were sent during the year.
Washington: Many boxes have been sent to Ellis Island.
West Virginia:
100 per cent on contribution, and also sent a number of boxes.
Money plus value of boxes 307.32
Wisconsin:
For Ellis Island 31.00
Also sent boxes of material.
Wyoming:
For Ellis Island 14.00
And boxes sent.

THE FLAG

Arizona: Distributed flag codes.

Did much research work in preparation of article for the "Flag Day" American Legion benefit given in costume and an historical setting by Daughters of the American Revolution members. Flags were made showing the evolution of the American flag.

California: Contributed flag leaflets and flags in large numbers.

Connecticut: Twelve chapters report gifts of flags costing $162.34, in addition to hundreds of small flags presented to newly made citizens. Hundreds of flag leaflets distributed. Have been active in having movie houses flash flag rules on screen.

District of Columbia: Many flags were distributed, at a cost of $109.

Handsome silk flag and stand to be used as platform flag in Continental Hall.

Hawaii: The flag has been the outstanding work of the chapter this year, and this work has been particularly stressed the past three years.

Announcement was made that an American flag would be presented to the school in each district in the Territory which put on a pageant or other demonstration interpreting the leaflet on flag usage. Fifty-two thousand school children were drilled for weeks. From May 12 to 16 judges visited every public school on every island and awarded the 10 flags.

Illinois: Three thousand two hundred and thirty-four flag pledges, 675 flag codes, and 4,705 copies of the American creed were distributed, together with 3,448 small flags and catechisms of the Constitution.

Iowa: More than 500 flags presented; 8,000 flag codes distributed.

One of the 10 flags designed and presented by the Iowa Society to Iowa companies during the World War was returned to the donors to be placed in Memorial Continental Hall. It belonged to brigade headquarters, General Allen commanding, Camp Cody. It is placed in the Iowa room.

Kansas: For flags, $102.96.

Kentucky: All chapters distribute flags, copies of the Constitution, and the flag code.

State conference passed a resolution requesting the legislature to pass a law for the protection of the flag.

One chapter distributed 1,500 flags June 14.

All chapters have memorized the flag salute and most of them know the creed and how to display the flag.

One chapter has started the work of presenting a flag to every school in its county.

Louisiana: Correct use of the flag is receiving widespread attention. One chapter distributed 5,000 leaflets. Flags were presented to aliens at Federal night schools at New Orleans and Shreveport.

Maine: Flags presented to new citizens; for flags, $45.48.

Maryland: On Flag Day, flags were placed on all Revolutionary soldiers' graves in the various cemeteries in Baltimore, and one chapter had flags placed on six Revolutionary soldiers' graves in Old Trinity churchyard, Dorchester County. There are now 408 Revolutionary soldiers' graves throughout the State that are decorated with flags each June 14.

Much attention has been given to flags, and an expenditure made of $35.

Massachusetts: Many American's creed and small flags and 19,000 flag leaflets have been distributed.

Michigan: About 4,000 flag codes, 300 pieces of flag literature, and 8,000 flag leaflets have been distributed, as well as 60 copies of the "Plea of a dilapidated flag," written by a member of Marquette Chapter.

Flags were given to schools by 14 chapters. Special programs were given on Flag Day by various chapters.

Minnesota: For flags distributed, $163.

Mississippi: Mississippi flag laws published in all local papers. Flags given to 20 schools.

Missouri: Many flags distributed.

Nebraska: Eleven large flags presented to schools and small ones to all newly made citizens.

An old flag used on the courthouse during the war was framed and placed in library. Hundreds of flag code leaflets distributed. For flags, $128.

Nevada: Many copies of flag code distributed.

New Hampshire: Flag code placed in 230 libraries and 220 summer schools and camps; 700 in all distributed. A Charlestown chapter has given flags for Revolutionary soldiers' graves. One chapter marked 36 graves with Betsy Ross flags on Memorial Day. Another chapter has given 42 flags for graves of Revolutionary and 1812 soldiers on Memorial Day.

New Jersey: Small flags presented at all Americanization meetings. Flags fly from pole in galvanized socket in walk along all business streets. For flags, $188.27.

New Mexico: "Flag don'ts" printed in all local newspapers and attention called to misuse of the flag. A State flag adopted this year.

New York: Twenty-five flags purchased for presentation purposes; others being used for naturalization courts and Revolutionary soldiers' graves on Memorial Day.

Several chapters keep flags flying in public parks or historic spots; many have flag code printed in local papers; 436 flags presented or used.

One chapter placed new flags on 54 graves of soldiers of all wars; for flags, $1,208.42.

North Carolina: Flag Day celebrations and distribution of flags.

North Dakota: Distributed flag code to schools and individuals; attention called to misuse of flag and restoration of tattered flags on public buildings.

Ohio: Eight thousand flag codes placed in schools not in vicinity of chapters. Flags distributed among foreigners.

Oklahoma: Flags distributed among foreigners.

Proud to say that our State flag was chosen and adopted from the design submitted by the daughters.

Oregon: All chapters have shown much interest in this subject. Flags have been presented to schools. Gave flag codes to foreigners. Corrected use of the flag. Held celebrations. Gave talks to public on salute. Held open-air meetings with history of the flag given.

Pennsylvania: One chapter places flags on graves of 82 Revolutionary soldiers; 64 chapters observe Flag Day.

Many chapters give flags to schools and new citizens, boys and girls; 30 chapters distributed flag codes; 8 chapters have printed flag rules in paper and had copies framed and placed in schools, theaters, and public places. For flags, $518.66.

Rhode Island: For flags, $16.05.

South Carolina: For flags, $25.

Texas: Distributes in large numbers flag etiquette cards. The flag etiquette is now found in all civic books used in the seventh grade in all Texas schools.

Utah: Much work done in correcting improper use of flag and placing codes.

Vermont: Thousands of copies of flag code distributed in schools. Correcting misuse of the flag and having worn-out flags replaced with new. Soldiers' graves marked with flags.

West Virginia: Torn flags removed and improper use of flags corrected; 6,000 flag codes distributed to teachers and pupils and 5,000 programs with salute to the flag printed for distribution on "Public school day." Flag code also printed in daily papers. Through influence of one chapter salute to the flag and singing of Star-Spangled Banner was observed at weekly chapel meetings in the high school. Luncheons or socials were given by 24 chapters on Flag Day, followed by patriotic addresses. Expended for flags, $31.50.

Wisconsin: Flags to newly made citizens and distributed in schools.

Orient: Distribute flag code, and at every meeting of the chapter display the beautiful American flag presented by one of its members.

HISTORIC SITES AND OBJECTS AND OLD TRAILS

Arizona: On the old trails honor roll.

Tucson chapter cooperating with American Legion to have Sentinel Park, an old historic landmark of Tucson, set aside as a municipal park. Also, continuing work of marking the remaining three corners of the old town wall which protected Tucson from Indian raids. This work is unique, as Tucson was the only walled town in what is now the United States.

Arkansas: One chapter has marked site for the first courthouse of the county. One chapter has marked with a small pecan tree the base of the first survey of the Louisiana Purchase.

California: Historic spots or buildings were marked by 23 chapters.

Erected State marker at Fort Humboldt, at Eureka. Redwood Forest (local chapter) is owner of the land about the fort.

Placed bronze tablet commemorating the San Antonio land grant of 1820. The East Bay cities are built on the land of this grant.

Between the arches of the entrance building to the Memory Gardens, Brand Park, near San Fernando Mission, two seals and two tablets were placed, one each of the United States, and one each of Spain. Site where Fremont and his company of United States soldiers camped the night of January 12, 1847, the night before the signing of the treaty of capitulation at Las Casa de Cahunga.

Placed flag pole and base in Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, where first flag was raised in San Francisco.

Thirty-eight chapters contributed to the work of marking or tracing old trails roads.

Expended for marking historic sites and buildings, $95.96.

Contributed to old trails, $154.31.

Colorado: One chapter, at Montrose, erected a cement tepee 16 feet wide and 15 feet high over a water hole used by Chief Ouray. And also a mausoleum for the body of Chippeta, wife of the chief, and known as "the Queen of the Utes."

Connecticut: Expended $276.87 toward preservation of Monument House, which commemorates the Croton massacre.

Governor Jonathan Trumbull Chapter uses as a chapter house the old "war office" of the Revolutionary period, and much time has been given toward its restoration and renovation.

The old historic powder house in Fairfield has been restored and a stone wall built to inclose the site.

The State D. A. R. as a whole keeps in fine order the historic Oliver Ellsworth homestead in Windsor; $3,172.10 was expended this year for its upkeep and endowment.

Expended for sites and objects, $5,175.36.

Expended for old trails, $24.40.

New Haven chapter reports that one member has located 33 more old milestones, a total of 192 in the past two years. There is a photograph and description of each stone. Oldest date on any milestone located is 1765.

A Waterbury chapter reports one member has located 5 more milestones, a total of 47 for this chapter.

Delaware: Raised a fund of over $1,500 toward the preservation of old town hall, Wilmington.

Renovated and replaced marker on the site of the old Newcastle and Frenchtown Railroad.

District of Columbia: Completed its quota this year of $350 for national old trails and is on the honor roll.

Expended on historic sites, objects, and old trails a total of $1,782.60.

The national standard with flag presented by the District of Columbia daughters was dedicated July 4 in the Washington Memorial chapel at Valley Forge, this at a cost of $250.

Florida: The unveiling ceremony of the John Ribault Monument, at Mayport, as the opening event of the Huguenot Walloon Tercentenary Celebration. Monument was unveiled by Col. William Gaspard de Coligny, a lineal descendant of Admiral Coligny of France, who furnished the fleet for Ribault in 1562.

Completed fund of $500 for the State seal in Valley Forge Memorial Chapel.

Contributed $25 toward preservation of Turtle Mound, which has been purchased by the State historical society.

Expended $485 toward preservation of "Meadow Garden" in Augusta, the home of George Walton, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Contributed, $1,428.

For old trails, $138.50.

Idaho: Placed State marker on site of the Spaulding Mission, where in 1836 occurred the "beginning of things" in Idaho.

Dedicated marker on the Old Oregon Trail at the site where the Boise River was forded by the Indians long before the coming of the white man. It has been in use since that time, the crossing now being made on a modern bridge.

Monument dedicated on the Oregon Trail in memory of the Ward party of 17, who were massacred by the Indians in 1863. The setting of these last two markers was in the sagebrush, with the deep ruts of the old trail plainly visible.

One chapter is bending every effort toward the preservation of the site of old Fort Hall, which marked the forking of the Oregon Trail, one fork leading to California, the other to Oregon. This spot will be submerged when the American Falls Dam is completed, and the plan is to erect a lighthouse for airships on the spot, with the lights pointing east, south, and west.

Indiana: A Richmond chapter placed granite marker on the National Road west of Richmond, marking boundary line between Government and Indian lands fixed by Anthony Wayne and 12 tribes of Indians in the Greenville treaty, 1795.

Also marked the site of the birthplace of Oliver P. Morton, war Governor of Indiana.

One chapter placed huge granite bowlder on east bank of White River, marking site of the cabin of John McCormack, northeast corner of West Washington and White River. Here the commissioners appointed to select site for State capital met June 7, 1920.

One Aurora chapter placed a rough gray granite monument on a beautiful site facing the Atlantic and Pacific National Highway, near the scene of the massacre of Col. Archibald Lochry and his company. On the bronze tablet is inscribed all the names of those who participated in the battle, 100 men. Cost of marker, $1,000.

For old trails, $10.

A Logansport chapter located the only Indian trail in Cass County.

Iowa: Placed bowlder and bronze tablet near Springdale, marking the rendezvous of John Brown and his militia.

Marker placed on the sites of the first cabin, first schoolhouse, and first burial ground in Franklin County.

Two chapters joined other organizations in marking the grave of War Eagle, chief the Yankton Sioux Indians, who was a friend of white men.

A Denison chapter placed marker on the land granted Abraham Lincoln for services rendered in the Black Hawk War.

Placed bowlder and bronze tablet in Bayliss Park, Council Bluffs, marking the end of the Mormon Trail in Iowa.

In recognition of past work of Iowa daughters, Governor Hammill has appointed the State regent as one of three members of the Revolutionary War Memorial Commission recently created by the legislature to locate and mark with monuments the graves of Revolutionary soldiers and sailors buried within the State.

Kansas: Expended $1,911.

The State organization erected a very beautiful marker at a cost of $1,270 at El Quartelejo (deed secured to this site two years ago) in Scott County. El Quartelejo was a Pecurie Indian pueblo dating back to 1604, which is the oldest authentically known historical spot in the Middle West.

One chapter placed a marker 8 miles north of Wichita to commemorate the signing of a peace treaty with the Indians in 1865; the marker cost $300.

A marker was placed on old Shawnee Mission, built in 1839, near Olathe.

Kentucky: Seven forts have been located.

Locating of old "Pennsylvania Run Church" and its graveyard is most encouraging. This church was formed in 1789 by a company of Presbyterians from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and tombstones placed there as early as 1792 are in a good state of preservation. In this old grave-

yard six Revolutionary soldiers' graves have been located and small American flags placed beside them.

Expended on spots, objects, and trails, $50.

Maine: Bronze tablet placed June 2, 1924, on the only remaining blockhouse belonging to Fort Halifax. The fort was built by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1754 as a protection against the Indians. This is the property of the chapter.

The "Old Church," built in 1837, containing a Revere bell, cast in 1819 or 1820 by John Revere, son of Paul Revere, was deeded to Kennebec Chapter. The repair the past year amounted to $61.19.

A marker has been placed in Evergreen Cemetery, in Moose River, to the five remaining bodies left buried there when the remainder of the bodies were moved in 1862 to Holden Cemetery. The names on the marker are: Henry Weeks, James Cowen, James Goodwin, Charles Weeks, and John Nolan.

For historic spots, $778.29.

Maryland: Maryland led all other States of the Union by more than $10,000 in the preservation of historic sites during the past year. Expended $14,384.55.

Instrumental, with other organizations, in having preserved the Phoenix or Merchants shot tower, which was deeded the city of Baltimore on January 12, 1925, in which interest the D. A. R. expended $15,000.

One chapter placed a fence around the historic Liberty Tree, on St. John's Campus, Annapolis. Presentation took place December 18, 1924, in commemoration of General Lafayette's last visit to Annapolis.

Massachusetts: One chapter at Lowell aided project of preserving old Durkee House.

One Lynn chapter placed bronze tablet on house of Brig. Gen. John Glover, Glover's Square, Marblehead, Mass.

One Somerville chapter succeeded in preserving the name of Paul Revere Park, and having it officially named. At this point Paul Revere stopped on his memorable ride; also preserved site of Fort Winter Hill, Somerville, one of the most strategic points in Battle of Bunker Hill.

One chapter at Greenfield planted trees on common on site of first meeting house. Also aroused interest in restoring old cemetery in which are six Revolutionary soldiers' graves.

One chapter at Vineyard Haven restored several Indian graves.

One chapter at Pepperell reset, regraded, and put in perfect condition the historic monument marking spot where Prudence Wright and her companions captured Tory officer carrying treasonable papers to Cambridge.

One Holyoke chapter gave $25 toward preservation of Crafts Tavern.

For old trails, $272.75.

Michigan: Marked with bowlder and tablet the first camp of the first white settler in Jackson: Inscription: "Here Horace Blackman with Capt. Alex Laverty and the Indian guide Pe-wy-tem camped the night of July 3, 1829. At sunrise the following morning salutes were fired celebrating Independence Day and the founding of Jackson 1829–1923." Dedicated May 13, 1924.

One Coldwater chapter restored the first cemetery in Coldwater, surrounded it with a fence, and mended broken headstones.

One Ionia chapter placed bronze tablet on the oldest schoolhouse in the town. It was named the W. B. Lincoln School in honor of Dr. W. B. Lincoln, one of the founders of Ionia, teacher of first school for children of English settlers, and first physician, clerk, and bridegroom of Ionia, and a grandson of a soldier of the Revolution. Placed May 28, 1924.

Another chapter marked the home of the first missionary to the Indians with a bowlder.

Placed bronze tablet to mark Indian trails and dedicated in June, 1924. Inscription in part reads: "Indian Trails—Ojibwas Ottowas Pottowattomies—Crossing of Saginaw—Pentwater and Up-River Trails."

Bowlder with bronze tablet unveiled May 26, 1924, marking an old Indian trail from Detroit to Grand River Road at a point which was the intersection of the trail leading to the land of the Owossos to the north. A few rods west of the bowlder was another branch which went south to Jackson.

A Manistee chapter placed a tablet and on June 25, 1924, dedicated same to mark Indian trail of the Chippewa Indians. "Though the pathfinders die, the paths remain open."

Two Indian trails marked with trees.

One chapter marked with a large bowlder the ancient site of Moab, now a part of Three Rivers.

Minnesota: A memorial tablet at Fond du Lac where Daniel Greysolon, Sieur. du L'hut, once camped, was unveiled June 14, 1924. According to history Sieur. du L'hut, the French explorer, made his camp at Fond du Lac in 1679. This is the earliest white settlement in Minnesota. The tablet is supported by a huge granite bowlder on land owned by two chapters, and marks the site of the Astor American Fur Trading Co.'s post, which was established at the head of the Lakes in 1817.

Adding to the historical interest at Fond du Lac was the arranging and completing there of the first Ojibway treaty in Minnesota by Gen. Lewis Cass in 1826.

Expended $4,447.

Mississippi: The extinct town of Cotton Gin Port, once a thriving spot on the Tombigbee River, and the landing place of the Bienville expedition against the Chickasaw Indians in 1732, was marked.

One chapter marked the site of the old State capitol.

Another chapter has preserved the cornerstone of ancient courthouse of Bolivar County.

Marked site of Elizabeth Female College, the first woman's college in America, chartered 107 years ago to confer degrees on women. Marker unveiled by the only living graduate, aged 96, assisted by 10 great-great-granddaughters of early graduates.

Marker placed on line of the grant from the Choctaw Indians to the United States in 1822.

Missouri: Granite marker placed by a Carrollton chapter marking the site of old Fort Orleans built by the French in 1732 the first white settlement west of the Mississippi River.

Paid full quota to national old trails.

One of the outstanding features of Missouri daughters' work is the restoration and maintenance of Arrow Rock Tavern, which was bought by the State in 1923 and turned over to the daughters as custodian. To preserve it properly would require a fund of approximately $12,000, and the daughters are endeavoring to raise this amount. It is the last of the famous inns on the old trails roads in Missouri, which played such a part in the early history of our State. Missouri daughters expect to maintain the old tavern as an inn where tourists may find rest and refreshment.

Montana: One marker placed to mark Lewis and Clark trail.

Another marker at Bannock, the capital of Montana, when it was a Territory.

Marker placed at old Fort Logan, a beautiful bronze table placed on the block house, the only remaining building of the famous old military post.

Nebraska: One chapter purchased the only remaining log cabin in North Platte, a relic of the early sixties and moved it to Memorial Park facing Lincoln Highway and restored it at a cost of about $1,500. Cabin logs were sold at $5 per log, and names of purchasers preserved on bronze tablet in cabin. This cabin as a museum containing valuable collection of historical relics and mementos of the early days of North Platte, was opened to the public June 12, 1925.

Marker placed at Florence, on site of gristmill, erected in 1846 by Omaha's first white settlers.

Marker placed on old cottonwood tree planted by a Mormon colony leader marking site of first large white settlement in Nebraska, at Florence.

Marker placed in old pioneer cemetery at Florence where 600 people were buried in 1846–47.

Marker placed on campus of Omaha Central High School marking site of Nebraska's Territorial capitol, 1857–1867.

Sixty-two elms were planted along Military Road, an old pioneer trail leading out of Omaha, at a cost of $75.

Marker placed near McCook to Red Willow County settlement.

Marked site of old Indian massacre near Trenton.

Marker placed on banks of the Missouri River at mouth of the Nemaha, showing date July 14, 1804, where Lewis and Clark expedition first landed on Nebraska soil.

Total $447.90.

New Hampshire: Up to the present time 629 historic spots have been located, mapped, and typewritten descriptions sent.

For old trails, $42.95.

New Jersey: For old trails (from 27 chapters), $226.55.

For historic spots, $1,775.33.

Bronze tablet and granite bowlder placed marking site of center of Washington's camp which extended for several miles along the base of the Watchung Mountains. This was placed in Green Brook Park, at the head of Compton Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Inscription reads: "Site of Blue Hills Fort and Camp."

This marker is erected in memory of brave Revolutionary soldiers from this vicinity who garrisoned the fort, harassing and repelling the invading army for seven months during the darkest period of the war. From this outpost General Washington, on June 26, 1777, finally turned back the whole British Army, compelling them to evacuate the State. Cost $137.

One chapter erected a bronze tablet in the old Presbyterian burying ground of Westfield; both the church grounds and the burying grounds are historic spots, having been purchased from the Indians. This tablet is placed in memory of 48 Revolutionary soldiers buried there. Cost $190.

New York: Placed bowlder to mark spot where Lafayette stood in 1825 to receive the residents of Oriskany.

Erected bronze tablet and bowlder inscribed: "182 feet north of this spot stood the oak tree to which Israel Putnam was tied and tortured by the Indians in 1758."

Erected monument on site of Revolutionary engagement, and bones of Revolutionary soldiers were interred beneath it. Erected October 28, 1923, on the

one hundred and forty-seventh anniversary of the Battle of White Plains, on the site of the engagement called "The affair at Young's House."

For New York State bell for Valley Forge, $2,942.85.

A State chairman of Fort Niagara was instrumental in securing an appropriation from Congress of $25,000, which has cared for essential repairs to "Old French Castle."

The "Yankee Doodle House," Fort Crailo, at Rensselaer, was presented to the State of New York by Mrs. Susan de Lancey Rensselaer Strong during the tercentenary celebration, and one of our State regents has been appointed one of the 10 Fort Crailo commissioners for a term of six years.

Chapters are custodians of two State-owned houses, Governor Clinton House and Guy Park Manor.

Particular activity is displayed by chapters for the enforcement of State laws for the care of neglected cemeteries, this being the responsibility of each town.

One chapter has located site of an historic blockhouse and gristmill.

Volume IV of New York Trails is being presented to the National Library at this congress, and will include fine maps and pictures.

One chapter marked the Sarah Wells Trail leading from Beaverkill Highway to Minisink battle field.

Another chapter placed two bowlders with tablets to mark the Old French Road from Lake Erie to Chautauqua Lake, built in 1749.

A White Plains chapter preserved stump of historic tree.

Cost of eight bowlders erected, $714.78.

Cost of 10 tablets erected, $935.50.

Contributed to Valley Forge Historical Society, $255.71.

Raised by eight chapters for historic houses, $882.13.

Wall about historic old oak, $192.

Old trails quota for national fund, and one local marker supplied by 11 chapters, $99.30.

Completed war trail from Lake George to Lake Champlain. Airplane picture of Fort Ticonderoga.

Supplied by three chapters for use on Washington's headquarters, Jumel Mansion, New York City, and all Newburgh, $137.71.

North Carolina: To Valley Forge fund, $2,755.

North Dakota: Marked with bronze tablet site of Camp Sheardown, on the old Sibley Trail.

Grounds of old Fort Seward located and surveyed.

One chapter marked the old Red River ox-cart trail with a bronze tablet set in native bowlder of granite.

For nearly three-quarters of a century ox-cart trains and later mail stages traversed the "trail," which ran from Winnepeg to Breckenridge, and by detour to St. Paul. A bronze tablet, set in granite bowlder, marks one place where the "trail" crossed the English Coulee—about a mile and a half north of Grand Forks.

Roosevelt cabin moved to permanent location on capitol grounds, placed on cement foundation, repaired, and temporarily fenced.

One chapter expended in marking old trail crossing, $165.

Ohio: Paid full sum required for marking National Old Trails Road.

Oklahoma: 100 per cent in contribution to National Old Trails Road.

Marked several historic spots this year; all in the State have been located and records made of them.

Oregon: Placed marker at site of first American settlement west of Rocky Mountains by John Jacob Astor of New York, 1811, now Astoria, at a cost of $136.

Also placed temporary marker at Camp Lewis and Clark, near Astoria, 1805–6.

A Roseburg chapter placed bronze tablet on the Pacific Highway bridge near Canyonville, which marks the spot where the Umpqua pioneers coming over the Oregon-California Trail met the trail which is now the Pacific Highway. The bridge was dedicated "the Pioneer Bridge."

A McMinnville chapter has located old Fort Yamhill where the old blockhouse stood where Sheridan was before the Civil War.

For historic spots, $537.

For old trails, $110.

Pennsylvania: Placed bronze marker on old iron bridge at Brownsville.

Placed marker on viaduct spanning Ridley Creek, Delaware County, between Chester and Swathmore, with inscription: "This viaduct spans the first railroad in United States, built by Thomas Leiper, October, 1807."

Gettysburg chapter restored and marked a crown stone marker on Baltimore Pike, Mason and Dixon line, 6 miles below Hanover.

A Sunbury chapter maintained Fort Augusta, a frontier fort built by British against French and Indians in 1756; also the plot containing the well and powder magazine connected with the fort.

Harrisburg chapter restored old New Side churchyard where defenders of the frontier, soldiers of French and Indian War, soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and soldiers of the War of 1812 are buried.

Philadelphia chapter restored historic spring house connected with General Varnum's headquarters at Valley Forge on main road from Washington's headquarters to Washington Memorial Chapel. Varnum headquarters is property of the chapter.

A Butler chapter placed a bronze tablet on historic old brick schoolhouse in Butler, now used as chapter house.

A Waynesburg chapter placed bronze tablet on a bowlder to mark the spot of the massacre by Indians of the John Corbly family. The massacre took place 49 rods north of the bowlder.

A York chapter placed bronze tablet on First National Bank; inscription: "This corner was the site of the Continental Treasury while Congress was in session, September, 1777, to January, 1778."

Bedford chapter erected solid bronze marker to mark the spot of Fort Bedford, built in 1758 by the British. The stockade surrounding the fort contained 7,000 square yards of ground, and was used by settlers as protection from the Indians. In 1758 General Forbes, before starting to attack Fort Duquesne, reviewed his army, 7,850 soldiers, here.

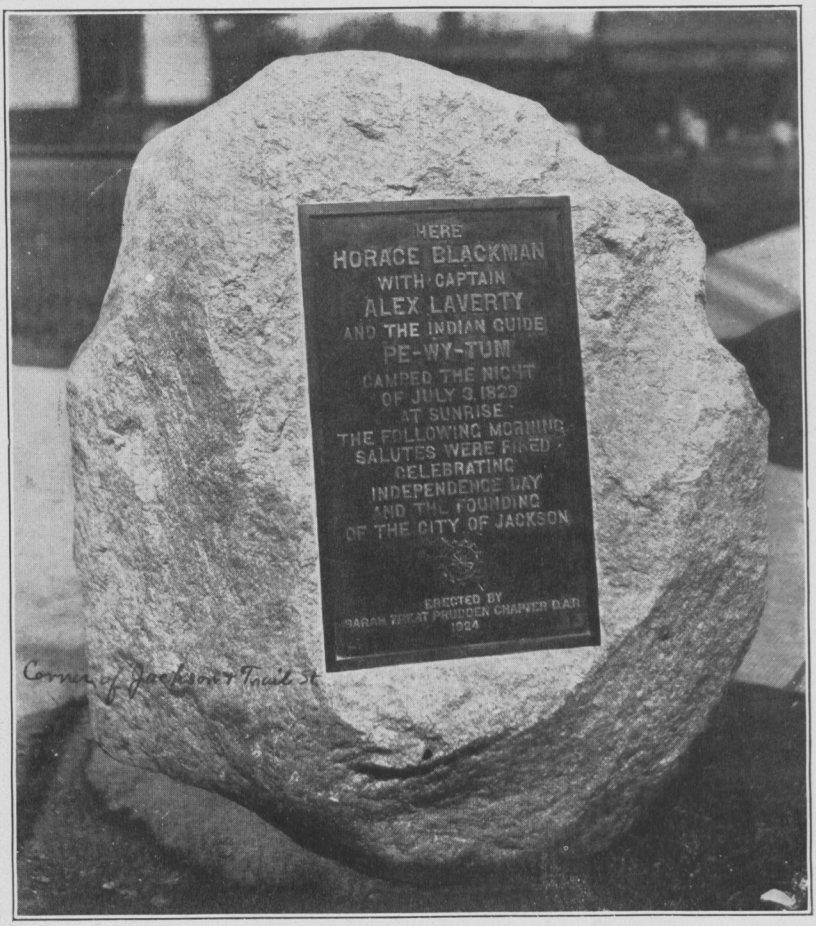
A Bethlehem chapter placed marker on the spot where 800 Revolutionary soldiers died in military hospital and were buried, 1776–77.

A Port Allegheny chapter traced the old Indian war trail, which was a forbidden trail to whites, and only used by warring Indians.

An Altoona chapter dedicated a bowlder cut from an adjacent mountain with bronze marker on same, with inscription: "Four hundred feet north of this marker is site of the lead mines which furnished lead used by General Washington's Army during the Revolutionary War."

A Lock Haven chapter dedicated marker at docks of old canal, the ninetieth anniversary of the opening of the locks.

Marker placed by Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, D. A. R., Jeffersonville, Ind.



Marker erected by Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter, D. A. R., Jackson, Mich.

Tablet erected by Westfield Chapter, D. A. R., Westfield, N. J., in honor of the men of Westfield who fought in the American Revolution

Monument erected by the Hannah Clarke Chapter, D. A. R., Quitman, Ga.

A Bloomsburg chapter dedicated a bowlder with bronze marker on site of Fort Jenkins, a colonial fort on Susquehanna River for protection from the Indians.

A Sunbury chapter takes yearly care of old Fort Augusta.

A Butler chapter placed a tablet on a bridge 2 miles north of where a preliminary agreement was signed leading to the treaty closing the French and Indian War.

A Gettysburg chapter restored, and protected by an iron fence, a crownstone marker, a part of the Mason and Dixon line near Hanover.

Same chapter marked an old graveyard which is kept in good condition by the chapter.

A Somerfield chapter dedicated a bronze tablet by old toll house, now used as chapter house, on old National Pike, in honor of World War soldiers.

A Uniontown chapter erected a tablet on site of Fort Necessity, the first surrender of George Washington in French and Indian War, July 24, 1754.

A Lewistown chapter takes yearly care of Fort Greenville, at Lewistown.

A Kittanning chapter takes good care of an old graveyard.

A Marion chapter erected a stone on Lancaster Pike, where George Washington's Army encamped September 14, 1777, five days before the Paoli massacre.

Same chapter also cares for lower Marion meeting house, oldest church in Pennsylvania, built in 1695, on Lancaster Road, Montgomery County; General Wayne's tavern, adjoining Marion meeting house, stopping place of Washington and Lafayette; and old blockhouse tavern.

A Philadelphia chapter maintains yearly General Varnum's house, Valley Forge. Open, with caretaker, five months; contains many historical relics.

A Pittsburgh chapter keeps in repair the blockhouse, Fort Pitt.

A Middletown chapter dedicated a bowlder to mark the old Pine ford across Swatara Creek, which was on highway connecting Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Carlisle, and was much used by Washington and other generals during the Revolutionary War.

A Honesdale chapter located the spot where locomotive "Stourbridge Lion," now in Smithsonian Institution, first turned a wheel, August 8, 1829. Washington Irving, with mayor of New York, Philip Hone, were at the opening of Delaware & Hudson Canal, and town was named after Mayor Hone.

Wilkes-Barre Chapter has been given the site of the oldest Indian village where prisoners were kept. It is situated on the old Sullivan Trail.

Expended for markers, $3,933.78.

Old Rocky Springs Church preserved and cared for by the Franklin County Chapter. Services still held there.

Liberty Bell Chapter is preserving old Fort Hall.

Rhode Island: Woonsocket Chapter placed bronze tablet upon the old milestone on Main Street in Woonsocket. The milestone is said to have been placed there by Benjamin Franklin when he laid out and marked the Boston Post Road. The ancient stone is marked "40 miles to Boston," and the original lettering is still legible.

For historic sites and objects, $2,141.75.

For old trails, $23.40.

South Carolina: Hobkirk Hill Chapter, of Camden, has marked the site of the Battle of Camden.

Site of the first church in Orangeburg has been preserved by State chairman of historic spots personally.

Monument erected by the Hannah Clarke Chapter, D. A. R., Quitman, Ga.

For historic sites, objects, and old trails, $241.85.

South Dakota: To national old trails, $15.45.

Marked site of first Territorial capitol building in Yankton.

Tennessee: Expended for Fort Nashboro marker, $209.92.

Placed marker at old Fort Adair.

Erected marker at the William Bean cabin site, first cabin erected on Tennessee soil, by a Johnson City chapter, at a cost of $150.

Erected handsome marker at Tusculum College, oldest institution of learning west of the Alleghenies.

The State placed seven highway markers this year.

Texas: For historic spots and old trails, $480.30.

An Amarillo chapter erected monument on site of battle near Plemens.

Another chapter has located old Nashville, the first settlement in Milam County.

A Dallas chapter placed a marker on the site of the old French colony, La Reunion, settled in 1854, situated on an old and much-traveled pike to Fort Worth.

One Austin chapter located Central National Road of the Republic of Texas.

A Fort Worth chapter marked the course of the McCoy cattle trail, the first in Texas, and passing now through the heart of Fort Worth.

The old Butterfield Trail from St. Louis to San Francisco, the longest stage line in the world, operating 100 old Concord coaches, 150 men, and 1,500 horses and mules, is located, and two chapters will mark it across the State.

Utah: A fine bronze tablet in memory of the "pony express riders" of 1860–61 was placed on the Main Street building in Salt Lake City, which stands in the place of the old hotel where the riders threw the mail.

Vermont: Placed marker on the old muster ground at Ames Hill, Marlboro, at a cost of $100, and a millstone taken out of the Elijah Paine mill, the first industry of Northfield, has been placed on the common with suitable ceremonies.

For national old trails, $68.

For marking historic spots, objects, and old trails, $116.

Virginia: Dedicated "old customhouse" in Yorktown, the first site to be marked there by any historical society. The Virginia chapter urges every daughter to cooperate in making Yorktown a national shrine.

Placed bowlders with bronze plates marking the birthplace of Merriwether Lewis and Rogers Clark.

One hundred and twenty-five books placed in high-school library at Great Bridge, 8 miles from Norfolk, where the Battle of Great Bridge was fought December 9, 1776.

Placed brass star on top step of east portico at "Monticello" to commemorate the ride of Capt. Jack Jouette, jr., to save Thomas Jefferson and Virginia Assembly from capture by Tarleton.

One chapter cooperated in marking Fort Chiswell and the old Wilderness Trail.

West Virginia: One chapter placed a marker at the intersection of the Staunton and North Western Pike.

For marking and preserving, $3,350.

On a pilgrimage to "Greenway Court," site of home of Lord Fairfax, they here found a log house built for George Washington for his use as an office when in the employ of Lord Fairfax as surveyor.

A museum relic of special interest is a crosscut saw once owned by Col. William Lowther, Revolutionary soldier, who purchased the saw in Winchester, Va., and carried it on horseback to what is now Clarksburg, W. Va.,

where it was used in sawing timber for the Nutter Fort in 1772. The handle is so inscribed.

The State has 16 miles of historic Old Trails Road, and chapters have paid more than the required quota for the marking of this road, and the national chairman writes that "West Virginia is on the honor roll."

Amount spent for Old Trails Road, $230.15.

Wisconsin: A Madison chapter erected marker on the Wisconsin Heights battle field, about 2 miles southwest of Sauk City Bridge on the Wisconsin River.

Kenosha presented a bronze marker bearing the name "Southport, 1835–1923," to the city of Kenosha and placed it on the Main Street Bridge, with appropriate ceremony. Kenosha was called "Southport" in pioneer days.

One chapter erected marker on the corner of Wisconsin and George Streets on the site of the old Territorial courthouse (first courthouse in De Pere), which served Brown County as a courthouse from 1838 to 1854.

At Wisconsin Rapids an old Indian trail has been opened as a road to the country club.

Portage Chapter placed a bronze tablet marking the west end of Wauona Trail. Inscription: "End of Wauona Trail. Old Military Road." The tablet is placed on a granite marker marking the landing of Marquette and Joliet.

Wyoming: The site of old Fort Washakii is also the burial spot of Sacajawea, redwoman guide to Lewis and Clark on their 1805 expedition. This is properly marked by a tablet.

During the year small markers were placed on buildings and objects of interest on the site of old Fort Bridger. A large cobblestone monument was set up as a marker for the old fort 14 years ago.

For old trails, $15.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Arizona: The Arizona section to the "National Guide to Historic Spots" was done with the necessary research into Territorial and State history.

California: Twenty-six chapters report work under this head.

Connecticut: A member of Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, at Putnam, has copied over 1,000 inscriptions from 14 different cemeteries.

A member of Eve Lear Chapter (New Haven) has compiled a list of more than 650 names of persons who rendered service in the War of the Revolution and are registered in the yearbook issued by the S. A. R. D. C. Society in 1891. There are names of descendants of 16 signers of the Declaration of Independence.

District of Columbia: Expended, $59.

Georgia: Spent on historical research, $857.87.

One chapter has traced seven stage roads through Baldwin County, Milledgeville having been the old capital and the center of the stage-road system.

A map of old trails in Lowndes County has been compiled.

Chapter at Buena Vista reports two markers on old trails roads.

Census of Georgia for the years 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1850 discovered and preserved.

One chapter compiled "List of soldiers under General Blackshear in 1812–1815." One hundred and ninety-one names are given in the muster roll of infantry (militia) serving at Forts Pike, Mitchell, Green, and Laurence; and 166 names are given of cavalry, mounted riflemen who served under this general at Fort Mitchell and on an expedition against the Indians from the 9th of November to December 22, 1814.

One Atlanta chapter has 234 pages of historical records compiled of counties formed before 1818.

Idaho: Collecting biographical and service records of Civil and Spanish War veterans which would otherwise be lost in that new country.

Much valuable material has been collected in the way of old records, especially the stories of old pioneers as told by themselves. These pioneers are fast leaving, and every effort is being made to preserve the romance of their lives for future generations.

Iowa: One hundred dollars was given to the historical department of the University of Iowa to continue purchases of manuscripts dealing with the Revolutionary period. An equal sum was also given to the State historical department, which has one of the finest genealogical libraries in the West.

Noteworthy work has been accomplished on this subject. Three volumes are ready to present to Memorial Continental Hall which comprise the compilation of hitherto unpublished records found in Iowa; old Bible records of 108 families, family genealogy not otherwise in print, 1,000 marriage records from 1837 to 1850; 3,000 grave records of people born between 1755 and 1820, and copies of 10 wills of the Revolutionary period, stating where originals may be found.

Kentucky: Early marriages from Madison, Jessamine, Fayette, Shelby, Ohio, Davies, Clark, Montgomery, Nicholas, Bourbon, and Harrison Counties have been copied and filed, together with abstracts of 978 early wills and inventories; 68 inscriptions from old graveyards; 36 Bible records (one dating back to 1712); a deed from Gen. Alexander Spotswood and his wife, Elizabeth Lewis, to Bushrod Washington, after General Spotswood had removed to Kentucky; and the record and full family data of nine Revolutionary soldiers have been copied and placed on file.

One chapter (only two months old) sends abstracts of 26 deeds of Revolutionary soldiers who lived in Harrison County, and tombstone inscriptions from the old Cynthia Cemetery.

Maine: For historical research, $183.17.

An index compiled of Maine ancestors in the American Revolution, whose records are found in volumes 1 to 70 of the Daughters of the American Revolution lineage books.

Maryland: Preservation of historical data by way of papers written: "Lord Baltimore," "Gen. Thomas Johnson," "Gen. Mordecai Gist and his progenitors," "History of 'Ye Coole Springs' and Charlotte Hall School," "History of the shot towers of the United States," "The origin and history of St. John's College," etc.

For research, $341.25.

Massachusetts: Copy of muster roll of Natick Company, 1775, presented to State library. Original in museum at South Natick, Mass.

"Sketches of old Dartmouth," which includes a list of Dartmouth men in the Revolution.

Located grave of Ruth Hyde (wife of Lieutenant Hyde), who died November 7, 1787.

Located grave of Ruth Jackson (wife of Gen. Michael Jackson), who died January 14, 1810. Both graves in old burial ground, Center Street, Newton.

Located many old wills, war record of Maj. Timothy Jackson, diary "writing book," Astronomical Almanac, 1761, and old deeds of 1783 and 1776 in old Jackson homestead, Newton.

Historic Winslow House and the Careswell grant to Gov. Edward Winslow.

Record of Churchill family in America, from John Churchill, of Plymouth, 1643 to 1882.

Copy of will of Eli Freeman, December 30, 1760.

List of Revolutionary soldiers' graves, East Hoosuck Chapter (2d report).

One chapter has compiled a complete service record of Company E, Second Massachusetts Infantry, United States Volunteers, of Orange, and this is kept in the town vault because of its great value to town history.

Michigan: Completed Revolutionary records in Hillsdale County.

Lansing has listed records of six cemeteries.

Lucy Walcott Barnum Chapter has listed 75 cemeteries.

Ypsilanti Chapter has list of Carpenter family from 1300 and Winslow family from 1500 in England.

Saginaw has notes on 51 early families, on Fox family, and Bible records of Gage, Whitney, Glover, Hovey, Tifft, and Haven families sent to State librarian.

Fifteen thousand names compiled from seven cemeteries.

Mississippi: Many papers have been sent to the genealogical department. Old wills, Bible records, and other data preserved.

Early History of Monroe, Bolivar, Tishomingo (later divided into Alcorn, Prentiss, and Tishomingo Counties), Washington Hinds, Lafayette, Claiborne, Oktibbeha, and Clay Counties compiled. Especially has Lafayette County been active in preservation of Revolutionary soldiers' records, churches, graves, deed, wills, pioneer families, etc.

Nebraska: Maintains a circulating genealogical and historical library of much value to the daughters of the State.

Unusual interest is shown in this work, and many compilations of records by counties are being made and genealogies of old families written; all will be preserved in Memorial Hall. History of Thayer County has been compiled. Douglas County is yearly doing this same work. Three chapters are working on pioneer history.

One chapter is making record of names and dates of pioneers buried in an old cemetery south of Nehawka.

New Hampshire: A certificate of "intention of marriage" of Samuel Leavitt and Mary Smith, November 25, 1779, with signatures of Ebenezer Smith, town clerk, and Nicholas Folsom (elder or priest); both men were Revolutionary soldiers and prominent in the early history of Meredith (now Laconia); presented by a descendant of Nicholas Folsom.

New Jersey: Special effort is being made to copy and list old deeds, wills, and records found in county courthouses, also unpublished records, diaries, family and church records of Revolutionary or pioneer period.

The genealogical-research department will present this year its first volume of unrecorded Bible records.

New Mexico: To the library of the State museum and historical room has been added 700 volumes and 100 historical pamphlets. A standing order is kept for each lineage book as published.

New York: Volume V of Records of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in New York State has been published, duplicates being in New York State library, Albany, and with State conference. This particular work will continue.

Volumes III and IV of family Bible records containing 160 families are completed. Duplicates placed as above. The chairman also received 7,552 inscriptions sent from 78 cemeteries, birth and baptismal church records,

the census heads of families, 1776, of Southampton, and miscellaneons other records:

Contributions to historic work include: 85 lineage books, $274; 536 graves located, 580 grave records, 68 graves marked, $149.68; 170 Bible records, 1,057 miscellaneous records, $13.86.

Mapped out Northend Cemetery with 475 inscriptions at Southampton. Sleepy Hollow records from Sleepy Hollow, Sparta, and Elmsford Cemeteries.

North Dakota: Six papers pertaining to early history and geographical development of the State have been sent to national chairman.

Ohio: Located graves of 900 Revolutionary soldiers and have their records on file.

Oklahoma: All historic spots located in State and records of same preserved.

Published a lineage book this year with geneological records of Daughters of the American Revolution in Oklahoma.

Oregon: One chapter located Indian battle ground of 1848 on Abaqua River, where 14 Indians were killed.

Located John Jacob Astor post of 1812 at edge of Salem.

Compiling records of local historic spots by Chemeketa chapter.

Much research work is being done. Records of early trails, Indian trails, women of the Revolution, early churches, 15 Bible records of Benton County pioneers, genealogy of the Peter Thompson family, with published account.

State chairman of historic spots has compiled by counties a splendid history of Oregon, and has made and sent to the national chairman a map of the State showing the historic spots.

Pennsylvania: Much has been done along the line of research and preservation. History of Fayette County in four volumes and geneological history of same county.

An Allentown chapter has typed and bound national geneological research committee's record of Pennsylvania and presented to State.

Bedford County has survey of town, 1766. Record of first court of general sessions, April 16, 1771. Original roll of officers and privates of first battalion under Capt. Jacob Hendershot, 1777. A communication of safety in Philadelphia to Bedford, having in charge the organization of the counties for immediate action, gathering of arms, munitions, and equipment of soldiers, dated 1776, March 5, and other data.

Bethlehem chapter has preserved letters from George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Lafayette, John and Thomas Penn, and Robert Morris.

Bethlehem chapter also has original diary of church from June 25, 1742, for 100 years, carrying history of French and Indian, Revolutionary, Mexican, and War of 1812.

Blairsville chapter has copied 750 baptismal records and 141 tombstone inscriptions in abandoned graveyards; land warrant to William Penn of 165 acres, 1676; land warrant to Thomas Vickery called Fair Hill, 440 acres, December 10, 1795; patent to Joshua Elder, 290½ acres in Westmoreland County, signed by Benjamin Franklin.

Perry County chapter has a framed copy of Ulster County Gazette with an account of the death of George Washington.

Many chapters have old wills, family records, and one at Athens has a collection of documents pertaining to the Connecticut claim in northern Pennsylvania and controversy of the two States.

Twenty-one chapters have complete sets of lineage books.

South Carolina: Much research work is being done copying old records in courthouses, tombstone and Bible records, which are being filed with the

State historian. Many old land grants and other interesting documents have been secured.

For historical research, $25.

Tennessee: One chapter contributed $11 for the preservation of old Revolutionary records in the courthouse at Jonesboro.

A Mountain City chapter has added 25 lineage books to the library.

Much historical research is being done by all chapters.

Texas: Five papers sent to national committee and 15 requests received for lists and copies of papers preserved.

Vermont: One chapter has made copy of early town records from the beginning of the town to the year 1920; also church records for the same period, with births and deaths; also old Bible records. This was done by Elijah Payne chapter.

One chapter made copy of geneological records of settlers of Thetford up to 1820.

All chapters prepare historical papers; one worthy of note was "Historic places in Vermont."

Preservation has been the keynote this year.

A large number of wills, deeds, maps, indentures, marriage records, historical letters, and Bible records have been listed, as have the following historical papers: "Early Conventions of 1776–1777; complete file of State papers relating to the boundary between New York and Vermont; vital statistics of Cornwall, settled in 1780; manuscript history of Rockingham from 1778 to 1840," left by the pastors of the First Church.

Complete files of lineage books are owned by more than half the chapters.

One chapter historian located 264 pioneers' graves.

Grave of a Revolutionary soldier, ancestor of President Coolidge, has been located.

Out of 170 Revolutionary soldiers' graves located, seven were the first settlers of Plymouth.

Virginia: Virginia's Revolutionary War records have now been completed and are in the hands of the Librarian General.

West Virginia: A number of valuable records have been found and put in form for ready reference. Among them the journal of James Nourse's expedition to Kentucky in 1775 across what is now West Virginia. Diary of Jonathan Tatwiler, 1752. The commissions of Cornelius K. Stribbling, United States Navy, with signatures of Presidents Madison (1812), Monroe (1818), Van Buren, Pierce (1854), Lincoln (1863), and Johnson (1866). Letter written by Richard Henry Lee December 1, 1776, secretary of the Continental Congress.

State has made good progress in making the road map by the marking of historic spots in the State.

One chapter has made special effort to search for commissions of Revolutionary soldiers, and seven or these have been found; 71 graves have been located and marked; 9 chapters have completed files of lineage books and given $1,000 for publishing index of lineage books.

State librarian is translating from German baptismal records of the Lutheran Church of Shepherdstown, dating from 1790. A very valuable book, "Winslow Memorial," family records of the Winslows and their descendants in America, in two volumes, presented to the national.

Wisconsin: Published a State directory; published a volume, "Sketches of Pioneer Women of Wisconsin," and completed listing of all work done in the marking of historic spots in the State.

Orient: An interesting paper written and read by Miss Ruth Sheldon, "Old Cathedrals of the Philippine Islands."

MEMORIALS

ALABAMA

The Daughters of the American Revolution in Gadsden have marked the Rainbow Highway for several miles with Dorothy Perkins roses, in memory of the men who died in the World War and who were members of the Rainbow Division.

ARIZONA

The Daughters of the American Revolution assisted the State in the erection of a memorial in the form of a native-copper plate, to Charles D. Poston, father of Arizona. One chapter contributed to Caroline Scott Harrison memorial. To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $16.

CONNECTICUT

One chapter at West Hartford dedicated a bowlder as a monument to the unknown French heroes who fought with the Americans in the Revolutionary War and died in camp in West Hartford. Bowlder is in North Cemetery. A member of Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter gave a handsome gateway to the "Old Burying Ground" at Fairfield. Contributed to memorials, $1,167.38.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Placed marker of white granite with bronze tablet on the grounds of the American University to commemorate the two camps of the World War—Camp American University and Camp Leach—where 100,000 soldiers were trained. Cost of marker, $200. To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $122.

GEORGIA

Two chapters united in placing a monument of Stone Mountain granite to mark the last resting place of Gen. Elijah Clarke, 1736–1799. Revolutionary soldier and patriot, and his wife, Hannah Arrington, 1737–1827, at a cost of $200.

One chapter placed a bronze tablet on the grave of Gen. Wm. McIntosh, famous Indian leader, to whom Georgia owes so much, at McIntosh Reserve in Carroll County. This was placed in summer of 1921, but not heretofore reported. Expended, $999.

GEORGIA

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $41.

IDAHO

Memorial dedicated in Twin Falls City Park to the soldiers on April 18.

ILLINOIS

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $325.

INDIANA

Raised its quota of $10,000 endowment fund for the preservation and upkeep of the William Henry Harrison mansion at Vincennes.

A Kokomo chapter placed flagstaff and bronze marker in Foster Park as a memorial to the patriots of 1776, 1812, the Civil, the Spanish, and the World Wars, October 26, 1924, at a cost of $500.

Marker placed on courthouse lawn at Portland in memory of Maj. Gen. John P. C. Shanks, April 18, 1924, at a cost of $365.

A Salem chapter placed two Government markers at the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers, Jesse Alvis and Daniel Hole, buried in Washington County.

A Knightstown chapter placed three Government markers at the graves of Revolutionary soldiers—Capt. Philip Hedrick, Caleb Dille, and Richard Conway—buried in Henry County.

This same chapter also placed marker at the grave of Rebecca Martin Dille, wife of Caleb Dille, buried in Henry County.

A Corydon chapter placed two Government markers at the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers whose names are not mentioned

KANSAS

Contributed, $566.98.

KENTUCKY

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $166.50; to George Washington memorial fund, $81.50.

LOUISIANA

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $27.50; to Kenmore, $25; to Lincoln memorial, $5.

MAINE

A Kingsfield chapter is responsible for the marking of the grave of Elizabeth Nichols Dyar, a heroine of the Boston tea party, in the neighboring town of Freeman. The chapter provided the bowlder and the restoration of the lot. Marker was furnished by the State conference; dedicated July 15, 1924.

A Clinton chapter in December, 1924, placed a bronze tablet to the memory of the soldiers of the Revolution at a gateway post at the entrance to a new cemetery in Clinton. To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $24.

MARYLAND

Eleven Revolutionary heroes were honored by tablets at "Ye Coole Springs," Charlotte Hall, St. Marys County, Md.

These tablets were placed at the time of the dedication of "Ye Coole Springs" on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Charlotte Hall School, and a large flag was recently given for the grounds above the bowl which holds "Ye Coole Springs."

One Frederick chapter unveiled a tablet set in a large bowlder, a memorial to Gen. Edward Braddock and Lieut. Col. George Washington, at Braddock Springs, outside of Frederick City. This is the first memorial ever erected to a pre-Revolutionary British officer of colonial days.

Another Frederick chapter unveiled a bronze tablet and mural painting of "Justice" in the courtroom of the courthouse at Frederick in honor of Roger Brooke Taney, lawyer, attorney general, and finally Chief Justice of the United States. To Kenmore, $500; to Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $10.

MASSACHUSETTS

To Julia Ward Howe memorial, $5. An expensive bronze tablet was placed in old North Church in memory of Robert Newman, the sexton who hung the lanterns for Paul Revere. To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $126.50.

A memorial bridge at Walpole has been marked, and through the efforts of a Somerville chapter the town marked Paul Revere Park.

A marker at a cost of $90 was placed in Cliftondale Square in memory of the patriots who answered their country's call.

One chapter at Newton Highland marked the grave of Lydia Partridge Whiting at Medway, Mass. She was the only woman from Massachusetts whose name is listed at the statehouse among the soldiers and sailors of the American Revolution.

Marker on grave of Lemuel Fales in old cemetery.

New Bedford chapter placed stone in memory of Thomas Delano, who died in the prison ship *Jersey*, New York Harbor, February, 1782, aged 20 years. In Naskatucket Cemetery, Fairhaven, Mass.

An Ipswich chapter unveiled and presented to the town a large bowlder with bronze tablet in memory of the sailors and soldiers of the American Revolution, 1775–1783.

A Holyoke chapter placed bronze markers on graves of Jedediah Day, born March 7, 1755; died December 26, 1830; Jube Ely, born July 15, 1761; died November 13, 1842.

A Danvers chapter placed bronze tablet in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of birth of Gen. Israel Putnam in old General Putnam House at Danvers.

One Methuen chapter presented to the town a bowlder erected to the memory of Capt. John Davis.

MICHIGAN

Unveiled bronze tablet in Roosevelt Park, Bay City, in memory of O-ge-ma Ke-go-ta, chief speaker of the Chippewas, born about 1794, elected chief 1815, spoke at treaty 1819, spoke before Congress 1837, died 1840. First buried on property known as Twenty-second and Water Streets in colonel's uniform of the American Revolution, a gift from President Jefferson, who was much impressed with his great eloquence and intelligence. Reburied in 1877 on property of William R. McCormack. His remains now rest under this stone in the locality where he held his councils.

Two chapters joined in placing marker for Revolutionary graves at the grave of Daniel Couch (no inscription).

Charity Cook Chapter placed Daughters of American Revolution marker for soldiers on grave of Thomas Swarthwout, born March 2, 1753. Died September 12, 1848.

Lucy Walcott Barnum Chapter placed Daughters of American Revolution marker for soldiers on the graves of Jonathan Seeley in Morenci Cemetery, Moses Bassett Cook in Hagaman's Cemetery, and Joseph Gannon in Sand Creek Cemetery, all in Lenawee County. (No inscriptions as all had tombstones.)

Lansing placed tablet to the memory of John Champe, in Lane Cemetery, Onondaga Township.

One chapter placed marker at grave of Lemuel Benedict in Spring Arbor Cemetery.

One chapter placed markers to graves of five soldiers of the American Revolution in June, 1924, marking the graves of Phineas Brown, in Royalston Township, Fulton County, Ohio; Lotharic Donaldson, Raisin Township cemetery, Lenawee County, Mich.; Thomas Gratton, Dover Township cemetery, Lenawee County, Mich.; Joseph Tuttle, Weston Cemetery, Lenawee County, Mich.; Thomas Whipple, Raisin Township cemetery, Lenawee County, Mich.

Another chapter marked graves of two soldiers of the Revolution, both located in Mount Evergreen Cemetery, Jackson. The grave of Capt. John Durand was also marked with a headstone. The other grave is that of Corp. Jabez Mosher.

Another chapter marked the grave of Abner Rawson Loop, cemetery near Belleville, on July 18, 1924.

One Sturgis chapter placed marker on a highway to the memory of John Sturgis, first settler of Sturgis Prairie.

One Kalamazoo chapter placed marker at General Shafter's (Spanish-American War) home near Galesburg.

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $276,29.

Ten Revolutionary soldiers' graves located.

MINNESOTA

For memorials, $8,094.23; Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $5.

MISSISSIPPI

One chapter placed the regulation marker provided by the Sons of the American Revolutionary on the grave of Joel Barnett, a Revolutionary soldier.

MISSOURI

One chapter to Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $5.

NEBRASKA

One chapter marked the spot where Logan Fontenelle was killed. He was head chief of the Omaha Indians. For memorials, $87.50; to Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $45.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $28.50; to Kenmore, $59.20.

One chapter has marked the grave of Capt. John Coolidge, ancestor of President Coolidge, at Plymouth, Vt. Also marked grave of Revolutionary soldier at Meriden, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

One chapter placed markers on graves of two Revolutionary soldiers.

Another chapter marked graves of five Revolutionary soldiers on Memorial Day, 1924; to Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $97.

One chapter preserved the headstones of the graves of Abraham Clark, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his wife, Sarah, by having the stones encased in a large granite stone at a cost of $327.19.

NEW MEXICO

One chapter at Silver City marked the graves of two soldiers who were killed in Indian wars.

NEW YORK

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $171; to Memorial Continental Hall library fund, $171.80.

One chapter dedicated a bowlder and tablet to Beulah Patterson Brown, the first woman in the Boston, or "Ten Men's" purchase, and for whom the chapter is named.

Expended for upkeep of cemeteries, graves, etc., $196.75.

One chapter placed tablet to first white woman in Sullivan County, Rachael Williams (great-granddaughter of Roger Williams), wife of Jehial Stewart.

One chapter placed bowlder inscribed: "To the honor and glory of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Spencer." Underneath appears the names of 11 men who fought in the cause for freedom. This same chapter has placed iron markers on several soldiers' graves and has located and recorded over 80 graves.

NORTH CAROLINA

A number of markers were placed as memorials, at a total cost of $1,600.

NORTH DAKOTA

Marked grave of faithful Sioux scout, Chaska, who gave his life in the service of piloting whites through the territory of hostile Sioux.

OHIO

Placed memorial to John Shepard, Revolutionary soldier, born March 16, 1728; died January 3, 1846, aged 117 years 9 months 17 days.

OKLAHOMA

Placed bronze tablet in memory of Capt. David L. Payne, who was instrumental in getting Oklahoma opened up to white settlement.

Nancy Green Chapter is preserving and improving an old Indian cemetery.

An Enid chapter erected monument at cost of $2,800, a memorial to World War soldiers from Garfield County. To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $13.

PENNSYLVANIA

A Blairsville chapter marked graves of 10 Revolutionary soldiers.

A Montrose chapter placed bronze tablet in corridor of courthouse. Inscription: "1775–1780. To the honor and glory of those soldiers of the Revolution who settled and now lie buried in Susquehanna County." Names of 180 officers and soldiers.

A Greensburg chapter placed granite marker and bronze tablet to Charles Reichard, enlisted April 3, 1776, in Pennsylvania rifle regiment; was in Battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Trenton, Long Island, and White Plains.

A Johnstown chapter marked the grave of two Revolutionary soldiers with stone ties from Old Portage Railroad.

A Somerset chapter placed marker for Daniel Stoy, of Stoyestown, and founder of Somerset, and also placed a marker for Abraham Faith.

A Tunkhannock chapter placed a marble tablet in lobby of courthouse in honor of 13 Revolutionary soldiers buried in Wyoming County.

A Norristown chapter erected a bowlder at St. John's Lutheran Church to honor the memory of Revolutionary soldiers wounded at Battle of Germantown who lie buried there.

A Gettysburg chapter assisted in dedicating the Stulman marker to the first white settler, a Swede, in the State of Pennsylvania.

At Stroudsburg a life-size bronze statue of a doughboy was unveiled and placed on a bronze tablet.

A Titusville chapter placed memorial to World War heroes, a native bowlder, tent shape, with a bronze tablet with names of boys and one nurse (a woman) who died in the service.

Flag House chapter, Frankford, Philadelphia, marked the grave of wife of Capt. Dennis Warrell, a Revolutionary soldier.

A Jersey Shore chapter contributed a memorial to World War heroes and veterans of all wars.

A Newcastle chapter placed bowlder in honor of World War soldiers, sailors, and nurses.

A Punxsutawney chapter has a spot in cemetery where World War soldiers are buried and graves marked with wooden crosses.

A Tidioute chapter erected and dedicated in June a bowlder with bronze tablet in memory of Lieut. John Range, a Revolutionary soldier and an early settler and founder of Tionesta. Lieutenant Range was not buried here.

An Allentown chapter dedicated a granite bowlder with bronze tablet giving names and records of 32 Revolutionary soldiers buried in cemetery at Schoenerville.

During the past year $7,652.75 was spent on memorials.

A handsome bronze tablet placed by Harrisburg chapter to mark a long-abandoned graveyard, but one interment having been made in the last 100 years, inscribed with the names of 30 pioneers and soldiers, patriots of both pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary days.

Canadhota chapter, Titusville, unveiled marker on grave of David Dunham, buried at Pleasantville.

Two Oil City chapters unveiled one grave in Pleasantville—Eli Holeman. To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $62.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Daughters represented by State regent at dedication of General Nathaniel Greene homestead with an address and the placing of a wreath on the cannon forged by the general in his early days.

Bristol chapter is continuing its work for the preservation of East Burial Ground, the last resting place of Revolutionary soldiers.

Phese Greene Ward chapter purchased an iron standard for the grave of Amos Sheffield, which completed the marking of all graves.

Col. William Barton chapter purchased six markers for Revolutionary soldiers' graves.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Marked the spot where the Baron De Kalb fell mortally wounded.

Reclaimed original Kershaw burial ground and placed a temporary marker on the Lafayette cedar tree.

Oldest grave in Orangeburg district has been preserved.

The brickwork over the grave of Mrs. Mary Esther Marion, mother of Gen. Francis Marion, has been restored by the chapter in Aiken which bears her name. For memorials, $350; to Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $53.

SOUTH DAKOTA

To Kenmore, $5; to Wakefield, $5.

TENNESSEE

To Kenmore, $93.25. Five memorial scholarships given, amounting to $655, by one chapter. One chapter gave to Philippine memorial roll $50.

TEXAS

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $1; to special memorials, $500.

UTAH

Placed bronze marker at the mouth of the canyon for "Peter Skeen Ogden," the trapper, after which the city and canyon are named.

VERMONT

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $75.15. World War memorials placed in Shoreham and Orwell.

VIRGINIA

Marked graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Winchester and Frederick Counties.

Placed large granite pedestal with bronze tablet in memory of Gen. Evan Shelby and his son, Gov. Isaac Shelby.

Placed bronze tablet in city park (Portsmouth) to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Lafayette's visit to Plymouth.

Erected marker in Argonne Circle (Roanoke) in memory of Roanoke World War soldiers.

Located grave of Col. William Fleming, a Colonial-Revolutionary soldier of the community of Roanoke.

WASHINGTON

Marker placed as a memorial to the pioneers at Kelso. Marble monument with bronze tablet located at Olympia on site of mansion occupied by Washington's first governor.

WEST VIRGINIA

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $99.25. Two chapters placed monument at Bunker Hill, Berkeley County, to the first settler of our State and county, Morgan Morgan, who came to our country in 1725 from Wales.

Placed memorial marker at the entrance of Ravenswood Cemetery to Revolutionary soldiers and descendants who settled in the Ohio Valley.

Unveiled marker in Kanawha County to World War soldiers at a cost of $2,600.

To Kenmore, $12.50; to Monticello, $55; to Wakefield, $50; to Sulgrave Institution, $2.

WISCONSIN

Memorials, etc., $365.29; to Caroline Scott Harrison, $15.25.

WYOMING

To Caroline Scott Harrison memorial, $6; to Lincoln memorial, $20.

In the Government's investigation to locate beyond doubt the grave of Sacajawea, the redwoman who acted as guide for Lewis and Clark on their expedition in 1805, Wyoming's State historian was able to bring positive proof that Sacajawea's grave was located at Fort Washakii and there properly marked by a tablet.

FRANCE

Our national anniversary wreaths have been placed on the grave of Lafayette and on the statues of Washington and Franklin. Into the wreaths for Washington and Franklin were twined fresh ivy from the walls of Sulgrave Manor.

New American hospital nearing completion as a memorial to Americans in the World War.

STATE CHAPTERS WHICH OWN PROPERTY

CALIFORNIA

Redwood Chapter owns land surrounding Old Fort Humboldt.

FLORIDA

Sallie Harrison Chapter owns 5-acre park on the banks of the Weikiva River, and this wonderful bit of tropical forest will be preserved for all time by the Daughters of this chapter.

MAINE

A deed was given Fort Halifax Chapter June 2, 1924, by the Maine Central Railroad to the site of Fort Halifax, where last remaining blockhouse was marked by this chapter.

The "Old Church," built in 1837, containing a Revere bell cast in 1819 or 1820 by John Revere, son of Paul Revere, has been deeded to Kennebec Chapter.

MINNESOTA

Greysolon du L'hut and Daughters of Liberty Chapters own site of earliest white settlement at Fond du Lac, where marker has been placed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Two chapters have bought small portions of land at the birthplace of Washington in Wakefield, Va.

PENNSYLVANIA

Canadohta Chapter, Titusville, owns 1 acre at Drake Well.

Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkes-Barre, has been given the site of the oldest Indian village, where prisoners were kept, situated on old Sullivan trail.

Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia, owns General Varnum's headquarters at Valley Forge and spring house connected with it.

Dial Rock Chapter, West Pittstown, owns chapter house valued at $22,000.

Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh, owns block house of Fort Pitt at Pittsburgh.

Wyoming Chapter, Wilkes-Barre, owns land where Queen Esther's rock stands.

WASHINGTON

Ranier Chapter, of Seattle, has completed its new chapter house, outwardly a replica of Mount Vernon, at a cost of $30,000. The woodwork is an exact copy of Mount Vernon. On the wall beside the hall door is our State motto: "Patriotism, reverence, remembrance."

WEST VIRGINIA

Elizabeth Zane Chapter, house and lot; value, $4,000.

NEW CHAPTERS FORMED DURING THE YEAR

Indiana	3	New Jersey	1
Kansas	1	New York	3
Kentucky	5	North Carolina	7
Louisiana	2	South Dakota	1
Maine	2	Tennessee	1
Maryland	1	Virginia	1
Minnesota	5	Washington	2
Mississippi	1	Wyoming	3
Missouri	2		

REAL DAUGHTERS

CONNECTICUT

Mrs. Angeline Loring Avery, Willimantic.
Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradway, Eastford.

GEORGIA

Has 38 enrolled on its records.

MASSACHUSETTS

Miss Harriett Sturtevant.
Miss Amelia Sturtevant.
Mrs. Annie Rhoades.
Mrs. Amanda Savage.
Mrs. Judith Lane.
Mrs. Martha Lane.

Miss Ruth Short, daughter of Moses Short, Revolutionary soldier, private in Capt. Silas Adams's company, Colonel Titcomb's regiment; service, 2 months. Roll dated June 29, 1777. Also private in Capt. Oliver Titcomb's company, Colonel Cogswell's regiment. Enlisted October 5, 1778; discharged December 31, 1778; service, 2 months 20 days. Moses Short was born in Newbury, Essex County, Mass., July 22, 1760; died July 6, 1841.

Mrs. Ardella Bartlett Hatch, daughter of Thomas and Aurelia (Allen) Clap. Born in Foxboro, February 7, 1847. Married Ebenezer Hatch April, 1871. Mother of four children—two born in Minnesota and two in Foxboro. Her youngest daughter, Ada Rose, born December, 1888, being probably the youngest granddaughter of the American Revolution in the country. Mrs. Hatch is

one of five children. Her mother was second wife of Thomas Clap, to whom he was married March 5, 1845, he then being 82 years old. He died in 1851.

Mrs. Mary Ann (Clap) Scott, daughter of Thomas and Aurelia (Allen) Clap, born in Foxboro December 29, 1851; married George H. Scott, of Foxboro, April 10, 1870. Mother of three daughters. She is probably the youngest Real Daughter in the country.

Thomas Clap enlisted May 11, 1779, at age of 16, and served as private in Capt. Lemuel Clap's company until August 10, 1779, when he was discharged. He was with a detachment of guards under Maj. Nathaniel Heath at Dorchester Heights.

Twenty-five graves of Real Daughters have been marked.

MICHIGAN

Has one Real Daughter living.

MISSOURI

Mrs. Martha (Littlefield) Hall, wife of Thomas P. Hall. Daughter of Jonathan Littlefield (1747–1833) and Martha Littlefield. He was a pensioner of York County, Me., for services in the Massachusetts line. (Complete data not furnished at time of compilation.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Two Real Daughters remain: Mrs. Caroline P. Randall, living in Springfield, Vt., but member of a Claremont, N. H., chapter, born September 19, 1849. Daughter of Stephen Hassam, who was born in Boston, Mass., about 1761 and died in Charlestown, N. H., 1861. His grave marked, "He witnessed the Battle of Bunker Hill from church steeple; afterwards carried water to the soldiers of Copp's Hill Battery; afterwards joined the Army. His father, Samuel Hassam, was in General Amherst's division."

Mrs. Janette M. Murphy, born in Lisbon, N. H., February 12, 1839. Her father was Reuben Sherman, born in Gloucester, R. I., July 22, 1763, and died in Lisbon, N. H., May 3, 1843. He enlisted in Gloucester April 12, 1779, and served as a private one year. Enlisted in April, 1781, and served in Captain Lovell's Vermont company until December, 1781. Allowed pension August 14, 1832.

NEW YORK

Mrs. Jane Squire Dean, Binghamton, born July 4, 1831. National No. 125370. Ancestor, Jonathan Squire.

Mrs. Lydia Melissa Purdy Henry, residing in Poolville, N. Y., born July 15, 1833. National No. 28668. Ancestor, Jeremiah Purdy.

Mrs. Abigail Strong, born August 5, 1834. National No. 82855.

Mrs. Frances Wentworth Brown Holbrook, residing in Oneonta, N. Y. Now nearly 90 years of age. Daughter of James Brown, 2d.; fought with the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment in the Battles of Bemis Heights, Monmouth, and Rhode Island. Was honorably discharged in June, 1783.

OKLAHOMA

One Real Daughter, Mrs. Sarah Starnes Ellis, of Antlers, who is 92 years old. We brighten her life by sending greetings, cards, letters, and gifts.

PENNSYLVANIA

One Real Daughter living now: Mrs. Anna Knight Gregory.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Our only Real Daughter, Mrs. E. R. Bodlier, of Baldwin Mill Village, now 91 years old, has papers showing that her mother received a Revolutionary pension. Her mother was the second wife.

WISCONSIN

We have one Real Daughter, now 110 years and 6 months old, loved and honored by all who know her. Mrs. Louisa K. Capron Thiers, born October 2, 1814, daughter of Seth Capron, born September 23, 1762. Enlisted March 31, 1781, in Colonel Shepard's regiment. Term, three years. Served as private in Capt. Simon Larned's company, May, June, July, and August, 1781. Promoted September 22, 1781, and served as corporal for the months of October and November, 1781, and January, 1782. Afterwards transferred and served as aid on General Washington's staff.

GRAVES OF REAL DAUGHTERS

CONNECTICUT

Marked graves of three Real Daughters.

GEORGIA

Sixty-six graves located.

IOWA

Iowa's last Real Daughter, Mrs. L. F. Andrews, Des Moines, passed away on December 4, 1924. A Real Daughter tablet placed by her chapter marks her grave.

The same chapter also marked the grave of a former member and Real Daughter, Mrs. Katherine Beatty Cox.

One chapter at Sigourney placed tablets on the graves of three Real Daughters:

(1) Abigail Long Mackey, daughter of George Long, buried in Highland Cemetery, What Cheer.

(2) Lucy Ann Van Tresse Woffsinger, daughter of Joseph Van Tresse, South English Cemetery, Sigourney.

(3) Patsy Ralston, Tallyrand Cemetery.

KANSAS

Graves of four Daughters marked this year: Mrs. Jane Nighswonger, Mrs. Lucy Esterbrook, Mrs. Mercy Faxon, and Mrs. Frances Bush Loveland.

There are eight Real Daughters buried in Kansas and six of the graves are now marked.

MAINE

Three Real Daughters' graves marked by official markers, and it is hoped that the full number of 23 will soon be marked.

MARYLAND

Mrs. Sarah Judd, Real Daughter, died January 23, 1924, at the age of 93 years. Resided in Holyoke, Mass.

MICHIGAN

Graves of 10 Real Daughters marked. Partial listing following: Mrs. Emeline Palmer, Adrian, Lenawee County, May 30, 1924; Elizabeth Monell

Kidd, Orleans Cemetery, July 9, 1924; Ann Dunlap Parks, Saranac Cemetery, August 1, 1924; Sarah Ingalls Brown, Danby Cemetery, August 8, 1924; Keziah Ingalls Sawyer, Portland Cemetery, August 8, 1924; Polly Ingalls Tirrell, Portland Cemetery, August 8, 1924. (These last six all located in Ionia County.) Abigail Hazelton Vose, Fitchburg Cemetery, Worcester County, Mass., July, 1924.

MISSISSIPPI

Pushmataha Chapter marked the grave of Mrs. Jane Glass, a Real Daughter.

MISSOURI

Mrs. Sarah L. (Gale) Dennett, wife of (1) John Murphy, (2) Richard Dennett. Born September 12, 1827, Waitsfield, Vt.; died July 31, 1910. Home, Fort Washington, Wis. Grave, Protestant Cemetery, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

She was a daughter of Richard Gale, jr. (October, 1760–June, 1847) and Lucy Cummings (1788–1843). At the time of Mrs. Dennett's inception into Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City, Mo., she was the second Real Daughter in the State. She was known as Sarah Gale Dennett.

Mrs. Kate (Hutt) Robinson, wife of John James Robinson. Born May 9, 1809, Chillicothe, Ohio. Died January 10, 1898. Home, Springfield, Mo. Buried in Union Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo. Tablet unveiled Memorial Day. Daughter of John Hutt (1763–1833), of Virginia, and Elizabeth Crockwell.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Wallingford) Durkee, wife of Dr. Benj. Durkee. Born February 16, 1818, Athens, Me. Died in 1900, Mankato. Transferred to Mankato February, 1900. Daughter of Jonathan Wallingford, born July 7, 1762; died August 5, 1847, and Elizabeth Bunker. Jonathan Wallingford was born at Rochester, N. H., and died Nowland, Me. Pension certificate No. 6977, Milwaukee agency, Revolutionary roll act. (3–9, 1878.)

Mrs. Charlotte (Deming) Poulton, wife of George Poulton. Born 1811, Onondaga County, N. Y. Died July 10, 1899. Home, Kansas City, Mo. Grave, Union Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo. Daughter of Davis Deming (1762; died about 1833) and Elizabeth Ann Curtis.

Mrs. Lucinda de Atly Jackson, wife of Richard Leadlow Jackson. Born 1811, Virginia, Westmoreland County. Died November 26, 1906. Home, Mound City, Mo. Buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo., in Dr. Jabez Jackson's vault. Daughter of James de Atly (1750; died December, 1844) and his third wife. He was born in Richmond County, Va.; died Westmoreland County, Va.

Mrs. Marcy Lincoln Faxon, wife of A. Allen Faxon. Born September 9, 1818, Scituate, Mass. Died October 5, 1899. Home, Lawrence, Kans. Grave, Oak Hill Cemetery, Lawrence, Kans. Daughter of Nehemiah Manson, of Massachusetts (1761–Nov. 13, 1832), and Mercy Jenkins. He was born and died in Scituate.

Pioneer Chapter, of Independence, unveiled a tablet on the monument of Hannah Clements Ambrose in Union Cemetery, Kansas City, Mo., as a part of Memorial Day exercises.

Her 84-year-old daughter, of Dallas, Tex., was present at the ceremony and the tablet was unveiled by two great-grandchildren, our reporter general, Mrs. A. H. Connelly, making one of the addresses. Daughter of Roger Clements, who died in Kentucky in 1835, and who enlisted in Virginia and served three months under Captain Davidson and Colonel Davidson in North Carolina; one month under Captain Davidson and Col. Charles McDowell, eight months under Captain Hogan and Colonel McDowell, and for a short time under Captain Hart and Colonel Brisby. In 1781 he served two months under

Capt. Robert Patterson, and Colonel Brisby, and in the fall of 1782, two months under Capt. John Constant and Col. G. R. Clark. He fought in the battles of Ransom Mills and Blue Licks. Hannah Clements Ambrose was born in Virginia in 1762.

NEBRASKA

Seven deceased Real Daughters are claimed by Nebraska. Six buried in Nebraska and one at Red Oak, Iowa.

This year two Real Daughters' graves were marked as follows: Grave of Mrs. Anna Hammond, buried in cemetery at Rushville. Grave of Mrs. Lucinda Hershey, buried in cemetery at Chadron. Only one grave remains unmarked now.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

One of our Real Daughters, Mrs. Saphronia Flagg, passed away at Mason on December 20, 1924, at the age of 85 years.

NEW JERSEY

Marked graves of three Real Daughters.

NEW YORK

A Cambridge chapter marked the grave of its Real Daughter, Mrs. Lucinda Fowler Fish.

NORTH DAKOTA

Grave of North Dakota's Real Daughter, Mary Ann Hubbel, has been located. Born in Vermont in 1811, married Alonzo Comp in 1830 and moved to Reynolds, N. Dak. in 1882, where she lived until her death in 1901. Her national number is 28,218.

On Memorial Day marked the grave of our Real Daughter in Green Mount Cemetery at Montpelier, Vt.

OREGON

Mount Ashland have located graves of three whose fathers fought in the Revolution.

One chapter located grave of Nancy Arnold Goble, who crossed the plains at the age of 76 and died a year later near Eugene in 1870, and was a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

PENNSYLVANIA

A chapter at Clarion has located two graves, but not marked as yet.

A chapter at Lewistown has marked six graves.

A chapter at Erie located one grave not marked.

Three chapters joined in marking one grave at Pleasantville.

A marker was placed at the grave of Mrs. Cyrus Lawall, a Real Daughter.

RHODE ISLAND

Placing stones at graves of two Real Daughters, former members of William Ellery Chapter.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Mary Esther Marion restored by the Aiken Chapter which bears her name, through the generosity of Mr. G. W. Gignilliat, of Seneca, S. C. Record of grave of Mrs. Behethland Foote Butler.

TENNESSEE

A Lebanon chapter placed bronze tablet in memory of a Real Daughter, Mrs. Mary Morris Smith.

A Mountain City chapter marked the graves of five Real Daughters.

A Cleveland chapter marked the grave of one Real Daughter.

UTAH

Placed tablet at the grave of our only Real Daughter, Mrs. Sells, buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

VERMONT

Marked grave of Real Daughter with appropriate ceremonies in the village cemetery in Worcester—Betsy Blanchard Kemp, born Acworth, N. H., June 20, 1820. Daughter of Lemual Blanchard, born Shutesbury, Mass., January 23, 1763. Enlisted July 25, 1779, at the age of 16 in Capt. Elihu Porter's company, which was a unit in the Hampshire County regiment under Colonel Lyman. Served a month and 16 days and mustered out August 31, 1779; he died in Worcester September 2, 1855, and buried in this same village cemetery. Margaret Witherspoon, of Deering, N. H., second wife of Lemual Blanchard, was the mother of Betsey Blanchard Kemp. Betsey Blanchard on October 13, 1840, married Phineas Allen Kemp, of Acworth. Mrs. Kemp died in December, 1906, about two months after the sixty-sixth anniversary of their marriage; five children were born of this marriage.

Marked grave of Real Daughter with appropriate ceremonies in Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier—Mary Hubbell Camp, who died in 1901.

Marked grave of Real Daughter with appropriate ceremonies in Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier—Mrs. Harriett Woods Buell Dodge.

WISCONSIN

Has had 21 Real Daughters who lived in the State and who have been members of D. A. R. chapters, 14 of whom now rest in Wisconsin cemeteries.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution located

Florida	2	New Hampshire	188
Georgia	41	New Jersey	140
Illinois	28	New York	536
Indiana	7	North Carolina	92
Kentucky	50	Ohio	900
Maine	59	Pennsylvania	3
Maryland	7	Tennessee	25
Michigan	10	Vermont	170
Mississippi	140	Virginia	2

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution marked

Georgia	11	New Hampshire	6
Illinois	5	New Jersey	45
Indiana	159	New York	68
Maine	18	Pennsylvania	38
Michigan	5	Tennessee	59
Mississippi	4		

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution

GEORGIA

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service
Abercrombie, Charles	1742, Orange County, N. C.	1819, Hancock, County, Ga.	Family graveyard on own land now Hancock County.	Appointed captain in Hillsboro, N. C., in 1778 (N. C. Col. Rec. vol. 13, p. 281), granted land in Greene County, Ga., for Revolutionary service.
Adams, James	Oct. 18, 1753, Albemarle County, Va.	1835	Home place in Elbert County, Ga. Marker placed in Coldwater Cemetery, near.	Served from Fluvanna County, Va., as Minute Man; served under Capt. Roger Thompson in Charlotte County, Va.
Allen, William		1808	Methodist churchyard, Dahlonega, Lumpkin County	Served in Revolution. Died at 112 years.
Boykin (Boyakin) Francis		1821	Family graveyard on old Boykin plantation in Baldwin County.	Rose to rank of major in Middleton's Infantry. Was first lieutenant of Mounted Rangers of South Carolina in one of first three provincial regiments of 1775. Heitman states he entered service in 1775. Moved from South Carolina to Georgia about 1800.
Brack, Benjamin	Mar. 12, 1763	April, 1827	Brack plantation, 3 miles from Midville in Burke County.	Revolutionary service given in Third Report, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, page 345.
Bullock, Hawkins	In North Carolina	In Georgia	Family graveyard near Hull, in Madison County.	Moved to Georgia during Revolution. Entered Patriot Army at age of 16 under Captain Twitty in General Greene's command.
Carter, Thomas A	1750, in Virginia	1811	Near electric light plant, Elbert County	Private in Revolution.
Clark, Larkin			Bethlehem Cemetery, Elbert County	Served in Revolution as private.
Clark, Col. William			Old Cowan graveyard, 5 miles, Gainesville, Hall County.	Served in Revolution under General Sevier, and was in Battle of King's Mountain.
Craps, John	1760 or 1765, Lexington District, S. C.	1853, in Terrell County, Ga.	Family burying ground, 10 miles west of Dawson, Terrell County.	1780–81 served 15 months in Fourth Regiment Artillery, South Carolina.
Derrick, Major			Mount Hope Cemetery, Dahlonega, Lumpkin County.	Served in Revolution and was buried with honors of war.
Gordon, Thomas	Dec. 21, 1758, Spottsylvania County, Va.	Jan. 23, 1826, Gwinnett County, Ga.	Near Stone Mountain in Gwinnett County, Ga., on old Gordon plantation.	Served in Brandon's Regiment (militia) and received "indent with intrust" July 28, 1786, for militia duty "since fall of Charles Town." Paid 348 pounds current or £49 14s. 0¾d. sterling.
Halcomb, Jordan	1763	July 3, 1846	Private cemetery of Dr. M. C. Brown near the square, Gainesville.	Tombstone marked "Another Revolutionary Gone, etc." Died in eighty-fourth year.
Heard, Stephen	Nov. 13, 1740	Nov. 15, 1815	Heardmont Cemetery, Elbert County	Served as colonel in Revolution under Gen. Elijah Clarke. Was distinguished at Battle of Kettle Creek. Was president of executive council during part of time when Georgia was overrun with British.
Hall, Luis			Old fort near Uvalda in Montgomery County.	Soldier of Revolution; has marker on grave. Buried at own request at old fort he defended.
Hulsey, James			Old Dewberry Church's graveyard 1½ miles from Clark Bridge Road, 7 miles from Gainesville, Hall County.	Served in Revolution.
Hunt, Moses		About 1835	Centerville district, Elbert County	Served in Revolution as major

Hunt, Moses		About 1835	from Gainesville, Hall County. Centerville district, Elbert County	Served in Revolution as major
Inman, Daniel		May 16, 1837	Inman family cemetery about 9 miles from Midville, Burke County.	Served in Revolution as very young man. Daughters of the American Revolution marker recently placed on grave; with name and "Georgia Militia Revolutionary Soldier."
Johnson, Nathan	1720	1805, in Wilkes (now Oglethorpe County), Ga.	On land granted him, about 9 miles from Athens, in Oglethorpe County.	Records in State Capitol (Atlanta) show he served in Georgia Militia as private, and drew land grant in 1785.
Key, William Bibb	Oct. 2, 1759, Albemarle County, Va.	Dec. 7, 1836, Elbert County, Ga.	Old Key Cemetery on Bell's Ferry Road, 6 miles from Elberton.	Served as private in Revolution.
Little, James	1737, in Virginia	1807, Franklin County, Ga.	"Little Graveyard," 6 miles south of Carnesville, in Franklin County.	Received captain's commission early in war. June 20, 1776, with Captain McCall, made campaign against Indians in north Georgia. Served under Colonels Clarke, Pickens, Dooley, and Anderson. Fought at Battles of Kettle Creek and Cedar Creek (1780) in South Carolina. Was with Colonel Clarke at siege of Augusta. Fought in 22 battles and skirmishes with British, Tories, and Indians. Made colonel at close of war. Granted 575 acres of bounty land in Franklin County, Ga.
Long, Samuel		1822	New Hope Church near Paoli, Madison, County.	Served in Cumberland County Militia. Was private in Second Battalion, called upon to perform tour o duty by order of council, June 27, 1781. Associated Battalion, Company 4, John Lamb, captain; ensign Mar. 14, 1778.
Manley, Daniel		1817	Near Canon	Served in Revolution in South Carolina. Born in Culpeper County, Va.
Maxwell, Thomas	Sept. 3, 1742	Dec. 12, 1837	Old Maxwell Cemetery, Centerville district, Elbert County, Ga.	Served in Revolution.
McNeil, Neil	1764, in Robinson County, S. C.	1845, in Terrell County, Ga.	One mile west of Dawson, Ga., in McNeil burial ground, Terrell County.	Was corporal in Revolution under Capt. John Johnstone in Col. John Collier's regiment of North Carolina Militia, commanded by John Butler, brigadier general. His name on pay roll of that organization dated Dec. 22, 1780.
Nelson, Thomas	Nov. 25, 1725, in North Carolina.	Mar. 27, 1846, Pike County, Ga.	Nelson graveyard at Piedmont, Pike County.	Enlisted in Fairfield district in spring of 1782 and served 3 months in Capt. Thomas Parrott's company. In an engagement at Orangeburgh. Enlisted in spring, 1783, and served under Capt. William Hughes. In latter part same year enlisted under Capt. James Davis and served until peace was made with England. Was allowed pension by State of South Carolina but died before his claim for United States pension was completed.
Nunnerlee, James	Jan. 2, 1760	1838	Bethlehem Cemetery in Elbert County	Served as private in Revolution.
Parks, Henry	May, 1758, Albemarle County, Va.	May 18, 1845, in Franklin County, Ga.	Old Hargrove burying ground 2½ miles from Commerce, in Franklin County.	Enlisted from Wilks County, N. C. Served under Captains Moses Guess, Walton, Gilreath, Joel Louis, John Cleveland; Colonels Armstrong, Brevard, Beng, Cleveland, Lenore, Locke, Smith. Shot through arm with minie ball at battle King's Mountain. Captured English surgeon cleansed wound by drawing silk handkerchief through it.
Shine, John	May 15, 1759, in Jones County, N. C.	Mar. 11, 1832, in Twiggs County, Ga.	Old Shine place, 10 miles west of Jeffersonville, Twiggs County.	Served under General Caswell, and was at battle of Camden in 1780.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

GEORGIA—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service
Simmons, Henry		1828	Murdock McRae Cemetery, near Lumber City.	Served in Continental Militia of North Carolina. Daughters of the American Revolution marker applied for.
Solomon, Lazarus	1765, in Washington, N. C.	Apr. 20, 1833, Twiggs County, Ga.	Solomon homestead, 2 miles west of Fitzpatrick, Twiggs County.	Enlisted Apr. 16, 1781, with Rhodes Company, Tenth Regiment under Gen. Nathaniel Greene.
Stapleton, George	Dec. 21, 1760	May 30, 1833	Stapleton graveyard, 3 miles from Stapleton, Jefferson County, Ga., on land granted him for service, at close of war.	Enlisted in Army in Virginia and served his country throughout the war.
Stroud, John			Mars Hill churchyard near Watkinsville, Oconee County. Daughters of the American Revolution marker.	Revolutionary soldier, originally from North Carolina. Lived in Oconee, Ga., to age of 103, fell from a foot log while crossing creek and was drowned.
Ware, Edward		Jan. 14, 1833	On plantation near Danielsville	Served August, 1776, 3 months, as private under Capt. Jas. Higginbotham and Colonel Fountain in Virginia. Served June, 1778, 3 months as sergeant under Captain Rucker and Colonel Richardson of Virginia. October, 1781, served 21 days and in February, 1781, 1½ months both as sergeant under Capt. John Loving and Colonel Holcombe of Virginia. Engaged in battle of Guilford Courthouse and Yorktown.
Watts, Isaac		1842	East end of Methodist Church at Dahlonega in Lumpkin County.	A Revolutionary soldier.
Whelchel, Johnnie			New Bridge Cemetery, 5 miles from Gainesville, Hall County.	Revolutionary service shown by pension claim (file 6498-2), Washington, D. C.

INDIANA

Addington, John		1819	Ridgeville Cemetery, Randolph County	
Allen, Isaac	1755	1831	Wolf Creek Cemetery, Parke County	
Angevine, James			York Township, Dearborn County	
Applegate, John	1758 (?)		Kirklin Cemetery, Frankfort, Clinton County.	
Bake, John	1748	1838	Baptist Cemetery, 2 miles west of Newton, Fountaine County.	
Barnes, Richard			Danville Cemetery, Hendricks County	
Batten, Henry			Family cemetery, near Gossett's Mill, Porter County.	
Battey, Andrew			Mayfield Cemetery, Lawrence County	
Becket, Humphey	1762	1830	Mound Cemetery, east of Covington	
Booth, John			Dry Forks Cemetery, Jefferson County	
Bowyer, Peter	1760 (about)	1850	West end Ulay Cemetery, Cass County	
Bradley, Cornelius	1755	1840	Exact site not definite	
Bridgwater, Levi	1757		Probably Mounts Cemetery, Washington County	

Bridgwater, Levi	1757		Probably Mounts Cemetery, Washington County.
Brown, James	1755	1837	Pleasant Ridge Cemetery, 3 miles south of Borden.
Brown, William	1750	1830	Whitehall Cemetery, Owen County.
Buchanan, George			Buchanan farm, near Barbersville, Jefferson County.
Burton, George			Halls Ridge, Jefferson County.
Case, William	1753	1827	Trimble Cemetery, Orange County.
Counkle, Michel	1763	1851	Daughherty Cemetery, Jay County.
Cowen, David	1762	1851	Van Buren Township, La Grange County.
Davis, Joseph			New Pittsburg Cemetery, Randolph County.
Dickson, John			Grand View Cemetery, Vige County.
Dixon, John			Dixon Cemetery, 4 miles from Rising Sun, Ohio County.
Dogan, Jeremiah	1767	1857	Mount Carmel Cemetery, Decatur County.
Drummond, James, jr	1764	1843	Silver Creek Cemetery, Clark County.
Duncan, George	1758	1838	Stampers Creek Cemetery, Orange County.
Ehler, Michael			Old Cemetery Jackson Township, Dearborn County.
Eliot, John			Old Cemetery Rising Sun, Ohio County.
Ferby, E. E			New Pittsburg Cemetery, Randolph County.
Gibson, John C			Bright's Cemetery, Dearborn County.
Gloyd, Asa			Moores Hill, Dearborn County.
Gookins, Samuel	1762	1842	Gookins Cemetery near Napoleon, Ripley County.
Hacklemann, Jacob			Applegate Farm, Rush County, Rushville.
Hannegin, Joseph			Napoleon Cemetery, Dearborn County.
Harding, Michjah			Field in Lima Township, La Grange County.
Harrold, Jeremiah			Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Johnson County.
Hart, Adam			Bethlehem Cemetery, Sullivan County.
Hinkle, Wendle			Pleasantville Cemetery, Sullivan County.
Huckleberry	1755	1782	River Road, 1½ miles from Charleston.
Okerd, Peter			Ikerd Cemetery on Ketcham farm, 1 mile east of Bedford.
Jennings, Isreal			Mount Zion Cemetery, Lawrence County.
Johnson, Capt. Abraham	1740	1834	Near Bethlehem Church in field, Sullivan County.
Johnson, Robert			Two miles south of Petersburg, Pike County.
Jones, David	1761	1836	Indian Kentucky Cemetery near Cannan, Jefferson Co.
Jones, Moses			Cornell Cemetery, Porter County.
Langdon, Philip	1760	1853	Franklin Cemetery, Washington County.
Lemon, Matthias	1762	1841	Sugar Creek Cemetery, Lawrence County.
Leonard, Nathaniel	1749	1824	Chris Hur farm, 1½ miles of New Lisbon, Henry County.

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Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

INDIANA—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service
Lindsay, William	1760	1836	Old City Cemetery, Vincennes, Francis Vge.	
Mannan, John			Blunk Cemetery, Harrison County	
Marble, Nathan			Old Rising Sun Cemetery, Ohio County	
Marlott, Abram			Franklin Cemetery, 2½ miles east of Milton, Wayne County.	
Meads, Thomas			Near Petersburg, Pike County	
Meredith, Samuel	1761	1841	Crawford Cemetery, Union County	
Mitchell, James			Cedar Hill Cemetery, Harrison County	
Mitchell, William	1746	1836	New Discovery Cemetery, 5 miles southeast of Rockville, Parke County.	
Norman, John	1743	1833	Site not definite, Putman County	
Piercy, Jacob	1759	1831	Cloverdale Cemetery, Putman County	
Powers, Lewis			Near High School Building, Jasper, Dubois County.	
Proctor, John	1752	1854	Several miles northeast of Elkhart, Elkhart County.	
Ramsey, Thomas			Point Pleasant Cemetery, Kent, Jefferson County.	
Rand, Thomas	1746	1825	Near Farmer's Retreat, Dearborn County	
Ransforth, Joseph			Drake Cemetery, Sullivan County	
Reed, Alexander			Cemetery on Tanksley farm, Lawrence County.	
Reid, James			Pleasantville Cemetery, Sullivan County	
Ricketts, William			Family cemetery, Salem Ridge, near Rising Sun, Ohio County.	
Rollins, Hannaniah			Randolph Township, Dearborn County	
Row, George			Farm near Upton, Posey County	
Scott, Samuel		1849	Templeton Cemetery, Posey County	
Shaddy, William	1754	1859	Bennington Cemetery, Switzerland County.	
Short, John			Mayfield Cemetery, Lawrence County	
Smith, John Andrew	1754	1836	Family cemetery near Sulphur Springs, Lawrence County.	
Solsby, Daniel			Near Solsby, Green County	
Stotts, Michael			Old Baptist Cemetery, Richland Township, Fountain County.	
Templeton, Robert			Templeton farm, Franklin County	
True, Arthur			New Pittsburg Cemetery, Randolph County.	
Veale, James			Veale Township, south of Washington, Daviess County.	
Watson, James			Paris Cemetery, Jennings County	
Wheatler, John	1761	1844	Several miles east of Lebanon, Boone County.	

Wiley, William	*1760*	*1838*	*Avon Cemetery, Hendricks County*	
Wilkinson, Joseph	*1749*	*1841*	*Scipeo, family cemetery near Jennings County.*	
Wilson, James			Jackson farm, Lawrence County	
Wright, Jeremiah	1762	1833	Fredonia public cemetery, Crawford County.	
Wyatt, John		1833	Milroy Cemetery, Rush County	
Young, James	1740	1822	Young Cemetery, now Claud Gibbons farm, Washington County.	
Young, Mathias			Charles Wallace farm, west of Frankfort, Clinton County.	
Young, Morgan			Pretty Prairie Cemetery, La Grange County.	
Youngblood, Jacob			Family cemetery, Fountain County	
Younger, Joshua			Leatherwood Cemetery, Lawrence County	

KENTUCKY

Clay, Thomas	1757, Virginia	1834, in Daviess County, Ky.	Near Yelvington	Captain in Virginia line. Bounty land grant 4,000 acres.
Collett, Joseph			Old Pennsylvania Run Church graveyard in Jefferson County, almost on Bullitt County line.	
Cummins, John			Same as above	
Cummins, William			do	
Davis, James			French graveyard, near Mount Sterling, Ky.	A Revolutionary soldier.
Field, Benjamin	Nov. 14, 1755, in Virginia.	Jan. 2, 1842, in Daviess County, Ky.	10 miles south of Owensboro	Pensioned for service as captain of cavalry 1780–81.
Grant, William	Feb. 22, 1726, in Pennsylvania.	June, 1804, Fayette County, Ky.	Russell Cave Road, family graveyard	Served as private, sergeant, and officer in North Carolina line. Married Elizabeth Boone, sister Daniel Boone.
Guthrie, James			In old Pennsylvania Run Church graveyard in Jefferson County.	
Hall, Davis			do	
Hansford, Charles	1859, in Virginia		Mayo Hill, near Calhoun	Received pension.
Hutchcraft, Thomas	Maryland	1825, in Bourbon County, Ky.		Served 7 years in Maryland line.
Johnson, Samuel	1744	1837	Johnson graveyard, 2½ miles from Calhoun.	Served at Battle of Guilford Courthouse.
Jones, James	July 4, 1760, York, Pa.	Sept. 22, 1851, near Dale, Ind.		Received pension.
McClanahan, Thomas Strother.	1758, in Virginia	1839, Kentucky	Lewis graveyard, Breckenridge County	Served as captain under Light Horse Harry Lee.
Moseley, Thomas	1756, in Virginia	1840, in Daviess County, Ky.	Moseley graveyard on Fifth Street, Ownesboro.	Sergeant in Fifteenth and Nineteenth Virginia Regiments.
Newman, Edward	Mar. 19, 1762, Virginia	Hawesville, Ky	Near Hawesville	Was pensioned.
Stafford, Thomas			Pennsylvania Run graveyard	
Taylor, Jonathon	1742, Virginia	1803, Clark County, Ky.	Buried 8 miles from Winchester on Robert Taylor farm.	Served as lieutenant of Convention Guards.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

KENTUCKY—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service
Thompson, Anthony	Mar. 19, 1759, Chester County, Pa.	1842	Methodist Church Cemetery, near Calhoun.	Served at battle of Trenton. Pensioned, Daviess County, Ky.
Copeland, Samuel	1756	1828, Dexter	Dexter Cemetery	In Captain Twitchell's company, Enoch Hale's regiment, also Captain Brockway's expedition to Otter Creek, July 13, 1777.
Crawford, Capt. Thomas	1750	Apr. 12, 1837	Crawford burial ground, Bath	Served on seacoast guard from Cumberland County.
Doughty, Stephen	1750	July 22, 1834	Doughty farm, Topsham	
Graves, Johnson	1733	Jan. 27, 1824	First Parish Cemetery, Topsham	
Haley, Capt. Peltier	1740	Oct. 29, 1819	Haley Cemetery, Topsham	
Haywood, Zimri	1731, Dorchester, Mass.	1814, Winslow	Fort Hill Cemetery, Winslow	See national Nos. 43419, 64482, 64640.
Heald, Capt. Timothy	1749, Townsend, Mass.	May 17, 1817, Winslow	do	See national No. 37291.
Higgins, Philip	1760	Feb. 5, 1853	Bubier Field, Fosters Point district, West Bath.	Served on Penobscot Expedition, Capt. Actor Patten's company.
Holbrook, Jesse			Bubier Field, Fosters Point district, West Bath. Stone broken, dates not legible.	Ensign, military company for home guard on Kennebec coast.
Holbrook, John	1764	May 29, 1830	Bubier Field, Fosters Point district, West Bath.	Enlisted at Georgetown. Regiment ordered to Cambridge and Rhode Island. A pensioner.
Hunter, Col. James	1735	February, 1809	First Parish Cemetery, Topsham	
James, John	1754	1844		Pensioned in Kennebec County, as private in Massachusetts line.
Lithgow, Gen. William	1712	1798	Lithgow family cemetery, James L. Morse farm, Phippsburg.	Served in French and Indian wars. In command Forts Richmond and Halifax. Assistant to Samuel McCobb on judge of court under Revolutionary Government.
Lithgow, Maj. Gen. William	1750	1796	do	Served on General Washington's staff. Present at surrender of Burgoyne. Wounded at Ticonderoga.
Mallet, William	1757	Jan. 10, 1844	Riverview Cemetery, Topsham	
Merrill, John	Jan. 29, 1734	Mar. 24, 1828	Haley Cemetery, Topsham	
Mitchell, Benjamin	1762	Mar. 28, 1841, Cumberland, Me.		See national Nos. 6179, 31, 439, 47144.
Mitchell, James Mills	March, 1759	Feb. 15, 1853	Lombard Cemetery, Berrys Mills district, West Bath.	Company sent to Fishkill, N. Y. Was at Valley Forge. Pensioner.
Mustard, James	1725	Aug. 16, 1793	First Parish Cemetery, Topsham	
Nichols, John	1758	Oct. 23, 1824	Capt. Wm. Perry farm, Phippsburg	Served in Lieut. Col. Loammi Baldwin's Twenty-sixth Regiment at Sewalls Point.
Patten, Capt. Actor			Riverview Cemetery, Topsham	
Potter, Alexander	1720	Apr. 14, 1800	First Parish Cemetery, Topsham	
Purinton, Lieut. James	1742	Dec. 7, 1832	do	
Reed, Capt. John	1747	Oct. 20, 1797	do	
Reed, William	1730	Nov. 10, 1808	do	
Richardson, Andrew	1760, Townsend, Mass.	1818, Winslow	Reed yard, Winslow	See national No. 62116.
Ring, David	Sept. 28, 1742	1823	Berrys Mills, West Bath	Served on home guard at mouth of Kennebec River. Was in several commands for home defense.
Simpson, Benjamin	1754	1839	Pine Grove Cemetery, Waterville	
Skillings, Lieut. Simeon	1747	Jan. 4, 1804	South Portland	
Smith, Manuel	1741	Sept. 30, 1821	Howard Cemetery, Winslow	See national No. 64899.

Simpson, Benjamin	1754	1839	Pine Grove Cemetery, Waterville	
Skillings, Lieut. Simeon	1747	Jan. 4, 1804	South Portland	
Smith, Manuel	1741	Sept. 30, 1821	Howard Cemetery, Winslow	See national No. 64899.
Southworth, Constant	1763	Nov. 19, 1826, Corinna.	Corrina Cemetery	Enlisted from Duxbury.
Stratton, Hezekiah	1746	1834	Family ground, Winslow	See national No. 64640.
Thompson, Brig. Gen. Samuel			Riverview Cemetery, Topsham, Sons of the American Revolution marker.	
Tucker, John	1761, Kittery, Me.	1847	Dexter Cemetery	Pensioner for service in New Hampshire.
Wilson, Lieut. William	1751	Nov. 12, 1786	First Parish Cemetery, Topsham	

MICHIGAN

Benedict, Lemuel	1767, Connecticut	1839, Michigan	In Spring Arbor Cemetery, Jackson County.	At 15 years of age took father's place in Army for 3 months while father was disabled.
Brown, Phineas	1756, Massachusetts	Jan. 31, 1842, Ohio	Jordan Cemetery, Royalston Township, Fulton County, Ohio.	At time of burial this northern strip of Ohio was still in Michigan. Enlisted 1775, sergeant, with Colonel Fellows and Lieut. Col. Thomas Brown. January, 1776, first sergeant with Col. John Brown. August, 1776, first sergeant with Colonel Simonds, Massachusetts Militia.
Donaldson, Lothario	Mar. 24, 1765, Massachusetts.	June 17, 1844, Michigan.	Raisin Township Cemetery, Lenawee County.	Private 3 years under Col. Henry Jackson, Massachusetts Militia. Enlisted March, 1781, Brumfield—Mass.
Durand, Capt. John	Mar. 28, 1760, Westfield, Conn.	June 26, 1852, Jackson, Mich.	Mount Evergreen Cemetery, Jackson	Joined Minute Men of New Haven, Conn., which was incorporated into Continental Line with General Gates at battle of Saratoga. Promoted to captain. Fought in battles of Brooklyn Heights, White Plains, etc. Served under General Wayne, later attached to Regulars under General Washington, until close of war. His father, Sir Arthur Durand, English subject, disowned son for joining Revolutionary cause.
Foust, Johnie			Moorepark, St. Joseph County	
Gratton, Thomas	Dec. 29, 1757, Massachusetts.	May 9, 1842, Michigan	South Dover Cemetery, Lenawee County.	Enlisted in Tyringham, Mass., 1776; private, Capt. Noel Langdon, 1777. Private with John Chadwick (captain) in Col. Sam Brewer's company. Was in retreat from Ticonderoga, battle of Hubbardton, surrender of Burgoyne.
Mosher, Corpl. Jabez	Mar. 16, 1759	Oct. 26, 1851	Mount Evergreen Cemetery, Jackson	Joined Albany County Militia, Sixteenth Regment, with Col. Lewis Van Woret. Private under Capt William Brown, promoted to corporal in this command. In service during war.
Olds, Daniel	Apr. 15, 1759, Connecticut.	Sept. 16, 1836, Michigan.	Jonesville Cemetery, Hillsdale County	Served in Connecticut Militia. Enlisted June 1, 1776. Private in Captain Dana's company, Colonel Ward. June 1, 1777. Private with Captain Keyes, Colonel Ely, 1778. Sergeant with Captain Hill, Colonel McClellan, August, 1779. Sergeant with Captain Whetmore, Colonel Ledyard. In battles of White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Spencer's expedition to Rhode Island. Both he and his widow received pensions.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

MICHIGAN—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service
Osborn, Abram	Morristown, N. J.[1]		Woodstock Township, Lenawee County[1]	Enlisted Mininink, Orange County, N. Y., December, 1775. Private in Capt. John Winsar, Col. John Hathorn's company, March, 1776, Capt. John Wood. August, 1776, private with Captain Nichols. Pensioned June 3, 1833.
Rawson, Abner	1764, Windsor, Mass	1846, Wayne County, Mich.	Loop Cemetery, near Belleville	Enlisted at 17 years. Served in Capt. Wm. Clark's company; Col. Benj. Simonds's regiment; also under Lieut. John Coles, of Simonds's regiment. One enlistment was for 2 days, another for 3 days, another for 1 day.
Stewart, Charles	July 15, 1763, Colrain, Mass.	December, 1837	Glenwood Cemetery, Flint	Several short enlistments. Private in Lieutenant Colonel Millen's company; Col. James Wesson's regiment from June 27, 1778, to Dec. 31, 1779. Private in Capt. J. Blanchard's company, Col. James Wesson's regiment, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1780. Private in Capt. Oliver Shattuck's company in a regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. Barnabas Sears, Aug. 12 to Nov. 8, 1781. Charles and his father, Lieut. John Stewart, both minutemen. Stewart family in Flint have gun carried through first 5 years of Revolution by John Stewart; then Charles, 18 years, carried it until close of war. Also in War of 1812.
Stratton, Jonathan S	July 15, 1763	do	Highland Cemetery, Oakland County	
Tuttle, Joseph	1758	Sept. 4, 1848	Weston Cemetery, Lenawee County	Teamster with Connecticut troops. Served as private 1780–1783, in Capt. Gershon Tuttle's company (his father).
Whipple, Thomas	Mar. 27, 1752	Aug. 8, 1833	Raisin Township Cemetery, Lenawee County.	Enlisted 1775, Col. Dav. Brewer; 1776, Colonel Whitcomb, Massachusetts Militia. 1776 to 1778 with Warner's Green Mountain boys as sergeant. Marr. Rhody; sergeant.
Woodin, Lieut. Peter	March, 1761	Apr. 14, 1854	Swartz Creek Cemetery, Genesee County,	Was enrolled to join an emergency committee to guard coast line in case of attack by enemy. Served few days before war ended and was honorably discharged.

Albie, Ichabod	1756	July 3, 1844	Lord Cemetery Westmoreland	Patriot. A descendant belongs to D. A. R.
Adams, Benjamin	1728	Mar. 24, 1803	Meeting House Cemetery, Newington	Private in Colonel Reed's regiment, 1775.
Aldrich, Ebenzer	1740	Oct. 29, 1818	North Cemetery, Westmoreland	Captain of Maj. Benj. Whitcomb's Rangers, 1779.
Aldrich, George		Aug. 17, ———	do	Private in Colonel Bedell's regiment, 1776.
Aldrich, William	1757	Jan. 4, 1828	do	Sergeant in Col. Benj. Bellow's regiment for Ticonderoga, May, 1776.
Allen, Aaron	1742	Apr. 8, 1804	Village Cemetery, Walpole	Private in Col. Jonathan Brewer's regiment, Amherst, N. H., at Bunker Hill.
Allen, Gen. Amasa	1751	July 1, 1851	do	
Amidon, Ephraim	1749	Mar. 21, 1822	Canoe Brook Cemetery, Westmoreland	Private in Colonel Bellows's regiment for Ticondero.
Babbitt, Dr. Nathan	1755	Apr. 1, 1826	North Cemetery, Westmoreland	First lieutenant Capt. J. Hill's company, Nov. 5, 1775. Captain Fourteenth Company New Hampshire recruits, December, 1775. Private Col. J. Langdon's volunteers, September, 1777.
Baker, Nathaniel	1754	Jan. 17, 1812	Village cemetery, Walpole	In Capt. Abner How's company, Colonel Converse, Westchester County (Mass.) Militia.
Baker, Samuel	1726	Feb. 16, 1792	Rockingham Cemetery, Newfields	Muster master Capt. Mark Wiggins's company. Corporal in Capt. Jesse Wilson's company, 1777. In 1781 made first major of regiment to reinforce army at West Point.
Banks, James	Dec. 30, 1751	Aug. 13, 1835	Town cemetery, Roxbury	In Second New Hampshire Regiment of recruits, July 4, 1780 discharged Dec. 13, 1780; Geo. Reid, lieutenant colonel.
Barker, Benjamin, Maj	1730	Aug. 14, 1801	Congregational Church burying ground, Stratham.	Colonel; general; brigadier general; colonel of Fifteenth Regiment.
Beckwith, Ira	1740	1822	West Yard Cemetery, Marlow	Captain of regiment to Lexington, 1775; major in Colonel Bellows's regiment to Ticonderoga, 1776.
Beckwith, Jason			do	Lieutenant colonel in Col. Benj. Bellows's regiment for Saratoga, 1777.
Bellows, Gen. Benj	1740	June 4, 1802	Village cemetery, Walpole	Private in Major Scott's company, Col. Benj. Bellows's regiment, 1777; also in Capt. Jason Wait's company, Col. John Stark's regiment, Capt. Gilman's company; corporal First Regiment, Col. Jos. Cilley, 1780.
Bellows, John	Nov. 3, 1742	Aug. 17, 1812	do	Private in Capt. Jason Wait's company, 1778; in First New Hampshire Regiment, Col. Jos. Cilley, Valley Forge, Jan. 10, 1778; sergeant.
Bellows, Joseph	1744	1817	do	Private in Capt. Sam McConnell's company, Col. David Gilman's Regiment; also in Capt. Stephen Dearborn's company, Col. Thos. Stickney's regiment, and in Capt. Daniel Reynold's company, Colonel Peabody's regiment.
Bennett, William	1755	Feb. 18, 1832	North Cemetery, Westmoreland	Private in Capt. Savis Howlett's company, Colonel Ashley's regiment of militia, June 29, 1777.
Bingham, Abner			West Yard, Marlow	
Bingham, Ripley	1760		West Yard Cemetery, Marlow	
Blaisdell, Isaac	Mar. 27, 1738	Oct. 9, 1791	Village cemetery, Chester	
Blake, Ariel (Royal)	June 30, 1756	Oct. 9, 1827	Braadford Street Cemetery, Keene	

[1] No headstone from which to get dates.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service
Blake, Hezekiah	1753	June 7, 1841	New cemetery, Kensington	Corporal in Capt. Jacob Webster's company; minute man at Winter Hill.
Boynton, Joseph	1755	Mar. 23, 1818	North Cemetery, Westmoreland	Sergeant in Colonel Poor's regiment, 1775.
Brooks, Job F	1754	Sept. 13, 1822	do	In Captain Joseph's company, with provisions, July, 1777.
Brown, Stephen	1750	Sept. 14, 1811	Old cemetery, Kensington	Private in Col. Jonathan Moulton's regiment of militia.
Buckminster, Solomon	Feb. 19, 1756	Nov. 3, 1827	Town cemetery, Roxbury	In Capt. David Bent's company, Col. Nathan Sparhawk's regiment, 1777, Massachusetts.
Bundy, Asahel	1747	Nov. 29, 1816	Village cemetery, Walpole	Private in Colonel Bellows's regiment, 1776.
Bundy, Lieut. Elias		Feb. 16, 1786	do	Private in Colonel Bellows's regiment, 1777.
Bundy, Isaac			do	Sergeant in Colonel Bellows's regiment to Ticonderoga, 1777.
Burt, Moses	Feb. 14, 1756	Oct. 29, 1843	do	In battle of Bennington.
Butterfield, Isaac	1741	June 5, 1801	North Cemetery, Westmoreland	Major in Colonel Bedell's, regiment, January, 1776.
Butterfield, Jones	1740	Mar. 1, 1795	do	Lieutenant in Major Whitcomb's Rangers, 1779.
Butterfield, Timothy	1758	Mar. 5, 1794	do	Sergeant in Colonel Bedell's regiment, February, 1776.
Campbell, James	1760	Oct., 1825	Village cemetery, Walpole	Private in Col. James Reed's regiment, 1777; pensioner.
Canfield, Samuel			West Yard Cemetery, Marlow	Captain of Sixth company in Col. Benj. Bellows's regiment, October, 1776, to July, 1777.
Carlisle, Daniel	1739	Oct. 29, 1794	North Cemetery, Westmoreland	Captain in Colonel Bedell's regiment.
Cate, Neal	Sept. 6, 1760	June 14, 1846	Cate Cemetery, Brookfield	Private in Col. John McClary's regiment for Rhode Island, July, 1779.
Chamberlain, John	1742	June 12, 1822	North Cemetery, Westmoreland	Lieutenant in Colonel Ashley's regiment, 1777.
Cole, John	1741	Apr. 15, 1786	Canoe Brook Cemetery, Westmoreland	Captain in Colonel Ashley's regiment, 1777.
Cole, Jonathan	1751	Feb. 23, 1807	do	Private in Colonel Ashley's regiment, 1777.
Coleman, Joseph	1727	Sept. 27, 1815	Meeting house cemetery, Newington	Signed ass'n. test.
Coleman, Phineas	1739	Aug. 15, 1783	do	Do.
Comstock, Samuel	1756		West Yard Cemetery, Marlow	Private in New Hampshire, Militia, pensioner, June 1, 1840, age 84, in Marlow.
Cook, Peter			Family lot, Wakefield	In Col. Stephen Evans's regiment, 1779; Continental Army.
Daggett, Darius	1761	Jan. 19, 1853	Canoe Brook Cemetery, Westmoreland	Enlisted at age of 15.
Daniels, Increase	1751	Mar. 3, 1806	Lord Cemetery, Westmoreland	
Davis, Isaac	Feb. 29, 1756	Sept. 13, 1836	Town cemetery, Roxbury	In Captain Reid's company, 1775; in Captain Husseu's company, 1777; in Capt. Wm. Henry's company, Rhode Island; in battle of Bennington; reenlisted 1778; again in 1780; pensioner, Massachusetts service.
Dennison, John			Village cemetery, Walpole	Private in Colonel Bellows's regiment, 1777.
Eames (Ames), Robert	1749	July 2, 1828	Town cemetery, Roxbury	In Capt. John Nixon's company of minutemen, Apr. 19, 1775, Col. Abijah Pierce's regiment; in 1777 corporal in Capt. Isaac Wood's detachment, again in 1778, Massachusetts service.

Edgerly, James	Apr. 13, 1737	1815	Family lot, Pleasant Valley Road, Wolfeboro.	In Capt. Caleb Hodgdon's company, August, 1776; also in Fourth Militia Regiment, 1777.
Edson, Jonah	1751	July 21, 1831	Hall Cemetery, Westmoreland	
Farnum, Roger		Oct. 1, 1830	Village cemetery, Walpole	Private in Colonel Bellows's regiment, 1777.
Fay, Capt. Joseph	1763	Sept. 13, 1831	do	Private in Capt. Jasen Wait's company.
Fay, Ensign Joseph	Sept. 27, 1738	Nov. 2, 1777	do	In Colonel Scammel's regiment; widow granted pension in 1786.
Fellowes, Jonathan	Dec. 20, 1757	Apr. 3, 1837	New cemetery, Kensington	Private in Capt. Winthrop Rowe's company, 1775.
Fletcher, Jonathan	Aug. 29, 1753	Feb. 2, 1854	Village cemetery, Walpole	Private in Colonel Bellows's regiment, 1777.
Floyd, Capt. Benj. (sometimes written Fleed).	Feb. 22, 1738	Apr. 22, 1812	do	Captain in company in Colonel Bellows's regiment for Saratoga, 1777.
Fogg, Maj. Jeremiah	Oct. 16, 1749	May 26, 1808	Old cemetery, Kensington	Adjutant on staff Col. Enoch Poor, 1775; paymaster Second Battalion, 1776; paymaster Capt. Jas. Norris's company, 1777; captain and major brigade, 1777.
Fogg, William	Apr. 30, 1755	Aug. 17, 1807	do	In Captain Taylor's company of militia for Winter Hill.
Fowler, Philip, 3d	October, 1719	Nov. 6, 1807	Rockingham Cemetery, Newfields	Drummer, 1775–1778.
Fox, Eliphaet		Feb. 5, 1811	Village cemetery, Walpole	Private in Colonel Bellows's regiment, 1777.
Fullonton, James			Lake View Cemetery, Wolfeboro	Capt. Jeremiah Gilman's company, Colonel Stickney's regiment.
Fullonton, John			do	Private in Col. Jos. Badger's regiment, 1776.
Gay, John	1747	Oct. 9, 1835	West Yard Cemetery, Marlow	Private, Massachusetts Continental Line; pensioner in Marlow; age 81.
Gilman, Andrew	1756	Apr. 29, 1836	Piscassic Cemetery, Newfields	First lieutenant Captain Copp's company, 1775; private in Col. John Langdon's company of volunteers, 1777. Signed ass'n test.
Gleason, Fortunatus	1752	Sept. 1, 1811	Lord Cemetery, Westmoreland	Private in Capt. William Barrow's company.
Goodrich, Thomas	1758	July 1, 1835	North Cemetery, Westmoreland	Private in Colonel Bellows's regiment for Ticonderoga, 1777.
Graves, Aaron	1722	Aug. 8, 1814	Village cemetery, Walpole	Served in Connecticut; came to Walpole between 1780–1790.
Griswold, Lieut. Gilbert	June 6, 1761	June 2, 1827	do	Private in Capt. Benjamin Titcomb's company, Colonel Poor's regiment, 1777; age 18 years. Ensign in Col. Benjamin Bellows's regiment of militia, 1777. Discharged June 14, 1777.
Gustin, John	1759		West Yard Cemetery, Marlow	Corporal in Capt. Jeremiah Gilman's company, Colonel Stickney's regiment, 1777.
Haines, Joseph			Union Village Cemetery, Wakefield	Corporal in Colonel Bellows's regiment, 1777.
Hall, David	1750	April, 1805	Village cemetery, Walpole	Private in Colonel Bellows's regiment, 1777.
Hall, Elisha	1746	May 24, 1818	do	Do.
Hall, Jonathan	1711	Aug. 26, 1802	do	Do.
Hall, Pelatiah	1740	Sept. 25, 1803	do	
Hastings, Nath'l	1745	Aug. 15, 1814	Lord Cemetery, Westmoreland	In Capt. Davis Howlet's company, Colonel Ashley's regiment, 1777. In Capt. Nehemiah Houghten's company, Colonel Nichol's regiment, West Point, 1780.
Heaton, Luther	Mar. 29, 1756	Dec. 8, 1840	Town cemetery, Roxbury	
Hill, Ebenezer	Jan. 31, 1758	Mar. 20, 1853	Family lot, Wakefield	Corporal in Capt. Daniel Carlisle's company, Colonel Bedell's regiment, 1776. Also in Jeremiah Gilman's company, 1777.
Hill, James	Dec. 20, 1734	Aug. 22, 1811	Rockingham Cemetery, Newfields	Captain in Continental Army, 1775; lieutenant colonel in militia, 1777; commissioned colonel, 1785; commissioned general, 1789.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service
Hilton, Daniel	1757	Dec. 8, 1819	Hilton family cemetery, Hilton farm, Newfields.	In Capt. Robert Pike's company, Colonel Senter's regiment, 1777.
Hodgdon, Hanson		Oct. 8, 1840	New cemetery, Kensington	Private in Capt. Caleb Hodgdon's company; also Capt. Abraham Perkins' company. Pensioner.
Hodges, Zebulon	1756	May 12, 1839	Canoe Brook Cemetery, Westmoreland	
Hodskins, Lieut. Aaron	1740	Apr. 17, 1813	Village cemetery, Walpole	
Hooper, Lieut. Levi	1741	Oct. 22, 1806	do	Private in Colonel Bellow's regiment, 1777.
Hosmer, Jonas	Oct. 24, 1758	Feb. 1, 1840	do	With General Sullivan in Rhode Island. Wounded.
Howe, Samuel	1727	Apr. 9, 1806	North Cemetery, Westmoreland	Private in Colonel Reed's regiment, 1775.
Huntley, Aaron			West Yard Cemetery, Marlow	Private in Capt. Sam'l Canfield's company, 1777.
Huntley, Elisha	1760		do	Private in Capt. Sam'l Canfield's company, 1777. In recruits for Continental regiment, 1780. Pensioner-1831.
Huntley, Nathan	1726	Apr. 30, 1798	do	Private in Capt. Sam'l Wetherbee's company, Col. Isaac Wyman's regiment, 1776. Also in Col. Benj. Bellow's regiment of Militia, 1777. Also in Capt. Jer. Stile's company, Col. Paul Dudley Sargent's regiment, October, 1775. (New Hampshire men in Massachusetts service.)
Huntley, Nathan, jr	1753	Sept. 20, 1798	do	
Huntley, Rufus	1750	Apr. 27, 1802	do	Corporal in Capt. Sam'l Canfield's company, Col. Benj. Bellow's regiment, 1777.
Huntley, Russell			do	Private in Col. Benj. Bellow's regiment of Militia, May, 1777.
Hutchins, Capt. Phineas	1740	Feb. 18, 1785	Village cemetery, Walpole	Private in Colonel Hale's regiment at Ticonderoga, 1777.
Hutchins, William	1749	Oct. 8, 1838	Canoe Brook Cemetery, Westmoreland	Sergeant in Colonel Ashley's regiment, 1777.
Jenness, Isaac	1745	June 13, 1835	Piscassic Cemetery, Newfields	
Jennison, Lieut. John	1743	Oct. 16, 1804	Village cemetery, Walpole	Private in Colonel Bellow's regiment, 1777.
Knight, Artemus	1758	Feb. 7, 1838	North Cemetery, Westmoreland	
Lawrence, Joshua	Apr. 18, 1753	May 31, 1827	Town cemetery Roxbury	In Capt. John Butting's company, of Minute Men in Col. Wm. Prescott's regiment, Lexington alarm, Apr. 19, 1775. Massachusetts service
Lincoln, Elkana	1747	July 29, 1816	Canoe Brook Cemetery, Westmoreland	
Locke, Josiah	Nov. 16, 1757	Sept. 25, 1816	New cemetery, Kensington	Private in Capt. Caleb Hodgdon's company; also Capt. Abraham Perkins' company. Pensioner.
Mack, Silas			West Yard Cemetery, Marlow	Private in Capt. Sam'l Canfield's company, 1777; also Corporal in Capt. Chris. Webber's company, Col. David Hobart's regiment, General Stark's brigade, 1777. Pensioner in Marlow.
Marsh, Daniel	June 3, 1765	Aug. 9, 1857	Village cemetery, Walpole	Enlisted, 1781, for three years. Officer's assistant under General McDougal.

Mason, Sergt. Edward	Dec. 31, 1757	Feb. 12, 1840	Hersey Cemetery, Wolfeboro	Private in Capt. Sam'l Gilman's company, Colonel Poor's regiment, 1775; in Captain McCleary's company, 1777; sergeant of Twelfth Company, 1777, 1778, and 1779.
Miller, Bethuel	1758	Nov. 16, 1821	West Yard Cemetery, Marlow	Private Capt. Joshua Hayward's company, Col. David Gilman's regiment, 1776; also Capt. Sam'l Canfield's company, July 5, 1777; and in Captain Ashley's company, September, 1777.
Miller, Lemuel	1741	Dec. 1, 1822	do	Private, Colonel Bellows's regiment, June, 1777; also in Captain Ashley's company, September, 1777.
Munsell, James			do	Private and sergeant in Capt. Sam'l Canfield's company, July, 1777.
Neal, Hubartus	1719	Dec. 13, 1806	Rockingham Cemetery, Newfields	Signed association test.
Neal, Hubartus, jr	1742	May 8, 1807	do	Do.
Neal, Joshua	1755	Nov. 4, 1840	Neal Cemetery, Tuftonboro	Fifer in Capt. Thos. Berry's company on Pierce Island; also private in Capt. Jn. Calfe's company, Col. Pierce Lon's regiment, 1776.
Nowell, Samuel	1744	Apr. 18, 1833	Lake View Cemetery, Wolfeboro	Sailor, enlisted in Newburyport, Mass.; Member "Boston Tea Party."
Nye, Silvanus	1759	July 25, 1814	Old Nye burying ground, Roxbury	Not enlisted soldier, but accompanied father through war. Was messenger or errand boy for officers at Bunker Hill. "A recognized patriot."
Parker, Capt. Stephen	1737	July 4, 1814	Village cemetery, Walpole	Private in Col. Moses Nichol's regiment, 1777.
Parker, William	Aug. 29, 1755	Sept. 7, 1842	Town cemetery, Roxbury	In Capt. John Boynton's company, 1778; corporal of Third Company, Colonel Marshall's regiment, 1777–1779; also corporal of Captain Park's company, Colonel Marshall's regiment, 1780. Massachusetts Service.
Pease, Nathaniel	Feb. 21, 1737	June 5, 1799	Piscassic Cemetery, Newfields	Private in Capt. James Hill's company, 1775.
Phillips, Gideon	Nov. 7, 1763	June 10, 1840	Town cemetery, Roxbury	In Capt. John Carpenter's company of guards, 1779; enlisted in Captain Pray's company, Colonel Shepard's regiment, Massachusetts, Continental Line, 1780; age 18 years, attached to General Poor's brigade in General La Fayette's division. Discharged at West Point, Dec. 6, 1780. Reenlisted for three years in Continental service. Discharged 1783, Massachusetts service.
Pierce, Amos	1743	June 3, 1805	Canoe Brook Cemetery, Westmoreland	Private in Colonel Ashley's Regiment, 1777.
Pierce, Benjamin	1713	July 23, 1793	do	Do.
Pike, Robert	Aug. —, 1746	Feb. 3, 1819	Piscassic Cemetery, Newfield	Enlisted May 26, 1775; sergeant in Colonel Poor's regiment; commissioned captain June 26, 1777. Served 7 years.
Piper, Adjt. John		Apr. 20, 1830	Tibbett's cemetery, Tuftonboro	In Capt. Jos. Badger's company, Colonel Evans's regiment, 1777; also in Capt. Jas. Gray's company, Col. Alex Scammell's regiment.
Read, Micah	1742	Dec. 29, 1824	North Cemetery, Westmoreland	
Rice, Benjamin	Oct. 27, 1764	June 21, 1834	Town cemetery, Roxbury	In Capt. Jonathan Sibley's company, Col. Luke Drury's regiment, August, 1781. Discharged November, 1781. Massachusetts service.
Richardson, Preston			West Yard Cemetery, Marlow	
Russell, Jeduthan	1744	May 15, 1813	Village cemetery, Walpole	Sergeant in Colonel Bellow's regiment, 1777.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service
Russell, Thomas	Oct. 22, 1751	Nov. 27, 1845	Village cemetery, Wapole	Private in Colonel Bellow's regiment, 1777.
Sanborn, Lieut. Abraham	Dec. 28, 1735	Nov. 26, 1808	Old cemetery, Kensington	Second lieutenant in Capt. Winthrop Rowe's company; lieutenant in Capt. Wm. Prescott's company; ensign of Captain Rowe's company.
Sanborn, Jewett			do	In Capt. Winthrop Rowe's company, 1775; age 16.
Sawyer, Joseph	1754	Apr. 8, 1846	Pratt Cemetery, Westmoreland	In Massachusetts service.
Shaw, Abiather		Jan. 24, 1849	Lord Cemetery, Westmoreland	
Shaw, Abraham	June 24, 1756	Aug. 23, 1837	New cemetery, Kensington	Private in Capt. Joseph Parson's company, 1777.
Shaw, Caleb	1717	Dec. 20, 1791	Old cemetery, Kensington	In Capt. Winthrop Rowe's company, 1775.
Skinner, Timothy	1760	July 17, 1843	Lord Cemetery, Westmoreland	
Staples, Jacob		Mar. 20, 1818	Hall Cemetery, Westmoreland	
Stearns, Ephraim	1755	Oct. 19, 1843	Village cemetery, Walpole	Private in Captain Carlisle's company, 1776.
Temple, Elijah	1750	Apr. 9, 1807	North Cemetery, Westmoreland	Corporal in Colonel Bellow's regiment, 1777.
Temple, Urijah	1750	Sept. 14, 1803	do	Corporal in Major Whitcomb's Rangers.
Thayer, Daniel	1755	Sept. 20, 1835	Canoe Brook Cemetery, Westmoreland	Fifer in Colonel Wingate's regiment.
Trickey, Lieut. Thomas			Meeting House Cemetery, Newington	Gravestone illegible. In Capt. Richard Shortbridge's company, Colonel Poor's regiment. Enlisted June 20, 1775.
Walker, William			Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Tuftonboro	Private in Sixth Company in Col. Thos. Stickney's regiment.
Warren, Cornelius	1747	Mar. 21, 1806	Village cemetery, Walpole	Private in Col. James Reed's regiment at Bunker Hill.
Watkins, Alexander	1756	Jan. 24, 1824	do	Private in Colonel Huntington's regiment, Connecticut, 1775.
Webber, Christopher	1740	Feb. 25, 1803	do	Captain in Colonel Bellows's regiment, 1776–77; and major in Colonel Nichols' regiment at West Point, 1780.
Wedgewood, John	1733	Mar. 5, 1828	Piscassic Cemetery Newfields	In Col. Pierce Long's regiment, September, 1776–77.
Wellington, Ebenezer	1765	1851	Village cemetery, Walpole	Came to Walpole from Sturbridge, Mass., 1800.
Wheeler, John	1725	June 18, 1815	Lord Cemetery, Westmoreland	
Wheeler, John		Jan. 20, 1845	Hall Cemetery, Westmoreland	Private in Col. Enoch Hale's regiment, 1777.
White, Jasen	1742	Aug. 13, 1806	North Cemetery, Westmoreland	Captain in Colonel Bedell's regiment, 1776.
White, John		May 28, 1808	do	Lieutenant in Colonel Bedell's regiment, 1776.
White, Periz	1742		Pratt Cemetery, Westmoreland	
Whittemore, Zebedee		Feb. 26, 1825	Village cemetery, Marlow	Private in New Hampshire Continental Line, on pension roll, Sept. 14, 1819.
Wiggin, James	1760	1845	Lower Bay Cemetery, Tuftonboro	Private in Capt. Jeremiah Gilman's company, Colonel Stickney's regiment, 1777. At West Point in 1780. On pension roll 1840; age 80.
Wiggin, Col. Mark	Oct. 25, 1740	Feb. 23, 1821	Wiggin Cemetery, Wolfeboro	Captain of company on Pierce Island, Nov. 5, 1775; captain of Winter Hill company, December, 1775; major of Col. Abraham Drake's regiment, 1777; lieutenant colonel in Col. Moses Kelley's regiment, 1778.

Wiggin, Sergt. Winthrop	Mar. 17, 1749	Aug. 21, 1840	New cemetery, Kensington	In Capt. Winborn Adam's company, 1775; also in Eighth company, Colonel Reid's regiment, 1780; sergeant in Capt. Wm. Rowell's company, 1781. On pension roll in Kensington June 1, 1840.
Willey, Josiah	1763	Jan. 19, 1839	Willey Cemetery, Wolfeboro	Private in Capt. Stephen Evan's company, July, 1779. In 1780 levy. Pensioner.
Wingate, Hon. Payne	May 14, 1739	Mar. 7, 1838	Congregational Church burying ground Stratham.	Member convention of deputies, 1775.
Wolcutt, Lieut. Roger	1747	Apr. 1, 1828	Village cemetery, Walpole	Private in Colonel Bellows's regiment, 1777.
Wood, Jonathan	1759	Aug. 20, 1814	Lord cemetery, Westmoreland	Private in Colonel Reed's regiment. Was drummer at age of 16 years.
Works, Samuel	1754	July 17, 1795	Canoe Brook Cemetery, Westmoreland	Private in Colonel Ashley's regiment, 1777.
Worthen, Lieut. Enoch	May 15, 1750	Dec. 4, 1833	New cemetery Kensington	Corporal in Capt. Moses Leavitt's company. Lieutenant.
Worthen, Maj. Ezekiel	Mar. 18, 1710	Oct. 16, 1783	Old cemetery, Kensington	Muster master and paymaster of Capt. Wm. Stillson's company; muster master, Capt. Sam'l Nay's company, 1776.

NEW JERSEY

Ackley, Wm	Nov. 20, 1753	June 17, 1852	Friendship Methodist Episcopal Cemetery near Buena.	
Alston, Thomas	1758	1830	First Presbyterian Church burying ground, Woodbridge.	
Barber, Thomas		Dec. 1, 1816	Harmony Presbyterian Cemetery, Warren County.	Private. Died in eighty-first year.
Barron, Ellis	1738	1817	Burying ground, First Presbyterian Church, Woodbridge.	
Barron, John	1760	1836	do	
Beebe, Daniel	1747	1835	Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, Pleasant Mills.	
Beemer, John		Mar. 7, 1795	St. James Lutheran Cemetery, near Phillipsburg.	Age 60 years 9 months.
Bloomfield, Jonathan	1735	1810	Burying ground, First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	
Bloomfield, Dr. Moses	1726	1791	do	
Bloomfield, Thos	1752	1830	do	
Brewster, Timothy	1747	1816	do	
Britton, William		June 24, 1819	Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, Pleasant Mills.	Died at 65 years.
Brown, Benjamin A	1764	1838	Burying ground, First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	
Brown, John	1751	1828	do	
Brown, Thomas	1727	1781	do	
Brown, William	1749	1782	do	
Campbell, Archibald	Mar. 20, 1760	Mar. 25, 1840	Friendship Methodist Episcopal Cemetery near Buena.	
Campbell, James	1749	1817	Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, at Pleasant Mills.	
Clarkson, Jeremiah	1752	1813	Burying ground, First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW JERSEY—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service
Clarkson, Randolph	1759	1833	Burying ground of First Presbyterian Church of Woodridge.	
Coddington, James	1755	1816	do	
Coddington, Joseph	1754	1806	do	
Coddington, Robert	1760	1833	do	
Craig, John		Nov. 29, 1829	Old Oxford Cemetery	Captain. Died at 79.
Crowell, Edward	1759	1800	Burying ground, First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	
Crowell, Joseph	1760	1834	do	
Crown, Samuel	1741	1801	do	
Curhart, Cornelius	1725	June 5, 1810	Mansfield Cemetery, Washington	Major. Died at 85.
Cutter, Campyon	1753	1832	Burying ground, First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	
Cutter, Dea. Wm	1722	1780	do	
Cutter, Kelcy	1750	1798	do	
Cutter, Samuel	1761	1805	do	
Cutter, Stephen	1747	1823	do	
Dally, Samuel	1732	1784	do	
Dewett, Barnett		Apr. 27, 1843	Harmony Presbyterian Cemetery, Warren County.	Private. Died 87.
Edgar, Clarkson	1756	1816	Burying ground, First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	
Edgar, David	1750	1810	do	
Edgar, James	1748	1815	do	
Edgar, Thomas	1746	1812	do	
Edwards, Joseph		Mar. 14, 1845	Sea Side Cemetery, Marmora	Corporal. Died 88.
Eldridge, William			Brick Church, Cold Spring	Cape May, Delaware Bay, pilot.
Everitt, Abner		Aug. 3, 1794	Old Oxford	Private and lieutenant. Died at 40 years.
Everitt, Moses	Apr. 3, 1760	Apr. 23, 1838	do	
Feit (Fite) Johannes	Mar. 16, 1714	Apr. 19, 1790	St. James Lutheran Cemetery near Phillipsburg.	
Fits, Randolph Asher	1755	1817	Burying ground, First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	
Freeman, Henry	1717	1784	do	
Freeman, Henry	1760	1838	do	
Freeman, Jonathan	1763	1843	do	
Gardner, James	Dec. 15, 1758	June 5, 1838	Harmony Presbyterian Cemetery, Warren County.	Private and wagoner.
Garoute, Michael	France, 1753		Methodist Episcopal Cemetery at Pleasant Mills. Grave unmarked, although records show burial as above.	Aid to LaFayette.
Golden, John	Nov. 25, 1760		Family burial plot at Beesleys Point, Cape May County.	Grave unmarked.
Grace, John			Dennisville Cemetery. Monument erected by Cape May County school children	When sending him to General Gage, General Washington said, "This is my trusted scout, whom British gold will not buy."

Haddon, Thomas, jr	*1736*	*1784*	*Burying ground of First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.*	
Haddon, Thomas	*1760*	*1803*	*do*	
Hand, Jesse		Jan. 29, 1790	Cemetery by Avalon Pike, Cape May County.	Died at 53 year .
Heard, Nathaniel	1729	1792	Burying ground of First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	
Herriot, David	1717	1792	do	
Herriot, Ephriam	1752	1833	do	
Herriott, George	1720	1802	do	
Hixon, Amos	Dec. 6, 1753	Apr. 30, 1836	St. James Lutheran Cemetery near Phillipsburg, N. J.	Private.
Holms, Nathaniel		Jan. 28, 1834	Baptist Cemetery, Cape May Courthouse.	Died at 76 years. Enlisted in American Navy at 19.
Howell, John	Feb. 5, 1766	May 8, 1848	St. James Lutheran Cemetery near Phillipsburg, N. J.	Private.
Hunt, Richard		May 18, 1816	Old Oxford Cemetery	Private. Died at 76 years.
Inslee, John	1746	1791	Burying ground of First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	
Jones, William	1754	1839	do	
Kinney, Peter		June 27, 1826	Old Oxford Cemetery	Sergeant and first lieutenant. Died at 63 years.
Landis, John		May 26, 1839	do	Private. Died at 70 years.
Leaming, Aaron	July 6, 1715	Aug. 8, 1780	Baptist Cemetery, Cape May Courthouse.	Gave valuable service to patriot cause as chairman of county committee; quartermaster general of provinces; provision commissioner; loan office, 1777–1780; member of committee of safety.
Leaming, Jonathan	July 5, 1738	1794	Baptist Cemetery, Cape May Courthouse.	Member New Jersey Legislature, 1779–80; sheriff of county, 1798–99; member of committee of safety; signed oath of allegiance.
Linn, John		June 18, 1841	Old Oxford Cemetery	Private and sergeant. Died at 102 years.
Lucas, Simon	1751	1838	Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, Pleasant Mills.	
Ludlam, Christopher	Mar. 7, 1756	Sept. 18, 1805	Methodist Cemetery, Cape May Courthouse.	Second lieutenant, Captain Townsend's company, June 7, 1777.
Ludlam, Henry	1752	1837	Ludlam burying ground, Dennisville, above the mill pond.	First lieutenant in Captain Townsend's company.
Manning, Jeremiah	1736	1803	Burying ground of First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	
Manning, John	1755	1832	do	
Marsh, Christopher	1742	1810	do	
Martin, David	1760	1808	do	
Martin, William	1756	1824	do	
Mathews, Elijah	Mar. 12, 1749	Sept. 12, 1779	Paupers' burying ground, Cape May County almshouse farms, once his family plantation.	Sailor on schooner Mars Killed during engagement with enemy sloop Active.
McNeal, John		Feb. 17, 1817	Harmony Presbyterian Cemetery, Warren County, N. J.	Private. Died at 83 years.
Melick, Andrew	Dec. 24, 1729	June 29, 1820	St. James Lutheran Cemetery, near Phillipsburg.	Captain.
Moores, Daniel	1728	1792	Burying ground of First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	
Noe, John	1725	1796	do	
Noe, Peter	1750	1819	do	

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

NEW JERSEY—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service
Nyce, William		July 13, 1805	St. James Lutheran Cemetery, near Phillipsburg.	Captain. Died at 67 years.
Oxford, John	Dec. 22, 1761	May 14, 1843	Mansfield Cemetery, Washington	Captain. Bronze tablet placed by Peggy Warne Chapter, D. A. R.
Paton, James	1758	1816	Burying ground of First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	
Peterson, Lawrence	1746	1823	Supposedly in Methodist Episcopal Cemetery at Pleasant Mills, but grave not located.	He was "Uncle Larry" of Chas. Peterson's historical romance, Kate Aylesford.
Potter, Reuben	1717	(?)	Burying ground of First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	
Reed, Jonathan	About 1762	Oct. 12, 1826	Friendship Methodist Episcopal Cemetery, near Buena. Grave unmarked, but records show burial here.	Drowned while fording stream on Weymouth Road.
Reeves, Abija	1750	1822	Brick Church burying ground, Cold Spring, Cape May County.	Also served in War of 1812.
Roe, Rev. Azel	1738	1815	Burying ground of First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	
Sayger, Phillip	Sept. 20, 1754	Apr. 9, 1837	St. James Lutheran Cemetery, near Phillipsburg.	Teamster in service.
Sharp, Peter	June 3, 1751	June 21, 1827	do	Private.
Shipman, Mathias		Jan. 12, 1812	do	Major, lieutenant colonel. Died at 85 years.
Sinclair, Peter		178?	do	Private. Died at 63 years.
Snyder, Henry	Apr. 2, 1757	Nov. 25, 1846	Harmony Presbyterian Cemetery, Warren County, N. J.	Private.
Stites, Humphrey	Apr. 3, 1754	Nov. 1, 1829	Baptist Cemetery, Cape May Courthouse	Captain in Major Hayes's battalion, State Troops, New Jersey.
Tappen, Abraham	1756	1799	Burying ground, First Presbyterian Church of Woodbridge.	
Townsend, Henry Young	May 7, 1744	May 13, 1789	Woodland Cemetery, Cape May Courthouse.	Captain.
Westcoat, Thomas		1823	Methodist Episcopal Cemetery at Pleasant Mills.	Died at 75 years.
Winter, Henry		Nov. 6, 1820	Harmony Presbyterian Cemetery, Warren County.	Service, second lieutenant. Died at 72 years.
Youman, Benjamin	1750	Mar. 3, 1830	do	Grave has D. A. R. marker.
Young, Peter		Feb. 11, 1822	do	Captain. Died at 85 years.

OHIO

Adams, John			West Bedford	
Alban, George	1758	1840	Two Ridges Cemetery, Jefferson County.	
Aley, Abraham			Aley Churchyard, Miami City	

Alban, George	1758	1840	Two Ridges Cemetery, Jefferson County	
Aley, Abraham			Aley Churchyard, Miami City	

Andrew, John			Anapolis, Jefferson County	
Armstrong, George			Sandusky County, grave marked by L. M. Kelley, county commissioner.	Enlisted at Juniata, Pa. In 1776 a sergeant under Capt. James Gibson. In 1778 private under Capt. Robt. Matier; 1780, private under Captain Hull; age 71; applied for pension, September, 1832; granted. Living at Benton, Yates County, N. Y., at that time.
Batchelor, George		May 15, 1762, Miami Township.		
Bates, Daniel	Mar. 27, 1762, Morris County, N. Y.		Sandusky County	Enlisted in Morris County, N. Y., in January, 1782; served 1 year, private under Capt. Jonas Ward; applied for pension Oct. 2, 1832. Then living in Sandusky County. Grave marked by L. M. Kelley, county commissioner.
Bell, William	May 28, 1763, Delaware.	Nov. 18, 1801, Highland County.	Greenfield Cemetery; grave marked	Was a private in Capt. Silas Howell's First New Jersey Regiment, commanded by Mathias Ogden. Arrived Greenfield 1800.
Berryhill, Alexander	1748, Virginia	1823	Pioneer Graveyard, Bellbrook	
Bull, William, sr	1740, Vermont	Oct. 11, 1811	Cemetery, Massies Creek	
Burkhardt, John	1749	1842		Age, 93. Enlisted in Von Heer's Light Dragoons or Troop Marchause, 1778. Reenlisted at Reading, Pa. Member of Washington's life guard through the war; 1795 moved to Lancaster, Pa., and later to Perry County, Ohio; spell name Burkett now. Moved to Sandusky, Ohio. Was in battle at Yorktown. Returned to Reading, Pa. Married; twice married; wives were sisters.
Cable, Philip, Capt	1754	1812	Union Cemetery, Steubenville	
Case, Elijah, sr	1754	Jan. 14, 1842	Cemetery, Woodland	
Clark, Isaac			Old Laird Cemetery	
Cobler, Michael		Mar. 24, 1842	Family cemetery, 2 miles west of Shreve	Age, 87 years, 10 months; had two sons, Michael, jr., and Isaac. Served all through Revolution.
Collier, James	Apr. 20 (o.s.), May 1 (n.s.), 1752; Dauphin, Pa.	Jan. 3, 1844; Greenfield.	Greenfield Cemetery, sec. 1, lot 18. Marked Juliana White, D. A. R., 1923.	Captain, flying camp; with General Washington, Valley Forge, etc. In battles Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, Trenton. Presented sword by Lafayette for gallant services. Age, 75 years. Marker with facts on it.
Conkey, Ezekiel		Aug. 17, 1837	Near Rittman, Ohio	
Cook, Deacon James			East Mecca	
Cox, John New			Center. Grave not located	
Dalyrimple, David				Private June, 1780, to Nov. 1, 1780. Captain Taylor. Private March, 1781, to November, 1783, Captain Mason. Residence at enlistment, Petersham, Mass. At 67 years applied for pension (October, 1832) while resident Walworth, Wayne County, N. Y. Pension allowed. Marker by Commissioner L. M. Kelley. Age, 80 years. Bath, 1820.
Dan, Dana	1759	Nov. 8, 1839	Old cemetery, Mahoning Ave., Warren, Ohio.	
Davis, Silas				
Day, George	1752	1838	Island Creek Cemetery, Jefferson County	
Deeds, George	1762	Oct. 8, 1846	Zoar churchyard, Caeser's Creek, township.	Had seven daughters.
Dohrman, Arnold Henry	1749	1813	Union Cemetery, Steubenville	

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

OHIO—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service
Dulin, John	May 21, 1760	May 21, 1845	Congress Cemetery, Congress Township, near Congress village.	Marker, with dates and "A soldier of the Revolution. Aged 85 yrs."
Elam, Joshua	1752	Feb. 28, 1821	Buried on his farm	
Ewing, Thomas	1748, New Jersey	1823, on farm near Cleves, Ohio.	Berea Cemetery, near Cleves, Ohio	Marked by boulder by John Chidlaw, original being gone. After Revolution kept on for special services.
Fisher, John C	1756	1809	Union Cemetery, Steubenville	
Fowler, Richard			Bacon Run, Coshocton County	
Frazee, Jonas	Aug. 4, 1759	Oct. 7, 1858	Berea, Cemetery near Cleves; lot 158, 159. Marker erected by citizens.	First enlisted at Westfield, Captain Craig's company; again at Rawway, Captain Scudder's company, served 3 years; honorably discharged; sold his land warrant receipt from J. Scott Harrison, Member Congress for humble home. After Revolution squatted with wife and several children near North Bend, Ohio.
Frisby Luther	1760	Nov. 19, 1842	Center Johnstown	
Galloway, James, sr	May 1, 1750	Aug. 6, 1838	Massie's Creek graveyard. Marker with "A soldier of the Revolution."	National number of soldier in D. A. R. honor roll, 6612-62525-117874.
Galloway, Joseph	1757, Pennsylvania	Aug. 19, 1838	Wolf Lake, Ind	
Gilson, David, sr	1765	Aug. 11, 1845	Mesopotamia Center, Youngstown, Ohio.	
Gilson, David, jr			do	
Gordon, Thomas	1766	Oct. 12, 1841	Wilson Cemetery, 2 miles south of Warren.	
Gregg, John, sr	Pennsylvania	June 15, 1834	Massie's Creek churchyard	A lieutenant.
Greiner, George	1764	1828	Bath Township, Greene County	National number D. A. R. honor roll, 6102.
Halstead, Jacob	July 4, 1757	Sept. 15, 1837	Township Cemetery, Johnson	
Hamilton, William	1747	1840	Richmond, Jefferson County	
Harmon, Reuben G			Warren, Ohio, Oak Grove	
Harper, John, sr	Harpers Ferry, W. Va.	1820, Ross Township, Greene County.		
Haughey, Thomas	1760, Virginia	Apr. 17, 1847	Hussey Graveyard	
Hiney, George	1764	May 21, 1849	Lumberton	
Hill, Robert	1761, Ireland	1845	Hill Cemetery near Steubenville	
Howells, Daniel Veach			Churchyard, South Hubbard	
Jackson, Robert	1758, County Derry, Ireland.	Sept. 26, 1828	Massie's Creek near Xenia	National No. honor roll, 114152.
Jacobs, Jonathan			Newton Falls	
Jo-liu, or hn or hu, Reuben			Grave not located	
Junkin, Lancelot, sr		1833	Massie's Creek graveyard	
Kimball, Jared		Jan. 23, 1832	Bloomfield Cemetery. Gov. marker, Seventh company, Third Connecticut Militia, Revolutionary War. Wife a pension from United States of America.	
Kinsman, John			Old Cemetery Kinsman	
Kyle, Joseph, sr	1749 near Harrisburg, Pa.	Feb. 2, 1821	Massie's Creek graveyard	Xenia, 1803.

Kyle, Joseph, sr	1749 near Harrisburg, Pa.	Feb. 2, 1821	Massie's Creek graveyard	Xenia, 1803.

Lambert, Joseph			Mercer graveyard	Caesar's Creek, 1803.
Lamme, Nathan	1745	1834	Bellbrook	A captain, Sugar Creek 1803.
Langley, Rev. John			Old cemetery, Hubbard	
LaRew, Abraham			Near Cincinnati	Xenia, 1806.
Leslie, Samuel	1760	Apr. 23, 1832	Seceder Corners, Liberty Township. Has marker.	
Lingsley, Stephen			Old cemetery, Gustavis Center	Received pension August, 1832.
Mallow, George, sr	Mar. 17, 1752	Apr. 14, 1837	Boots graveyard, near Xenia	An ensign. National No. honor roll, 90372.
Markle, Abraham	1762	1841	Island Creek cemetery, Jefferson County	Captain and colonel in Pennsylvania militia; major, 1800; Battalion I, Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania. Thirteenth division of Westmoreland.
Matthews, William			Old cemetery, Kinsman, Ohio. No marker; in center.	
Mayes, William			East center of Kinsman, Ohio. Unable to locate soldier or grave.	
McCune, John			Linton Township, Coshocton County	
McCune, Col. Thos	1757, Huntington County, Delaware.	1842	Old cemetery, near Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson County.	
McDonald	1745	Mar. 26, 1823	McDonald graveyard, southeast of Xenia	Was with General Gates.
McHatten, Alexander	1744	Apr. 23, 1837	Massie's Creek graveyard (Stevensons)	A lieutenant colonel; Miami, 1820.
McMullen, Neil	1752	July 21, 1824	Seceders Corners, Liberty Township	
Matcalf, Massom		Mar. 22, 1843	Near Millbrook village. Marker stating these facts.	Age 79 years, 11 months, 22 days.
Miller, Elias			Old tombstone, in Le Sourdsville; lot purchased from Cleves Symmes and later came into possession of Flenner family.	As a boy rode pack horse in General Wayne's expedition.
Murray, Patrick	Mar. 17; County Donegal, Ireland.	July 23, 1854, at farm, Orange Township, Ashland County.	Orange Cemetery east of Nankin, Ohio; east of center; worn slab, etc.	Private. Enlisted June 3, 1776. Capt. Jeremiah Talbot Company, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, for three years; honorable discharge, 1782; 15 children
Parker, Lovell			Old cemetery at Kinsman, Ohio	Age 80 years.
Parsons, John, sr			Union churchyard, Byron	Bath, 1829.
Patterson, Robert	1752	Aug. 30, 1834; Congress village.	Congress Cemetery, Congress Township. Name and dates on marker.	
Peck, Jesse	1762	May 11, 1832	East Farmington Cemetery, Farmington Township.	
Peterson, Conrad			Congress Township, Congress Cemetery, near Congress village.	Slab, with "Conrad Peterson, soldier of 1776".
Potts, Johnathan	1754	1831	D. A. R. removed body from cemetery near East Springfield, Jefferson County, to Union Cemetery, Steubenville.	
Quigley, Robert			Oak Grove, Warren, Ohio	
Ralston, Archibald	1742	1810	Seceders Corners, Liberty Township. Marker has above dates.	
Ramsey, John	1743	Jan. 6, 1810	do	
Rankins, Johnathan	1739	Sept. 20, 1812	Old cemetery, Warren, Ohio	Age 73, on marker.
Reaves, Asher	1758, Virginia	July 1, 1845	Baptist graveyard, Jamestown	Silver Creek, 1813.
Rice, Enoch	At old Salem, Mass	July 12, 1843	Greene, Ohio	Was associated with Israel Putnam throughout the war. His sister, Polly, was wife of Israel Putnam. Age 96 at death.
Rice, Isaac	1762	Apr. 5, 1842	Old cemetery south of Vernon. Good marker.	Age 80 years.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

OHIO—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service
Robbins, Lieut. John	Apr. 10, 1760	1840	Family burying ground on farm; one of first on entering lot.	First lieutenant Pennsylvania Regiment Cavalry, under Col. Stephen Moylan. Discharged April, 1783.
Rutua, John	1744	Sept. 19, 1833	Old cemetery, Warren	
Sanders, John			Mount Holly	Xenia, 1812.
Scott, John	Virginia	1840	Methodist Episcopal graveyard, East Third Street, Xenia, Ohio.	
Seaman, Henry	1758, Virginia	1838	Middle Run churchyard, near Bellbrook.	
Simeral, Lieut. Alexander	1747, Chester County, Pa.	1834	Center Cemetery, Jefferson County. D. A. R. marker.	Lieutenant Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Line under Col. Encas Mackey, 1776; wounded at Brandywine; pensioned at 77; 10 children.
Simmons, William	1757, Newburgh, N. Y.	Apr. 15, 1825	Private cemetery 1 mile west of Warsaw, Ohio. Unmarked.	A colonel and friend of Washington, Greene, et al. Accountant to Department of War under Washington and Adams, and refused same under Madison. Served Government 40 years.
Small, James	1758	Apr. 23, 1842	Massie's Creek Graveyard. (Stevenson's.)	
Smalley, Johnathan			Grave located on creek on property now owned by Country Club (Hamilton, Butler Co.). Old slab, with only "Revol— Wa— Soldi—" remaining.	
Smith, Gager	1765		Center of Mespotamia; new marker by relatives.	
Snodgrass, James				Soldier of the Revolutionary War. No dates.
Snodgrass, Samuel	1754	May 6, 1844	Jamestown	
Sperry, Elias			Old cemetery south of Vernon. Grave unknown.	
Stevens, Phineas		Aug. 8, 1840; Sandusky County.	Marker by Company Commander L. M. Kelley.	Private, May, 1775, 8 months, Capt. Samuel Patch: March, 1776, private, Capt. Asabel Wheeler; in battles Lexington, Bunker Hill, Lake Champlain. Application for pension May 8, 1818, allowed; residence at that time Ontario County, N. Y. Age 67 at death.
Stewart, William, senior	1739 (Ireland)	Aug. 4, 1830; South Carolina, Ohio.	Woodland, Xenia, Ohio	National No. honor roll, 29227, 37425, 117875.
Stipp, Joseph			Middle Run Churchyard	
Stump, Daniel			Mount Holly	Age 71.
Sultzer, Frederick	July 25, 1762, Green County, Pa.	Mar. 30, 1857; Ashland County, Ohio.	Private burying lot, Milton Township, Ashland County, Ohio. Stone monument, "A soldier of Revolution," by Sarah Copus, D. A. R.	Drew pension, $96 per year, for border services in western Pennsylvania in youth.
Tait, Thomas			Oak Grove, Warren, Ohio	
Taylor, William	1753, County Down, Ireland.	1845	Bergholz, Jefferson County	

Thatcher, Amos		Ross Township, Green County.	No other data	
Tidd			Location of grave known; one of first settlers of Kinsman. No marker.	
Tipton, Solomon			Baptist Cemetery, Perry Township, Coshocton County.	
Torrence, John	1758	1840	Woodland cemetery, Xenia, Ohio	
Townsley, Thomas	1756	1841	Clifton Cemetery	National No. honor roll, 35519.
Waldorf, John			Old cemetery, Hubbard, Ohio. Not locate grave.	
Waggoner, John		Dec. 15, 1842, in Washington Township, Sandusky County.	Four-mile house, Sandusky County	Private; served in General Washington's Life Guard, until close of war. His captain was Van Horn. Grave marked by Commissioner V. Warren. Wife allowed pension Sept. 13, 1853.
Watrous, Allen	Lyne, Conn		Marker by County Commissioner L. M. Kelley.	One month private; Capt. Johnathan Kilbourn, June 1, 1780; 8 months private, Captain Benton.
Webb, Davis	1756	Mar. 26, 1829	Township cemetery, Johnson	Marker has dates and "A soldier of the Revolution."
Webb, Samuel B				Silver Creek, 1828. Married Mary Buell.
White, Charles	Sept. 5, 1761, Westmoreland County, Va.	Oct. 19, 1854, Greenfield, Ohio.	Greenfield Cemetery, section 2, lot 138	Official marker by D. A. R., Juliana White Chapter, 1923; 6 children by first wife, 2 by second, one Juliana White. These facts on marker and "was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; and "age 93 yrs. 6 wks." Pension 13 months in Virginia Troop.
Whiteman, Benjamin	1759	July 30, 1852	Clifton	
Williams, Charles			Oak Ridge Cemetery, Coshocton County, Ohio.	
Winslow, William			Tiverton Center, Coshocton County, Ohio. Unmarked.	
Winter, Stephen	1752	Jan. 16, 1837	Massie's Creek graveyard, Xenia	
Wright, George	1756	Sept. 28, 1829	Woodland Cemetery, Xenia	
Wright, Joab	Saybrook, Conn	Aug. 16, 1844	Grave marked by County Commissioner L. M. Kelley.	Residence at enlistment, Saybrook, Conn. Application for pension, July 27, 1833; allowed. Residence at application, Thompson Township, Seneca County.
Yocum, John	1755	July 26, 1844, near Congress village.	Grave located in plot in corner of a field, one-half mile south of Congress village.	A private in Lieut. James Gleaves detachment, Berks County, Pa., guarding convent papers.

VERMONT

Adams, Lieut. Daniel	1734	1801	Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon	"Revolutionary soldier" on tombstone.
Adams, Joseph	Apr. 2, 1757, Windsor, Conn.	Dec. 25, 1835	Town Cemetery, Grand Isle	Left Yale College to join Connecticut regiment infantry 1775. Fought on Long Island, battles of Tunton, Princeton, Monmouth Court House.
Adams, Joseph				In Capt. Jedidiah Deeoup's company, Castleton, Oct. 21, 1781. Served 10 days.
Alden, Thomas	1743	1813	Four Corners Cemetery, Leicester	Capt. Joseph Parker's company, Col. Edw. Hale's regiment.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

VERMONT—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service
Alexander, John	1738	July 8, 1828	Meeting House Hill Cemetery, Brattleboro.	Served under General Amherst at the taking of Burgoyne. Ensign in Brattleboro, North Company. Commissioned Ensign Feb. 26, 1776. Second white child born in New Hampshire Grants.
Allen, Eluathan	May 13, 1754	June 20, 1830	Prospect Hill Cemetery, Brattleboro	Capt. Joshue Hazen's company, Colonel Wood's company, that marched in the alarm, October, 1780. Captain Hazen's company that marched with Lieut. William Bramble in Dresden in the alarm at Newbury when Col. Thos. Johnson was carried away captive March, 1781.
Arnold, Stephen	1738	1812	East Clarendon Cemetery	Served in Capt. Jechabod Robinson's company of militia.
Barnes, Wm			North Main Street Cemetery, Rutland	Served in Rutland militia, second expedition to Ticonderoga.
Bateman, Corp. Joseph			Old Center Rutland Cemetery	Served in Capt. W. Douglas's company, Colonel Symon's regiment.
Boardman, Elisha	1754	1820	East Clarendon Cemetery	Served in Capt. Ichabod Robinson's company.
Boardman, Caleb	1759	1836	Chippenbrook Cemetery, Clarendon	Served in Capt. Bigelow Lawerence's company, Colonel Herrick's regiment, 1780.
Boland, Capt. W	1745	1810	Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland	Tombstone record.
Bowman, John	1743	1813	Clarendon Cemetery	Served in Capt. Ichabod Robinson's regiment.
Boyden, James	1758, Nov. 20	Nov. 20, 1816	Blanchard Cemetery, Guilford	Corporal in Capt. Joseph Richardson's company, Col. Samuel Denny's regiment. Enlisted Oct. 19, 1779.
Briggs, Capt. Phillip	1756	1821	Cavanaugh Cemetery, Clarendon	Served in W. Hutchin's company, Maj. Eben Allen's detachment.
Briggs, Capt. W		1810	do	Served in Capt. W. Hutchin's company, Maj. Eben Allen's department.
Burt, Ebenezer	1737	June 5, 1825	West Brattleboro Cemetery	Joshua Boyden's company, under Colonel Williams. Service in Capt. John Burt's company, in March, 1781. Capt. Joshue Fisk's company, September, 1782.
Button, Charles	1754	1816	Smith Cemetery, in Clarendon	Served in Capt. Benj. Hickock's company, Gideon Brownson's regiment.
Carpenter, Wm	1754	1816	East Clarendon Cemetery	Served in Col. Ichabod Robinson's company, of militia, 1780.
Capron, Benj	1752	1815	North Main Street Cemetery, Rutland	In Capts. Clayes and J. K. Smith's company, Col. Calvin Smith's regiment.
Chapin, Col. Moses	1759	1840	East Clarendon Cemetery	Scout in Capt. Joseph Sawyer's company.
Crary, Col. Nath'l	1760	1847	East Clarendon Cemetery	In Sam'l. Allen's company, volunteer 1880.
Crossman, Wm	1750	1837	East Clarendon Cemetery	In Capt. Isreal Hurlburt's company, at Castleton, October, 1781.
Dunlap, Ephriam	1756	1815	Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon	Sergeant in Capt. Chas. Welsin's company.
Dyer, Capt. Wm				Commanded detachment for scouting Aug. 4, 1781.
Eddy, James	1763	1849	Clarendon Cemetery	In Capt. Jas. Brookin's company, Sam'l. Fletcher's

Dyer, Capt. Wm.				Commanded detachment for scouting Aug. 4, 1781.
Eddy, James	1763	1849	Clarendon Cemetery	In Capt. Jas. Brookin's company, Sam'l. Fletcher's regiment.
Eddy, Thomas	1754	1828	Chippenhook Cemetery, in Clarendon	In Capt. Abraham Salisbury's company, raised in Clarendon September, 1777. Served 5 different times.
Fenton, Wm.			North Main Street Cemetery, Rutland	Private in Capt. Aaron Charles's company, lieutenant in Colonel Robinson's regiment.
Finton, Mathes (or Fenton)	1757	1815	North Main Street Cemetery, Rutland	In Captain Grainge's company of militia, Apr. 19, 1775.
Foster, Benj.	1714	1803	Marsh Cemetery in Clarendon	In Capt. Abraham Salisbury's company.
Fuller, Asa	Aug. 25, 1758	Mar. 25, 1813	Brookline, private cemetery	Capt. Stephen Bullock's company. Enlisted July 27, 1778, discharged Sept. 10, 1778. Enlisted Mar. 14, 1779, discharged Apr. 12, 1779. Capt. Joseph Williams's company, at Howland Ferry. July 28, 1780, to Silverton, R. I., with General Heath.
Gates, Nehemiah	1749	1833	Chippenhook Cemetery, in Clarendon	In Capt. Simeon Wright's company, Col. Gideon Warren's regiment.
Giddings, Dan (or Gideons)	1748	1881	Pleasant Street Cemetery, in West Rutland.	In Capt. Nathaniel Blanchard's company, Col. Ebenezer Allen's regiment.
Green, Daniel	1755	1810	Evergreen Cemetery, Rutland	In Capt. John Smith's company, Colonel Warren's regiment.
Green, Phillip	1756	1829	Chippenhook Cemetery, in Clarendon	In Capt. Samuel Robinson's company, Col. Samuel Herrick's regiment.
Grout, Abel	Feb. 19, 1758	Jan. 1, 1841	Stratton, district No. 2, burial ground	Enlisted Sept. 28, 1777; discharged Oct. 18, 1777. Capt. Jotham Houghton's company, July 31, 1778. Enlisted Col. John Eand's company, July 1780.
Hale, Thomas	1755	1812	North Main Street Cemetery, Rutland	In Captain Claghorn's company, Colonel Warren's regiment.
Hall, Daniel	1754	1833	North Clarendon Cemetery	Scout under Capt. Jacob Hall.
Harrington, Caleb	1750	1831	Chippenhook Cemetery in Clarendon	Scout under Capt. W. Dyer.
Harrington, James	1726	1805	Clarendon Cemetery	In Capt. Peley Matterson's company.
Hawley, David	1723	1812	East Clarendon Cemetery	In Capt. Samuel William's company, Col. Eben Allen's regiment.
Hays, Jonathan	1754	1838	Chippenhook Cemetery in Clarendon	In Capt. Lehan Noble's company; Colonel Allen's regiment.
Hewitt, Gideon	1748	1837	East Clarendon Cemetery	In Capt. Abraham Salisbury's company.
Hill, John	1754	1813	Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon	Capt. Benj. Whitney's company at Guilford, 1783–84.
Hodgkins, Wm.	1760, Cape Ann, Mass.	1842, Grand Isle, Vt.	Town cemetery, Grand Isle	Enlisted when 16; served through revolution and with Paul Jones when he lost his ship in France.
Hyde, Elijah	1755, Norwich, Conn.	1820	Grand Isle town cemetery	Corporal in Capt. Wm. Hutchins's company in 1780; sergeant in Capt. Isaac Tichener's company; fought in Battle of Bennington.
Hyde, Jedediah	1760, Norwich, Conn.	1824	do	Private in Colonel Durkie's Fourth Conn. regiment; fought in Battle of Bennington, Battle of Germantown and Moumouth.
Johnson, Eliker		1805	Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland.	
Johnson, John	1735	1808	do	In Captain Buit's company; Col. Samuel Fletcher's regiment.
Lee, David	1764	1841	Prospect Hill Cemetery, Brattleboro	In Captain Allen's company; Second Regiment of Conn. troops.
Lilly, Richard	1760	1808	Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland.	In Capt. W. Hutchin's company, 1781.
Lounsbury, Nathaniel	1755	1857	Cemetery in Clarendon	Tombstone record; "Answering Washington's Call".
Mann, Bill			Willis Cemetery at Stratton	In Capt. John Boyd's company, Thirty-sixth regiment.

Graves of soldiers of the Revolution—Continued

VERMONT—Continued

Name of soldier	Birth	Death	Buried	Service
Mead, Henry	1751	1829	Pleasant Street Cemetery at West Rutland.	In Capt. Simeon Wright's company; Colonel Warren's regiment.
Miller, Aaron	1744	1813	do	In Capt. Nathaniel Blanchard's company; Col. Eben Allen's regiment.
Morse, Dr. John	1746	1822	Parish Cemetery at South Newfane	Served in Capt. John Petty's company.
Moses, John	1713	1797	Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland	In Capt. Nathaniel Blanchard's company; Col. Thos. Lee's regiment.
Negers, Wm	Aug. 22		Dummerston	In Capt. Jesse Sawyer's company of rangers, Apr. 13 to Dec. 1, 1780; Capt. Jason Duncan's company, December, 1782; Capt. Benj. Whitney's company, Oct. 30, 1783; enlisted Mar. 1, 1784; discharged, serving 4 months 24 days.
Newton, Samuel	1759	1839	Clarendon Cemetery	Tombstone record: "A soldier of the Revolution."
Palmer, David			East Clarendon Cemetery	In Capt. Joseph Safford's company, Col. Eben Waldbridge's regiment.
Parker, Benjamin	1758	1813	March Cemetery, Clarendon	In Capt. Eli Noble's company, Col. Eben Waldbridge's regiment.
Parkhurst, Benj	1745	1842	North Royalton Cemetery	In Capt. Joseph Parkhurst's company, at alarm at Royalton. Col. Joseph Marsh's regiment.
Perry, Wm	1763	1799	West Street Cemetery, Rutland	In Capt. John Hawkin's company, Minute Men of Woodstock for alarm at Royalton.
Pettis, John	1751	1825	Prospect Hill Cemetery, Brattlesboro	Boatman in Capt. Esek Eddy's company.
Pike, Samuel	1728	1815	Willis Burial Ground	In Captain Ward's company, in Continental Army.
Pratt, Joshua	1757	1802	Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland	In Capt. Cam'l. Wright's company, Col. Gideon Warren's regiment.
Pratt, Silas	1757	1802	do	In Capt. Lehan Noble's company.
Prouty, Lieut. Francis	1744	1823	Dummerstin Hill Cemetery	In Capt. Willis Prouty's company.
Purdy, Solomon	1729	1819	Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland	In Captain Sawyer's company, Col. Gideon Warren's regiment.
Read, Gen. Daniel		Aug. 31, 1845	Sinead Cemetery, Wardsboro	Enlisted Dec. 13, 1776, 3 months; July 27, 1777, to Aug. 29, 1777; May 8, 1778, served 2 months; 6 weeks; 3 weeks. Battle engaged in Rhode Island. Sergeant in Captain Burton's company, Fourth U. S. Infantry.
Reed, Dr. Daniel	1756	1844	Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland	In Capt. Daniel Read's company, Col. Ira Allen's regiment.
Reynolds, Lieut. Jonathan	1750	1840	Evergreen Cemetery, Rutland	In Capt. Abner Leelye's company, Col. Benj. Wait's Battalion.
Robbins, Aguilla	1736	1816	East Hill Cemetery, Wardsboro	Corporal in Oliver Pond's company; private in Col. Joseph Reed's company.
Roberts, Wm	1718	1768	Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland	In Capt. Nathan Smith's company.
Robinson, Amos	1735	1809	Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon	In Capt. Ichabod Robinson's company.
Rogers, Joseph	1754	1834	West Brattleboro Cemetery	On pension roll, 1838.
Rounds, Geo	1746	1842	Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon	In Capt. Stephen Calkin's company.

Rogers, Joseph	1754	1834	West Brattleboro Cemetery	On pension roll, 1833.
Rounds, Geo	1746	1842	Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon	In Capt. Stephen Calkin's company.
Rounds, James	1743	1813	do	Capt. Abraham Salisbury's company
Seamons, Lieut. John (or Simons).	1729	1813	do	In Capt. Abraham Salisbury's company.
Shepardson, Samuel Maz	Feb. 10, 1757	Feb. 28, 1813	Guilford Center	Guide of Vermont troops who in 1784 suppressed disorder in Guilford and vicinity. Originator of first Vermont State Flag.
Smith, Daniel	1754	1832	Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland	Second sergeant, 1778; sergeant, 1789; captain, 1780; lieutenant, 1781, etc.
Smith, Eliha	1767	1799	Clarendon Cemetery	In Capt. Ichabod Robinson's company.
Smith, John	1760	1840	do	Capt. Ichabod Robinson's company, 1780.
Spencer, John	1744	1812	Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon	Capt. Jonas Galusha's company, Colonel Herrick's regiment, 1780.
Spaulding, Wm			Morgan Cemetery, Cavendish	Corporal in Capt. Asa Lawrence's company, Col. Jonathan Reed's regiment, and served under General Gale.
Spaulding, Wm., jr	1762		do	Enlisted July 31, 1781. Served in Massachusetts militia.
Stevens, Dr. Simon		Aug. 15, 1824	Blanchard Cemetery, Guilford	First lieutenant in Hatch's company of rangers; commissioned Oct. 10, 1776. Vermont Revolutionary soldier pay rolls. Died at 65 years.
Steward, Elias	1742	1792		Enlisted June 1, 1777, in Connecticut Regiment of Connecticut Army.
Stoddard, Jacob	1761	1817	East Brattleboro Cemetery	In Capt. Jo. Morse's company, Col. Rufus Putnam's regiment; also in Captain Cardner's company, same regiment.
Thompson, Lemuel		1837	Prospect Hill Cemetery, Brattleboro	In Capt. John Gate's company, in Derby, Conn.
Tuttle, Ebenezer	1762	1817	Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon	Under Lieut. Lemuel Bradley in a company of militia in Sixth Regiment, 1780.
Walker, Ichabod			Clarendon Cemetery	In Capt. Ichabod Robinson's company.
Walker, Lewis	1745	1813	Chippenhook Cemetery, Clarendon	In Colonel Stafford's company of volunteers in Vermont and Massachusetts.
Weeks, John	1737	1814	Clarendon Cemetery	In Capt. W. Dyer's company.
Wheelock, Jonathan	1763	1831	Private cemetery, on Jas. Sander's farm, Cavendish.	"Soldier of Revolution" 1781–1783.
Whipple, Benj	1727	1806	Pleasant Street Cemetery, West Rutland	In Capt. Simeon Wright's company, Col. Gideon Warren's regiment.
Whipple, Nehimiah	1750	1809	Whipple Hollow Cemetery, West Rutland	In Capt. Simeon Wright's company, Col. Gideon Warren's regiment.
Witherell, Simeon	Dec. 14, 1748; Taunton, Mass.	Feb. 9, 1832; Grand Isle, Vt.	Grand Isle town cemetery	Military service found in Vol. XVI, "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in War of Revolution"; also Vermont Revolutionary Poll, page 807.
Willard, Maj. Elias	1749	1800	Clarendon	Tombstone record.
Weaver, Richard	1751	1842	Chippenhook Cemetery, in Clarendon	In Capt. Ebenezer Ward's company, Col. Samuel Herrick's regiment.
Webster, Capt. Jas				In Johnson's company of Minute Men, 1775.

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Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution.